Today's Weather. Fair.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Latest News Edition.

VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 347. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1905.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE PEACE SITUATION.

The occupation of the Island of Sakhalin by Japan gives her a powerful lever in peace negotiations.—Page 2.

FOREIGN.

The leaders of the mutinous Russian sailors had killed 10 of the ship's officers and a state of wild disorder was found aboard the Kniaz Potemkine when she was surrendered.—Page 1.

DOMESTIC.

Steel exports from Pittsburgh mills decreased for June.—Page 5.

Theodore H. Price asked the secretary of agriculture that the report implicating him in the cotton scandal be withdrawn.—Page 5.

The pulpits of 77 Baltimore churches were filled by visiting Christian Endeavorers.—Page 2.

Allegheny county Elks started the enthusiasm at the grand lodge meeting at Buffalo.—Page 2.

Count Cassini bade farewell to Washington after seven years spent there as Russia's ambassador.—Page 1.

The cellar of a Philadelphia house revealed a ghastly tragedy.—Page 6.

Dr. Lyman Abbott preached a sermon on the vices of American selfishness.—Page 6.

Famous confederate woman spy was killed by a runaway accident in California.—Page 1.

A fraud order was issued by the postoffice department against the Peoples United States bank of St. Louis.—Page 2.

Many Pittsburghers enjoyed the bathing on Sunday at Atlantic City.—Page 10.

Two persons were shot during a race riot in New York City.—Page 3.

President Roosevelt heard a sermon on the need for schools in Cuba.—Page 3.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Eight men were killed and two injured by a premature explosion of dynamite on railroad work near Harrisburg.—Page 1.

The 14-year-old son of John W. Hartzel of Rochester was accidentally drowned.—Page 6.

Pennsylvania railroad men and their families turned out to celebrate anniversary of the railroad Young Men's Christian association at Youngwood.—Page 6.

Carrie Nation tore down a beer advertisement in a Pittsburgh and Charleroi car, which had been changed into a practical joke on her.—Page 1.

Maniac, discharged as cured, killed his cousin and then cut his own throat.—Page 3.

LOCAL.

Elks from three states started from Pittsburgh for Buffalo.—Page 2.

James A. Clark may not be allowed to name running mate.—Page 3.

Early morning fire at Traveskyn caused $30,000 loss.—Page 3.

Decision of Judge Dillon may prevent sale of hump bonds.—Page 1.

Spiritualists hold services in a big barn out the Steubenville pike.—Page 16.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal congregation will erect a new $80,000 church.—Page 12.

Allegheny police raided eight houses and took 63 prisoners.—Page 5.

On a short-lived coal boat rise 2,000,000 bushels of coal were sent out in four hours.—Page 3.

The Gazette's directory of prominent pleasure resorts, tours and steamship sailings.—Page 12.

Obituaries and death notices.—Page 6.

Highflyer pigeons, form of sport new to Pittsburgh, to be installed here.—Page 12.

The Labor league is after the city administration.—Page 6.

Colored woman who claims to be God in the flesh is worshiped by a Point Breeze congregation.—Page 2.

SPORTING.

Pittsburgh played tie game at Chicago. Each side made two runs.—Page 7.

Connors heads the Central league in batting.—Page 7.

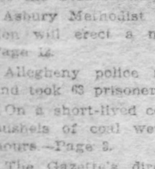
Cleveland won two games at St. Louis.—Page 7.

SPECIAL BUSINESS SECTION—12 Pages.

This section is devoted to telling of Pittsburgh's greatness in a concise manner and contains the business announcements of firms and individuals who have helped to make Pittsburgh great. A description of The Gazette's new building, profusely illustrated, is a feature of this section.

THE WEATHER

Fair weather for both today and tomorrow are the predictions for Pittsburgh and vicinity, furnished by the official observer at Washington. The maximum temperature in Pittsburgh yesterday was 86 and the minimum 67 degrees. The sun rose clear at 4:56 and set cloudy at 7:54. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:



Fair.

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.00	72	69	S.W.	Clear.
8 p. m.	29.98	81	48	S.	Clear.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for July 9:

	1905	1904		1905	1904
Maximum	86	81	Mean	78	77
Minimum	67	71	Precipitation	0	0
Nor. temp. 31 yrs.	75		Nor. precip 31 yrs.	.16	
Excess for day	3		Dfcy. for day	.16	
Exc. since July 1	21		Dfcy. since July 1	.26	
Dfcy. since Jan. 1	129		Dfcy. since Jan. 1	.34	

Official Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Forecast.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer in north portion Tuesday; light variable winds.

Ohio—Scattered showers Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; light variable winds.

West Virginia—Showers Monday, Tuesday fair and warm.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Columbus	74	Cloudy	Cincinnati	76	Cloudy
Chicago	60	Rain	Washington	84	Clear
Baltimore	82	Clear	Indianapolis	70	Rain
Duluth	68	PtCldy	Des Moines	78	PtCldy
Louisville	74	PtCldy	Philadelphia	84	Clear
Vicksburg	72	Cloudy	New York	82	PtCldy
Memphis	76	Cloudy	Little Rock	74	PtCldy
St. Paul	74	Clear	Ft. Smith	94	Rain
Bismarck	70	Clear	Yellowstone	66	Clear
St. Louis	84	Rain	Oklahoma	76	PtCldy
Nashville	74	PtCldy	Kansas City	70	PtCldy
Omaha	70	PtCldy	Chattanooga	70	Rain
Santa Fe	64	Clear	San Antonio	82	Clear
Salt Lake	86	Clear	Grand Rapids	66	Cloudy
Cheyenne	74	Clear	Davenport	82	Cloudy
Galveston	78	Cloudy	Denver	86	Clear
Augusta	76	PtCldy	Jacksonville	80	Cloudy

EIGHT KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Men's Bodies Torn to Fragments by Premature Powder Blast.

TWO ALSO INJURED

Accident Occurs on the Pennsylvania Railroad Work Near Harrisburg.

THE CAUSE IS NOT KNOWN

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, HARRISBURG, PA., July 9.

Eight men were blown to instant death and two others injured by a premature explosion of a dynamite blast on the Pennsylvania railroad improvements near New Cumberland about 7 o'clock this morning. The scene was directly across the river from the spot where the South Harrisburg disaster of two months ago occurred, when 23 persons were killed and more than 100 injured.

The bodies of the men were torn into mere shreds of flesh and bone, particles of which were picked up 200 yards from the scene of the explosion. The largest portion of the body of James Wiseman, foreman of the gang, was found upon the top of a high ridge at the rear of the stone quarry 200 yards distant. Wiseman was identified only by the fact that he dyed his hair.

Arms, legs and other mangled portions of the victims were found in the Susquehanna river, along the railroad tracks and in the network of telegraph wires over the tracks. All the victims were employes of H. S. Kerbaugh & Co., contractors, and were preparing for a big blast by which it was intended to tear away a big ridge of rock between the main line tracks of the Northern Central railroad and the river.

THE DEAD.

JAMES WISEMAN, 50 years old; 98 Front avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARTHUR GREEN, colored, 25 years old; steam driller, Harrisburg.

ROBERT THOMPSON, colored, 23 years old; steam driller's helper, Harrisburg.

FRANK MULLUCH, a Slav, aged 45 years.

Another Slav and three Italians, who were known only by numbers and were laborers.

THE INJURED.

WILLIAM REED, colored, 20 years old, a steam driller, Harrisburg, whose skull was fractured and who was hurt internally, is at the Harrisburg hospital.

G. C. MILLER, 58 years old, of Idaville, Adams county, who was sitting at the door of the shack where the men bunked, 200 feet from the blast. He was blown 25 feet and badly bruised. His condition is not serious.

An Italian water boy, 12 years old, who was on his way to the men with a bucket of water, was hurled 50 feet. Every stitch of clothing was torn from his body. He was uninjured. Not a trace of Green and Thompson can be found and it is supposed their bodies were blown into the river, which is being dragged.

The fragments of the bodies of the other men were gathered up in blankets, carried to the river front, where an inquest was held by Justice Cobler of Lemoyne. The jury rendered a verdict of premature explosion from an unknown cause and no blame was attached to the contractors.

One Italian owes his life to a fellow workman, who playfully snatched his hat and ran with it. The other ran after the hat and had just gotten out of the range of the explosion when it occurred. A belt containing $312 in paper money, supposed to belong to one of the men, was picked up near the scene of the accident.

Were Three Shocks.

John Shetter, a fireman who was working about a "dinky" engine 150 feet away, was turned completely over two or three times by the force of the explosion. Gathering himself together Shetter ran for the nearest shed to escape being hit by some of the big rocks in the air. He was slightly injured by the flying debris.

"There was one shock," said Shetter in describing the explosion, "then two heavier shocks, and after that all you could see was a shower of falling rocks and fragments of human bodies." The exact cause of the explosion will never be known, as all that is left of those who were near enough to have seen are little piles of mangled flesh in rough caskets.

A gang of 11 men started at 7 o'clock this morning to prepare for what is called a "big shot," to be fired early Monday morning. A "big shot" consists of a series of blasts, the holes being drilled in a row and the charges being set off simultaneously by an electric spark. Five of the holes had been filled with powder and the men were at work on the sixth when the explosion occurred.

Suggestion for the Cause.

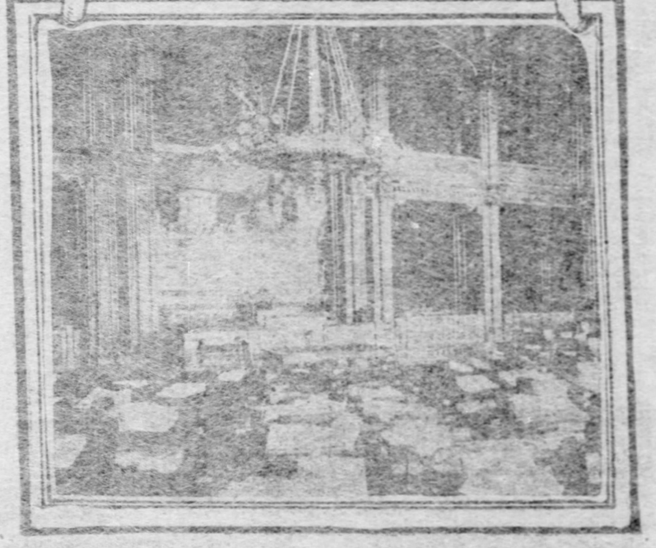
It is supposed a small stone had gotten into the hole and that the iron bar with which the men were "tamping" down the charge caused a spark by scraping on the stone and that this ignited the powder. Twelve hundred pounds of rock powder had just been unloaded at the shack before the explosion occurred, but it was not disturbed. The vacuum caused by the explosion was so great that the side of a large tool shed in a nearby stone quarry was torn clear out and drawn 20 feet toward the scene of the blast.

There were no buildings in the immediate vicinity of the blast, and except for the destruction of a few telegraph poles and the injury to the tool house, there was no property damage. So terrific was the explosion that it could be heard for miles around. Windows were broken in Harrisburg, and the noise awoke people in their beds at Middletown, nine miles distant.

POLICE ARE ARRESTING TERRORISTS OF RUSSIA

RIGA, RUSSIA, July 9.—The police have arrested 55 terrorists who are held responsible for the preparation of bombs and attacks on the police. During an attempt at the rescue of the terrorists one man was arrested and two policemen wounded.

OPENING OF THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT BY KING OSCAR



The Chamber of the Storthing.

SAILORS MUTINY ON GOULD'S YACHT

First Make a Demand for Improved Food, Which Is Not Granted.

ENTIRE CREW IS PUT ASHORE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square, NEW YORK, July 9.

According to a report in yachting circles, members of the crew of Howard Gould's steam yacht, the Niagara, were in revolt on July 3, while the vessel was lying off the New York Yacht club station at East Twenty-second street.

Mr. Gould is said to have been seated in his cabin when the men protested to Capt. Grant that their fare must be improved. It was an unheard of proceeding. Capt. Grant, it is said, was astounded at the disposition of the men, coupled with open defiance from an able seaman, Hegeman Manser, and he wasted no time in seeking to force this man to return to his work.

When Capt. Grant heard Manser say he would not go into the hold without a full stomach, the captain is said to have urged Manser with what strength he possessed. Manser landed in the hold but not upon his feet. Thereupon, the story goes, the crew, which had been organized, decided to strike. They were present in such force that Capt. Grant decided to allow them to land.

Mr. Gould's nightly excursion to sea was postponed until the following night. The men made efforts to prevent Capt. Grant from reorganizing his force, and succeeded in keeping several seamen from going aboard.

BOMB KILLS TWO PERSONS AND INJURES THIRTEEN

TIFLIS, TRANSCAUCASIA, July 9.—Bomb throwing continues daily. Two Dvorniks were killed and 13 persons were wounded by a bomb, and a policeman was shot last night.

Fatal Kentucky Duel.

LONDON, KY., July 9.—In a pistol duel between Green Murrell and Harvey Rice on Indian creek, in Owsley county, last night, Murrell was killed and Rice seriously wounded.

FAMOUS WOMAN SPY KILLED BY ACCIDENT

The Former Mrs. Amanda Monks Is Victim of a Runaway in California.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Mrs. Charles Gray, who was formerly Mrs. Amanda Monks, a famous confederate spy during the war of the rebellion, was drowned near Santa Cruz as the result of a runaway accident caused by an automobile.

The horse driven by Mrs. Gray and her husband was frightened by the automobile and backed off a bridge into the stream, falling on top of Mrs. Gray, who had remained in the buggy. The machine was driven by a son of J. C. McMillan, a prominent banker of Oakland, who was accompanied by a party of five friends. They aided in the recovery of the body.

Mrs. Gray was more than 60 years of age, and had lived in the Santa Cruz mountains for 35 years. She was a first cousin of Daniel Webster.

POLICE RESCUE TWO FROM BURNING HOUSE

Mother and Child Sleep Above Blazing Store Unconscious of Their Danger.

Fire of unknown origin almost completely destroyed the building and contents at 99 Washington avenue, Thirty-first ward, last night. Inspector Thomas B. Werner and Lieut. A. J. Ault, passing the building, discovered the blaze and sent in the alarm. The first floor was a grocery store, occupied by Charles Grealey, who had rooms upstairs. He was away at the time.

From the second floor the police carried a Mrs. Kelly and her 4-months-old baby, who were asleep when the fire started. The firemen had little trouble in extinguishing the blaze, but the flames had such a start that few of the household goods were saved. The building is owned by W. Rank. The loss on the contents of the store is placed at $2,500, and the building is damaged to the amount of $6,000, partly covered by insurance.

A boarder in the house of S. A. McDonald, 7142 Monticello street, got under a bed last night with a lamp to look for his shoes. The bedclothes took fire and an alarm was sent in from box 661. The loss was trifling.

CARRIE NATION DIDN'T APPRECIATE THE JOKE

She Tears Down a Street Car Beer Advertisement Changed to Read "Drunk by Carrie Nation."

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MONONGAHELA, PA., July 9.—Angered by a practical joke which some wag had perpetrated, Mrs. Carrie Nation, who delivered two lectures at Elders park today, created excitement on a Pittsburgh & Charleroi street car tonight by tearing an advertising sign down and throwing the fragments away. The sign advertised a beer and originally declared that it was "drink by all nations." Someone had made it read, "Drink by Carrie Nation," and had drawn a row of hatchets on the sign.

When Carrie's eye fell on the offending sign she reached up and, amid the cheers of the passengers, ripped it off and tore it to pieces. She delivered one lecture this afternoon, in both of them scoring the Republican and Democratic parties and denouncing the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Several thousand people from Monongahela valley towns heard her.

The beer advertisement incident occurred while Mrs. Nation was on her way to Pittsburgh from the park.

CUTS HIS THROAT IN PRESENCE OF WIFE

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Silas McDonald, who was for years cashier of the State National bank at St. Joseph, Mo., and who came to this city after that institution went into liquidation, committed suicide here today by cutting his throat in the presence of his wife. She was severely cut in attempting to prevent him from committing the deed.

LEADER OF THE MUTINEERS KILLS TEN NAVAL OFFICERS

Terrible State of Disorder Is Found Aboard the Rebel Warship Kniaz Potemkine With Bloodstains Everywhere.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

KUSTENJI, ROUMANIA, July 9.—Admiral Kruger this afternoon boarded and took possession of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine, King Charles of Roumania having sent instructions to the commander of the Roumanian squadron that the vessel be delivered to the Russian authorities without raising difficulties. The torpedo boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkine, however, left for Odessa without surrendering, declaring that she had not mutinied, but that the Kniaz Potemkine had forced her to follow.

The Associated Press representative inspected the Kniaz Potemkine after the withdrawal of the Roumanian guard. Despite the efforts of the Roumanians to get things in shipshape, everything aboard the battleship was still in a state of wild disorder. The officers' cabins were stripped of everything of value and bloodstains were everywhere. There was sufficient ammunition aboard the Kniaz Potemkine to have enabled the mutineers to make a desperate resistance.

It is said that during the last few days the vessel was navigated by two engineers and an officer with revolvers at their heads. All of the sailors wished to surrender with the exception of Matuschenko, the leader of the mutiny, who resisted for some time and wanted to blow up the ship.

Seven officers were prisoners aboard the Kniaz Potemkine. They were in a pitiable condition from ill treatment. They declare that Matuschenko himself killed ten officers of the battleship. All the papers and books belonging to the vessel were destroyed.

It appears that the decision to surrender the Kniaz Potemkine was made when it became evident that no other vessels would join in the mutiny. The crew of the battleship seemed to be unaware of the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosztz and expected that she also was coming to Kustenji to capitulate to Roumania.

Twenty married sailors from the Kniaz Potemkine have applied to the Russian consul here to be sent back to Russia.

Admiral Kruger arrived with his squadron this morning and after exchanging the customary salute intimated that he had come to arrange for the transfer of the Kniaz Potemkine. Admiral Koslinsky, commander of the Roumanian squadron, boarded the Russian battleship Techesme and informed Admiral Kruger that King Charles had ordered him to turn the vessel over to the Russian admiral. The formalities of the transfer were completed this afternoon and Admiral Kruger boarded the Kniaz Potemkine.

HUMP BONDS MAY NOT SELL

Judge Dillon Has Given Opinion Declaring Similar Issue Illegal.

M'KEESPORT DEBT

Holds Credit of a City Cannot Be Used to Benefit Some Particular Part.

NO WAIVERS FROM COUNTY

Should the voters of Pittsburgh give the municipality authority to issue bonds to pay the expense of the removal of the "hump," it is doubtful if a buyer for the paper could be found. A similar issue has been declared illegal by Judge Dillon of New York, a recognized expert on municipal bonds.

Before many firms will accept an issue of bonds, the opinion of Judge Dillon is sought. Several years ago his advice was asked by Blair & Co. of New York, who were negotiating for the purchase of some McKeesport bonds through James Carothers & Co. of this city. For some years McKeesport had been improving streets and issuing certificates of indebtedness. When the sum amounted to about $200,000 the city voted to float bonds. Judge Dillon made a careful examination of all the facts connected with the issue and gave as his opinion the bonds were illegal because the constitution of the state is against the use of the credit of the whole city to benefit some particular part of the municipality. Blair & Co. did not buy the bonds.

Fits the "Hump" Case.

James Carothers said yesterday he recalled the Dillon decision and had been thinking of it in connection with the proposed bond issue to secure money to remove the "hump." "In my opinion the Dillon decision will fit the case of the 'hump' issue," said Mr. Carothers. "The removal of the court house hill will be a great benefit to the property owners in the immediate section that is to be improved. I am prepared to swear the removal of the 'hump' will not benefit my residence in Fairmount avenue, Twentieth ward. It was a benefit to me to have Fairmont avenue paved and sewered. I paid my share of that expense."

Councils will meet in special session today to pass an ordinance to have a special bond election in August to authorize the city to increase its indebtedness $2,500,000. Should the voters favor the indebtedness, the Dillon decision will have to be met eventually. Before the removal of the "hump" can begin, the bonds will have to be sold.

County Has Not Waived.

So far the county authorities have not signed a waiver for claims for "hump" damages. Some time ago Director Bigelow sent a communication to the commissioners asking for their signatures to a waiver. No attention has been paid to the request. Commissioner Price is the only member of the board in the city at present. He will not take any action until some of his colleagues return. Mr. Price says he is not familiar with the damages which will be caused to the county building and cannot discuss the proposition until he is acquainted with the facts. As the county is figuring on the purchase of considerable property in the south side of Diamond street, it will have more at stake than a year ago. Then the commissioners refused to sign a waiver. An estimate of the damages then made by the county engineer on the basis of an 18-foot cut showed the cost to the county would be heavy.

It will probably be developed that a great deal of property in the "hump" district is being held in the names of employes of the real owners. Some time ago one man made heavy purchases at an average cost of about $30 a foot, which he expects to sell at a large increase if the "hump" is cut.

COUNT CASSINI SAYS GOODBY

Russian Ambassador Leaves Nation's Capital After Seven Years' Service Here.

HIS SUCCESSOR KISSES HIM

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Room 10, Postal Building, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.

Count Cassini, the retiring Russian ambassador, after a service of seven years left Washington at 11 o'clock today for New York and will sail Tuesday for Europe. He expects to go direct to St. Petersburg and have a conference with the czar, and from thence to his new post at Madrid.

It is understood in Washington that Count Cassini is the bearer of a personal message from President Roosevelt to the czar. Baron Rosen, Count Cassini's successor, was at the station to bid Count Cassini farewell and as the latter was about to board the train he and Baron Rosen exchanged kisses.

Gathered at the station also to bid him god-speed were nearly every diplomat remaining here and a number of the ambassador's personal friends. The ambassador, accompanied by his staff, reached the station a quarter of an hour before the scheduled hour for the train's departure, and among those awaiting him were the Italian ambassador and Baroness Mayor Des Planches, his closest friends in the corps. M. Brun, the Danish minister, and Mr. Gamboa, the Mexican charge d'affaires, and his staff, the secretaries and attaches of the Italian embassy.

The ambassador led the way to his car with Baroness Mayor Des Planches, followed by the Italian ambassador and the remainder of the party. Shortly before the train left Baron de Rosen reached the station. The last to bid Count Cassini adieu was Baron Mayor des Planches, who succeeds Count Cassini as dean of the corps.

Count Cassini was frank in his expression of regret in leaving his friends here, and took occasion to reiterate to them the kindly feelings he cherished for the country which has been his home for the last seven years. These leave takings were the culmination of those begun a month ago, as each diplomat and the more prominent officials leaving Washington early in the summer have called at the Russian embassy to take leave of the dean of the corps. The ambassador will spend today and tomorrow in New York, where several dinners will be given in his honor. He was accompanied to New York by Mr. Stebert, second secretary of embassy and Baron Schilppenbach, the Russian consul at Chicago.

A dinner was given to Baron Rosen by Count Cassini last night at the New Willard, which was attended by the members of the staff of the Russian embassy and Baron Schilppenbach, the Russian consul at Chicago.

DANGER CLASH OVER.

Federal Court Will Not Come Into Conflict With State Over the Caleb Powers Matter.

OWINGSVILLE, KY., July 9.—(Special.)—It is reported here tonight that, although Judge Robert Scott will call the Caleb Powers case in circuit court at Georgetown tomorrow, he will continue it pending the supreme court's decision.

All danger of a clash between federal and state authorities is now over, and Powers will be delivered to the United States authorities upon presentation of proper papers to the jailer at Georgetown. Powers will be placed in Newport jail to await the decision of the supreme court.

ROBERT C. HALL IN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT

NEW YORK, July 9.—(Special.)—Seven patrons of the Bretton Hall apartment hotel, Eighty-fifth street and Broadway, fell ten feet in an elevator car on the Eighty-fifth street side of the hotel this morning, when a lifting cable snapped. None was seriously hurt. Robert C. Hall, a broker of Pittsburgh, suffered a slight flesh wound on the nose.

SWEDEN ENTHUSIASTIC OVER CROWN PRINCESS

Prince Gustav Brings Home His Bride in the Midst of a Great Public Demonstration.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—The homecoming of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, son of Crown Prince Gustav, and his bride (who was Princess Margaret of Connaught) today was made the occasion for enthusiastic demonstrations amid glorious weather. The royal yacht flew the Norwegian standard at her foremast and the Swedish standard at her main.

King Oscar and the other members of the royal family viewed the disembarkation from the roof of the royal palace. Two hundred thousand persons lined the route of the royal procession to the palace.

After the arrival of the bridal couple the entire royal family attended a Te Deum in the royal chapel. In the address of the court chaplain reference was made to the "glorious Swedish people who had not broken the allegiance they were sworn to keep."

MR. GOULD TO ENGAGE IN CHICKEN RAISING

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 9.—(Special.)—Coupled with his other great interests, George J. Gould, who has an elegant country home near Ardville, Delaware county, has decided to engage in chicken raising. Mr. Gould, it is said, has an ambition to become one of the most extensive breeders of fine poultry in the world.

AMERICAN CONSUL WINS A BARONESS

VENICE, July 9.—The engagement is announced of Paul Nash, the American consul here, and the Baroness Ina Mayer of Piedmont. The baroness, who moves in the highest society, is residing in Venice.

JAPAN NOW HAS POWERFUL LEVER

In Control of Sakhalin, She Can Logically Demand Heavy Indemnity from Russia.

WANTS NO CHINESE INTRUSION

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—With the Japanese flag hoisted for the first time on Russian soil after 18 months of war, the importance of the landing on the island of Sakhalin is generally admitted both in newspaper comment and in government circles. Complete occupation of the island is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Novoe Vremya voices the general sentiment in holding that control of Sakhalin puts a powerful lever in the possession of Japanese diplomacy, which finally has something tangible in its hands to throw upon the scales with the sword in the coming conference.

There is a divergence of opinion with regard to the effect the invasion of Sakhalin will have on the negotiations at Washington, some of the irreconcilables declaring it makes peace more impossible than before, as Japan will be able to demand the cession of the island and a heavy indemnity as well, at which terms peace will be too costly. The more prevalent view is that Japan has now in her hands enough trumps to take the game.

The attack on the island certainly dissipates one of the hopes of the peace advocates, who have been suggesting its voluntary cession might be an offset, with Port Arthur and the Chinese railroad, against the payment of a large monetary indemnity.

Muravieff Has Arrived.

M. Muravieff, the Russian ambassador at Rome, one of the peace plenipotentiaries, has arrived in St. Petersburg. He called on Foreign Minister Lamsdorff yesterday. His sailing arrangements have not been perfected, as they are dependent on the date of his audience with the emperor, which will probably take place Tuesday. His suite has been completed by the selection of two secretaries from the foreign office.

The Novoe Vremya joins in the press chorus against M. Muravieff, saying it is hard to tell how good a diplomat he will prove, as he certainly was not a success at The Hague. The paper says Baron Rosen, the other plenipotentiary, is a skilled diplomat and has been socially successful.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—China's request to be represented in the Washington conference on the ground she is vitally interested in its proceedings has been received by the president and informally transmitted to the belligerents. It can be stated that while Russia is inclined to favor the suggestion, Japan will not consent to it.

Wants No Chinese Intrusion.

Japan has already made public her assurances that Manchuria is to be restored to China. That is one of the principles for which she says she has been fighting. Japan regards herself as fully capable of executing this promise without the assistance of China, and in view of China's inability before the war to cope with Russia in Manchuria, the Japanese government is unable to see what possible service a Chinese representative would be in the Washington conference.

Moreover, Japan has all along taken the position that when peace negotiations were begun they would be conducted directly with Russia. It is altogether unlikely the Washington government will press the claim of China, and the official view here fails to sympathize with the idea.

Negotiations for an armistice are not expected to be concluded until after the plenipotentiaries meet. It is pointed out again that the beginning of the rainy season in the war zone removes the necessity for the immediate signing of an armistice. Little doubt is felt, however, that this will be the first subject discussed by the plenipotentiaries and probably their initial act will be the signing of a protocol providing for the cessation of hostilities for a limited period.

Rosen Is Getting Posted.

Baron Rosen is in daily conference with the attaches of the Russian embassy and has had several long talks with Count Cassini, who posted him on each step in the negotiations up to this moment. No place has yet been finally selected for the holding of the conference, but this Baron Rosen will discuss with the president on Thursday. Expecting that some place in New England would certainly be selected, Baron Rosen chose Manchester for the summer headquarters for his embassy. It is believed here the choice lies between Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., with the chances in favor of the former.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, will be an early visitor at Oyster Bay to discuss the arrangements for the conference. It is the belief here that instead of the president making the tedious trip to Washington to greet the plenipotentiaries, the plan which probably will be adopted is for the plenipotentiaries to go to Oyster Bay, the Japanese boarding the Mayflower at the navy yard, Washington, and the Russian envoys going in the Dolphin from New York to Oyster Bay, where they will be jointly received by the president and formally presented to each other.

They could go by boat thence to the place selected for the conference, returning to Washington at the conclusion of their labors for the formal signing of the Treaty of Washington, provided their labors are so successful.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, July 9.

New York—Minnehaha from London, Columbia from Glasgow and Moville, Oscar II. from Copenhagen, Christiania and Christiansand.

Rimouski—Canada from Montreal for Liverpool.

Gibraltar—Italia from Leghorn and Naples for New York.

Genoa—Canopic from Boston via Gibraltar and Naples.

Rotterdam—Potsdam from New York via Boulogne.

Bremen—Prinzess Alice from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Liverpool—Celtic from New York via Queenstown, Lake Erie from Montreal, Tunisian from Montreal via Moville.

Moville—Caledonia from New York for Glasgow.

Southampton—St. Paul from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Hamburg—Hamburg from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Libau—Zeeland from New York for Dover and Antwerp.

Teneriffe—Leonderah from San Francisco via Central and South American ports for Hamburg.

Sailed, July 9.

Glasgow—Corinthian for Montreal.

Naples—Cretic from Genoa and Palermo for New York.

Queenstown—Etruria from Liverpool for New York.

Dover—Rhaetia from Hamburg for New York via Boulogne.

Southampton—Grosser Kurfurst from Bremen for New York.

TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON—Carleton opera company in "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," 8:15 p. m.

LUNA PARK—Craig street, near Grant boulevard; open from 1 p. m. to midnight. This week, Parigian's Boston Cornet band, Adgie and her lions and Hardy, high wire king.

KENNYWOOD PARK—Concerts by Rocarelo's band, afternoon and evening, and Dare Devil Nelson in balloon ascensions every day, at 6 p. m.

SOUTHERN PARK—Crimmins and Gore in "Where Match."

OAKWOOD PARK—Musical comedy company headed by Carter & Bluford.

After Breakfast

Take up the want ad page and look it over.

PITTSBURGH ELKS CAPTURE BUFFALO

Allegheny County Organizations Start Enthusiasm at the Grand Lodge.

M'KENNA THERE WITH HAT

Special Telegram From JOHN P. COWAN, Staff Correspondent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Three thousand Elks from Allegheny county have conquered one poor Buffalo. This would be an unpardonable pun were it not for the fact that it is literally true. In the gathering of the delegations attending the 19th annual grand lodge session and reunion, the Pittsburghers got in first and consequently won the loudest cheers, the brightest red fire and, in all probability, will share a good part of the glory—and the spoils.

The Bison city was very quiet and eminently tranquil this afternoon, but when two special trains came in over the Lake Shore bearing the vociferous enthusiasts from the 11 Allegheny county lodges, the city by the lake was thrown into a tumult. The Second Brigade band, leading the khakied marchers of the Buffalo club, played a tune that made people fairly stand on their toes in excitement.

And while the bands were playing and the Buffalo club members were proudly throwing out their chests on the march, before all the Pittsburgh contingent had been registered at their headquarters at the Mansion house, all Buffalo was acquainted with the fact that Pittsburgh wants the national session in 1907, that Grand Tyler W. McClelland of Pittsburgh is a most promising candidate for the office of grand esteemed lecturing knight and that James E. O'Neill is going to make the campaign for grand exalted ruler more than ordinarily interesting. Brother O'Donnell is president of the Buffalo club and as a dark horse is a wary antagonist against Robert B. Brown of Louisville and W. J. O'Brien of Baltimore, the latter being the present grand exalted ruler and is a candidate for re-election.

Judge McKenna Cuts a Figure.

Judge Charles F. McKenna, exalted ruler of San Juan lodge No. 972 of Porto Rico, is the most famous Elk in Buffalo tonight. In his broad-brimmed, genuine Panama hat and his sun-browned complexion from eight months' exposure to the tropic sun, he is the center of many admiring groups of brother Elks. His is the only lodge in existence outside of the mainland of the North American continent, and, although it was instituted less than two months ago, boasts of more than 200 members, including the leading officials of the island administration.

In some quarters the distinguished appearance of Judge McKenna and his Porto Rican title have led to ludicrous confusion. A Boston magazine writer, who had not been introduced, approached the judge tonight with this: "You are a Spaniard, are you not?"

A Buffalo woman appeared a trifle flustered when she met Judge McKenna. "Judge," she exclaimed effusively, "I know you indeed very well. I have often read of your deeds. You come to us as the first exalted ruler of Porto Rican Elks, but at one time you were a confederate brigadier general."

Those who know something of Judge McKenna's record in the union army will understand how he appreciated the compliment as one of the best jokes of his life.

Porto Rico in Evidence.

The beautiful banner presented to San Juan ladies by the brother Elks of Pittsburgh No. 11 was received in charge by Judge McKenna and will be carried in the great parade on Wednesday. Other members of the Porto Rican lodge who will attend the session are Attorney General Willis W. Sweet, Attorney Alfred T. Hunt, Col. Thomas D. Mott, Jr., F. H. Dexter, Capt. John A. Gillis, Henry F. Hoard, Andreas B. Crosius, James J. Monroe, Capt. Sergt. J. W. Robinson and Rev. Lloyd R. Roberts, all being prominent in the insular government. The San Juan lodge has fitted up fine quarters and is notable in having for its parent body No. 11 at Pittsburgh.

In peculiar contrast with Judge McKenna's Panama sombrero is "Andy" Fulton's plaid cap of Scotch cheviot, made from the same block as Andrew Carnegie's golf cap. Former Mayor Fulton struck town with his Pittsburgh neighbors and before dinner boasted that he had ridden on every trolley line in Buffalo. J. W. Clarke, of Highball fame, and James E. McMahon are in Buffalo, and there is consternation at the Gold Dollar as to what will be called for in case the Pittsburgh Elks bag a few of the offices and other prizes they are bent on getting. Samuel Wakenight, the oldest past exalted ruler of No. 11, will serve as one of the aides on the chief marshal's staff.

When Reed Was Down South.

Tonight John A. Reed, another of No. 11's past exalted rulers, was standing on the curb of Exchange street while a southern lodge came along with its band playing "Dixie." One of the marchers stepped out of the ranks and greeted the Pittsburgher: "Didn't you recruit a Yankee regiment in North Carolina?"

"I started to," replied Mr. Reed. "Well, you didn't get me," answered the Carolinian, "but you would have had better luck if you had started in initiating Elks; let's have one on the recruiting station."

The Alleghenians in No. 339 are teaching Buffalonians how to be busy, eat three meals a day, greet all their friends from far away lodges and yet not perspire. Exalted Ruler W. T. Powell has been doing yeoman service in setting the example.

In the beauty and originality of the triumphal arches and in the brilliancy of the electrical display, Buffalo is outdoing herself and the parade promises to present a spectacle such as never before has been seen at a gathering of the Elks. The people of Buffalo are not effusive in their manner of extending a welcome and those who compare this year's reception with the rip-roaring hail-fellow-well-met joviality of Baltimore and Cincinnati, are waiting for the Buffalonians to "thaw out" a trifle more. This will come, however. At any rate, all the Allegheny county visitors are exceedingly happy and spent the evening serenading the grand lodge officers and the local newspaper offices. Tomorrow will be spent in exchanging calls and in wire-pulling for the grand lodge election.

Automobile Club Entertains.

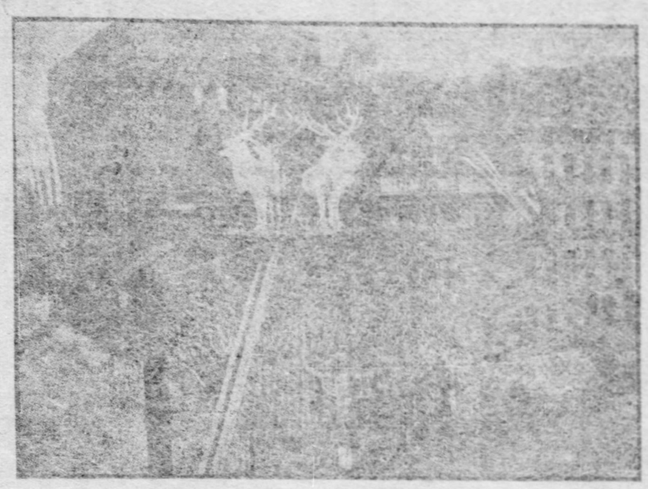
Every incoming delegation was met by a section of the reception committee and a band and escorted to their quarters. The Automobile club of Buffalo entertained the grand lodge members today and gave them a delightful ride through the city's parks and avenues and along the Niagara frontier.

Grand Exalted Ruler William J. O'Brien and Grand Exalted Ruler Fanning have returned from Toronto, where they went to consult over the proposition to admit Canadian Elks to social intimacy with the parent order in the United States.

"We have formulated a report," said Mr. O'Brien, "which will be submitted to the committee on good of the order. The plan does not favor absolute affiliation, but places the two orders on a brotherly basis; it provides for social intimacy between members of the two orders, the visiting of each other's club rooms and participation in entertainments. Elks on both sides of the border can have the privileges of sociability, but may not be present at any meeting where secret work is transacted.

"This is as far as we can go. To provide for affiliation would be to change the constitution of both orders, and this is not feasible even if desirable."

The committee probably will submit the report to the delegates for their action this week.



The Elks on the Arch Spanning Prominent Thoroughfares in Buffalo.

SAYS SHE IS GOD IN THE FLESH

Point Breeze Colored Woman Is Worshiped by Congregation of 18, Mostly Whites.

SHE CLAIMS ETERNAL LIFE

"I am God in the flesh! He told me so Himself 20 years ago, when I first met Him while I was starching clothes in my kitchen. Six years ago God came and saved me while I was dying, with two lying doctors making me worse. God wanted me and gave me eternal life. He said He had been looking for some one to represent Him on this earth for the past 2,000 years, and that he could find no one but me! Me! Me! Me! I know it's so, for God told me Himself, and I believe God—bless the Lord."

This rather free confession came from the lips of Mrs. Mary Morrison, colored, who has been conducting the Heart Purity mission at 305 Murtland avenue, East End, for the past three years, and who has a congregation of 18 adults, mostly whites, who believe her to be the personal representative of God on earth, and who has the power of conferring everlasting life, eternal youth, freedom from all disease and the power of ordering death.

Her Face Is Not to Wrinkle.

Mrs. Morrison, who is about five feet tall and weighs about 200 pounds, was garbed in a calico wrapper and gingham apron. She admitted being 57 years of age, but said last night that during a conversation with God on a street car a years ago, she was assured that age would never wrinkle her face during her limitless existence.

When told that the newspapers had become convinced of her great power and were eager to get more of the light, Mrs. Morrison ushered the reporter into a dark room in which was seated a colored man who subsequently proved to be Frank Johnson, chief apostle to the "personal representative," who at present is not living with her husband and three married children.

After the announcement was made Mrs. Morrison flew into a rage and began a tirade that for velocity and endurance knows no description. "What newspapers! What do we want with newspapers? That's of the flesh! That's of the earth! We live in the spirit! We're without sin, and we can never die! The wages of sin is death! We wouldn't touch a newspaper, for a newspaper is sin! You people pay preachers to lead you into hell! But you'll find out!

Trouble Coming in 1907.

"Wait until March 7, 1907. Then will come the manifestation. Ministers will kill their children and the congregation will kill theirs and themselves, for God will show them they have been wrong, and they will have to die! I know it! God told me so. Bless the Lord, I don't want to have anything to do with newspapers!"

It was suggested that if the public had the advantage of knowing Mrs. Morrison many of the lost could be redeemed by joining the mission.

"I know better!" she shrieked. "There will not be one new member join the mission this year!" she yelled, throwing her arms about wildly and puncturing the air with clenched fists. "God told me on the 1st of January, while I was ironing clothes, that no one would join the mission this year. He tells me the 1st of every January what is going to happen during the year, and I believe God! Bless the Lord. And we never die; we never go to funerals. I was walking on North avenue, Allegheny, two years ago when a funeral was passing. I looked around, and God was walking beside me. He told me not to look at such nonsense.

Redeemed Are Not to Die.

"'Only those of the earth and sin die,' He said. 'Jesus never attended a funeral.' 'Well, won't we die?' I asked. 'No,' He answered, 'you and the people of your mission are the redeemed. The redemption is here, and the people of the world don't know it. Your people are of the redeemed, and only their offspring are to be of the redeemed.' Bless the Lord."

Mrs. Morrison went on to explain that she had the fullest confidence in the messages of the Lord and that her people often received messages. When asked in what form these messages came she replied that they were received in English in a strong masculine tone. She has two other congregations—one in Tarentum and another in New Kensington. She visits each one Sunday in every month, while in the meantime they are under the direction of "one of her children."

"Not my children of the flesh," she explained, "but my children of the spirit. What do I care because my married daughter in Frankstown avenue, my married daughter in Cleveland, my married daughter in Sewickley, and my son and husband do not belong to the mission. God wouldn't take me if I had them. God can't use any one with a tie."

She further explained that during the interval of mission meetings, which occur on Wednesday nights and Sunday afternoons, she is engaged in taking in washing.

Chief Apostle Also Dies.

Occasionally during the fusillade she delivered, Chief Apostle Johnson took opportunity to interrupt by quoting scripture by the chapter to substantiate some point which could not be made quite clear in the mind of the reporter.

Both gave testimony to the fact that several members of the mission had joined while in the last stages of consumption, but had lost all traces of it after "entering the spiritual life on earth which exists nowhere in the world but in the mission." The prediction was made that if they ever wavered from the cause disease and death was sure. No member of the mission is permitted to attend or even look at a funeral. During the religious meetings, it was explained, Mrs. Morrison is garbed in a black robe, while the congregation kneel, and the service "varies with the spiritual impulses as they come."

"Black, white, grizzly and gray, and even dogs and cats can join the mission if they have the spirit," announced Mrs. Morrison, not forgetting to add that further membership was barred for a year by the heavenly order received.

After sitting in abeyance for two hours the reporter suggested a light, which was reluctantly granted. The room then gave evidence of being nicely furnished and liberally chaired.

Mrs. Morrison conducted a similar mission in Allegheny six years ago, but in answer to the dictates of the Lord, who told her "to go to Murtland avenue," she took up her present location.

PRISONERS BLOW OPEN JAIL WITH NITROGLYCERIN

Noise Summons Sheriff and Guards, Who Prevent Escape—Woman Arrested on Suspicion.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., July 9.—Fourteen prisoners confined in the Jackson county jail at this place made a desperate and hazardous attempt to break loose this morning by blowing open the jail with nitroglycerin. Two of the locks on the door leading to the corridor were blown off and a large hole was torn through the door. A piece of iron weighing fully 20 pounds was hurled through a brick wall in front of the jail door, making an aperture such as would be caused by a cannon ball fired through the wall, the brick being cut clean away. Many of the window panels in the jail were shattered by the explosion. The concussion was heard for several blocks and was at first supposed to be caused by a boiler explosion.

The noise brought the sheriff and guards who soon restored order among the prisoners. None of the prisoners would tell what had caused the explosion or which one of them had attempted to wreck the building.

A Mrs. Stearns was placed under arrest, being suspected of having furnished the prisoners with the explosive. Three men confined in jail are charged with murder and it is supposed one or more of the trio obtained the nitroglycerin and attempted to blow their way to liberty, taking chances that he would escape being killed or maimed by the explosion.

MINER CUT HIS THROAT; MUST KEEP HIS HEAD STILL

James Sierty, aged 30, a coal miner of Shaner station, near McKeesport, cut his throat yesterday afternoon, penetrating the windpipe in one place. He was taken to the hospital at McKeesport, and the physicians say if he can keep his head perfectly still the operation they performed on him will save his life.

Two Small Boys Drown.

DOVER, DEL., July 9.—Frank Hall, aged 12 years, and Charles Rice, aged 11 years, the sons of farmers living near Cowgill, six miles from here, were drowned today while bathing in Simons creek.

In times of bereavement one who can give advice or assistance in business matters is often of great help. If the services of this company in any trust capacity would be of value to you, we would be glad to consider the matter with you. The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Fourth avenue and Wood street.

$5.00—Niagara Falls and Return—$5.00
Saturday, July 15, Via
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.

Trains leave B. & O. depot 9 a. m. and 10 p. m., City time, tickets good five days, on sale at ticket office, 504 Smithfield St., or B. & O. station. Secure Pullman reservations in advance.

FRAUD ORDER ISSUED AGAINST ST. LOUIS BANK

The Institution Is Denied Use of the Mails—Depositors Are to Be Protected.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Postmaster General Cortelyou tonight announced the issuance of a fraud order against the Peoples United States bank of St. Louis, Mo., its officers and agents and E. G. Lewis, a publisher, effective July 9.

The action bars the company from the use of the mails after an investigation by the postal authorities as to the details of the business of the institution. The postmaster general in his announcement tonight says:

"It is understood that the funds of the bank which have not been borrowed by Mr. Lewis and his enterprises, amounting to about two-thirds of the total amount remitted, are deposited in banks and will be available toward reimbursement of the stockholders, who number upward of 65,000. It is the intention of the officers of the postoffice department to co-operate with the secretary of state of Missouri in every proper way for the interests of the investors and depositors."

SAY WASHINGTON THREW ACID IN WOMAN'S FACE

Randolph Washington of 1322 Vickroy street was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Battle Keys as a suspicious person. Washington had been keeping company with Blanche Smith of 1213 Clark street. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning he visited her and asked her to go into the yard, as he wanted to talk privately to her. The woman went out of the house with him and it is alleged that as soon as they reached the yard Washington pulled a large bottle of carbolic acid out of his pocket and threw the contents over the face, neck, breast and arms of the woman, burning her badly. The woman is in a critical condition at her home.

Mrs. Noble Is Noisy.

Mrs. Annie Noble, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance at her home Saturday night, was fined $25 and costs, with the alternative of 90 days to the workhouse, yesterday.

Drowned While Fishing.

ERIE, PA., July 9.—(Special.)—Charles Simmons, aged 15 years, was drowned while fishing from an old scow, which capsized in four feet of water today. He was caught and held by the scow.

Beats a Fellow-Prisoner.

Samuel Patterson, arrested Saturday night for drunkenness, beat up his cellmate in the Central police station. The victim was not badly hurt, but Patterson was fined $25 and costs.

ELKS ARE SPEEDING TOWARD BUFFALO

Members of About 30 Lodges Go Out from Local Stations During Sunday.

NINE SPECIAL TRAINS IN USE

Hundreds of Elks over-ran the streets of Pittsburgh yesterday and almost every train arriving in the city brought Elks here. Members of lodges in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and from many of the surrounding towns made this city their meeting place before starting for the reunion at Buffalo. The railroad stations were crowded with members of the order last night and many of the men had their wives and daughters along.

When the crowd gathered at the Baltimore & Ohio station last night and the Elks from Connellsville and Uniontown, told of a stunt they intend to do in the parade in Buffalo, it was the unanimous opinion that they will be able to show one of the finest displays in the whole line. Connellsville and Uniontown conceived a unique idea and the two lodges at once prepared to put it in execution. The lodges will have a float drawn by four horses in the parade. The float will carry four coke ovens, which during the parade will be converted into fiery coke ovens by imitation furnace fire.

The Elks on the float will be dressed in the blue overalls, blouse and leather cap worn by the cokeworkers. Besides, they are taking along a lot of coke, which will be distributed among the people along the route of the parade. Connellsville and Uniontown members are determined to advertise their coke industry while in Buffalo and have taken this means of doing it.

The first of the Elk trains went out yesterday morning on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad and carried the members of Pittsburgh lodge No. 11 and Allegheny lodge No. 339. This special was followed by four others during the day and carried Elk lodges from Homestead, Charleroi, Brownsville, Carnegie, Washington, Wheeling, Cumberland, Beaver Falls and New Castle.

Four special trains were run over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the Elks yesterday. The first one contained four Pullman cars and a baggage car and went at 9:30 p. m. On board were 30 members of lodge 413 of Bellaire, O., and 25 members of lodge 877 of Wilkinsburg, and the East Pittsburgh lodge. There were also 10 women on the train.

The other trains took out 20 members of the Sistersville lodge, Lodge No. 800 of Connellsville, and lodge No. 370 of Uniontown. The last two had a combined strength of 30 members. The other lodges which went out were from McKeesport, Etna, Scottdale, Mt. Pleasant, Bellaire, Sharpsburg, Morgantown, Clarksburg and Fairmont. The trains were run to Buffalo over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad.

This morning another train will go out over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and will have on board Elks from Parkersburg. Besides the specials which went out yesterday, a number of the regular trains had special Elk cars attached.

ELKS WEAR $20 BILLS FOR CONVENTION BADGES

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Washington Elks to the number of 150, accompanied by the wives of many of the delegates, left here today over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the annual reunion of the order in Buffalo. The delegation is under the leadership of Exalted Ruler Jesse S. Jackson. Each delegate wore two badges on the lapel of his coat, one a crisp $20 bill of the 1905 series, which has not yet been put into circulation, and the other an order badge.

Uniontown Elks Off.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 9.—(Special.)—Forty members of the Uniontown lodge, No. 370, B. P. O. Elks, left last night in a special train over the Baltimore & Ohio road for Buffalo to attend the national convention of the order in that city.

TWO MEN ARE KILLED BY BATTLE ON A TRAIN

Cowboys Fight With Excursionists on the Baltimore & Ohio in West Virginia.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WHEELING, W. VA., July 10.—Telephone messages early this morning from Clarkaburg and Burnsville, W. Va., tell of a terrible battle between excursionists from Clarksburg on a Baltimore & Ohio train and cowboys, members of Texas Jack's Wild West show.

One of the cowboys was ejected from the excursion train, and his comrades came to his rescue and opened a fusillade on the train. The fire was returned and "Joe" Johnson, proprietor of the show, and Mexican George, a cowboy, were killed.

Several excursionists were shot and seriously wounded by the cowboys. The excursion train bearing the wounded is expected to reach Clarksburg this morning.

RAID SEVERAL HOUSES.

East End Police Get Busy and Capture a Number of Alleged Offenders.

Catherine Murray's house, 6222 Penn avenue, was raided last night by the police on a warrant sworn out by Inspector McAvoy, charging the woman with keeping a disorderly house. The Murray woman, who had a small child with her, was released on $105 forfeit. Four men and another woman were found in the house and some were released on forfeits. Mrs. Henry Turner's house, 5817 Penn avenue, was also raided and the woman was charged with selling liquor without a license.

Four women and a man were arrested at 615 Everett street on a charge of disorderly conduct. Neighbors had complained of the house. Allen Williams, the man, is supposed to be the proprietor of the house. All the persons arrested are negroes.

LAWSON IS AN ANARCHIST.

Such Is Mayor Dunne's Opinion of the Author of "Frenzied Finance."

He Gives His Reasons.

CHICAGO, July 9.—(Special.)—"Mr. Lawson is an anarchist." In this terse sentence Mayor Dunne today expressed his opinion of the author of "Frenzied Finance."

"He does not believe in government," added the mayor; "he says judges are venal and legislatures purchasable. He puts no faith in government."

BOY OF 9 NEARLY DIES FROM DRINKING LIQUOR

John Smith, aged 9, came very near to death yesterday, through drinking beer and whisky. There was a christening at the home of Charles Vesolski, 241 Edwards alley, and the boy's father, William Smith, who lives in the neighborhood, took his son there. The little fellow got down in the cellar alone and drank a quart of beer and some whisky. When discovered he was unconscious and Dr. M. E. O'Brien was called in. After an hour's hard work the boy was resuscitated.

BELLEVUE IS PREPARING FOR FIREMAN'S CARNIVAL

All Bellevue is preparing for the greatest annual event in the borough, the volunteer firemen's carnival and street fair, which will be held in Bellevue next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The carnival will open with a parade in which many military and volunteer fire organizations will take part. The officers of the fire company have completed arrangements to go camping for three weeks at Bobcageon, Ontario, Canada. The company will leave on August 7.

SEVENTY-SEVEN MEETINGS HELD

Churches in Oriole City Give a Clear Track to the Christian Endeavorers.

PITTSBURGH PASTOR SPEAKS

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Nothing, perhaps, could give a more impressive idea of the interest aroused in this city by the Christian Endeavor convention, which closes tomorrow night, than the fact that special convention services, at which sermons were delivered by some of the clergymen among the visiting delegates, were held this morning in 77 churches of various denominations, and at night 11 consecration services were held simultaneously in as many churches. In every case the size of the audience was limited only by the capacity of the building.

In the afternoon a great meeting for men was held at Armory hall, at which the Rev. Charles Steizle of Chicago, Ill., and the Rev. W. E. Biederwolf of Monticello, Ind., were the speakers, and during which 300 men professed conversion. At the Lyric, Mrs. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass., presided over a meeting for women, at which the principal address was delivered by Miss Ellen M. Stone of Macedonia, who gave an account of her kidnaping.

At Harlem Avenue Christian church, "Prison Christian Endeavor" was discussed by Chaplain A. G. Gates of the Kansas Industrial Reformatory; the Rev. J. J. Burkhart of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid society, and Miss Lucy Sterling, prison superintendent of the Kentucky Christian Endeavor union.

At the Associated Congregational church a boys' and girls' meeting was addressed by the Rev. Carey Bonner of London, England, who took evident delight in teaching the little ones to sing the following verse, which was really the theme of his talk:

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about
And always wear them inside out
To show the lining."

Mr. Bonner reminded the children to wear their smiles on their faces and to turn the clouds where they cannot be seen. The sum total of sulks, frowns and grumbles, he said, was gloomy selfishness, and that of love, happiness and smiles was glad service. "Every boy and girl is God's mirror," said Dr. Bonner, "reflecting His radiance to all mankind."

The principal meeting of the evening was held at the Lyric. Among the speakers was the Rev. R. C. Wiley of Pittsburgh.

FOUR MORE LIVES ARE CLAIMED BY RIVERS

Three Boys and One Man Die in Local Streams While Bathing—Death from Scratch.

Three boys and one man were drowned in the local rivers yesterday. Martin Brophy, aged 17, of Penn avenue, son of the late Martin Brophy, a saloonkeeper of the Ninth ward, was drowned in the Allegheny river at Aspinwall. He was bathing with some companions and was hanging on a rope used to moor a sandboat to the shore. He was about 50 feet from shore when he was seen by George W. Grove of 377 Penn avenue, to lose his grip. The boy started to swim to shore but gave out. Grove went to his assistance, but Brophy sank before he reached him. His body was not recovered.

A 14-year-old boy named Myers of Allegheny was drowned in the Ohio river while swimming back of Brunots Island about 11 o'clock. He swam out beyond his depth and sank. His body was not recovered. The boy went to the island to play baseball and went bathing after the game.

The coroner was notified that Daniel Ruvino, aged 16, of 436 Culver alley, East End, had been drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river early in the morning, near the Brilliant pumping station. The body was not recovered.

Jacob Paluchuian, of 211 Sixth street, Braddock, was drowned in the Monongahela river near the city farm station. The body was recovered later by the crew of the steamboat Carbon. He was 45 years old and married.

The body of a man, supposed to be George Calton, was found in the Monongahela river at Port Perry last night. He was fully dressed and in his pocket was found a pay envelope issued by "J. N. F." to George Calton on June 15 for $18. The man was about 40 years old.

Louis Kern, aged 35, of 2213 Salisbury street, South Side, yesterday died at the South Side hospital from blood poisoning. He was a driver for the Duquesne Brewing Company and on July 1 cut his little finger on a hoop of a beer barrel. He paid no attention to the injury until he went home, when he put some carbolic acid on it. Last Wednesday his finger became worse and he went to the hospital, where he died of blood poisoning.

Harry Mitchell, aged 24, a negro, of Martinsville, Va., died at the Allegheny County workhouse from consumption. He was sentenced from the local court on a charge of robbery for four years, and he had but three more months to serve.

A man whose name is supposed to be Baush was killed yesterday by a shifting engine on the Pennsylvania railroad at Braddock. He is supposed to have been sleeping on the tracks when run over.

An unknown man, about 45 years of age, was found dead in the stable of Joseph Wolf, Thirteenth street, Braddock, yesterday. Heart disease is supposed to have caused death.

First Sermon to New Congregation.

The Rev. E. J. Nordlander of Sioux Falls, S. D., who was recently called to the pastorate of the Swedish Baptist church of McKeesport, preached his first sermon yesterday morning. The Rev. Nordlander succeeded the Rev. D. Lafaurin, who accepted a call to the Baptist church of Maline, Ill.

SPECIAL TO-DAY
THE POPULAR 5c SMOKE,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Cigar, Perfecto Size,
3c
MAYS
THE MAY DRUG CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

McClintock Co.

Sale of Carpet Remnants

After stock taking remnant floor coverings of every description are sent to our "Bargain Annex" in front Basement.

Hundreds of choice remnants in 10 to 25 yard lengths are there now awaiting your selection. Prices average one-half less than regular.

Royal Wiltons, $1.25 per yard.
Extra Axminsters, 85c and $1 per yard.
Velvets, 65c and 75c per yard.
Body Brussels, 65c and 75c per yard.
Extra Tapestries, 60c per yard.
Second Grade Tapestries, 45c per yard.
Ingrains, 35c per yard.
Inlaid Linoleum, 75c per sq. yard.
Printed Linoleum, 40c, 50c and 60c sq. yard.

Beautiful patterns to choose from in all grades.

Oliver McClintock Co.,
219 Fifth Avenue.

When dressing you will find a Cluett Coat Shirt
A dollar is to pay one. If the garment is white, the cuffs to match. If colored, the fabric is COLOR FAST.
$1.50 and more
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.,
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND ARROW COLLARS

SUMMER MILLINERY AT HALF.
Bright new patterns made up in our own workrooms at half regular prices.
PAULSON BROS. CO.,
515 Wood St.

A Vacation Necessity

A fountain pen is a trouble and time saver at any time—especially so when traveling—Better slip a Waterman Ideal into your pocket or grip before you start—Best Fountain Pens in the world—$3 up.

J. R. Weldin & Co.,
429-431 Wood St.

Failure

to cure Indigestion is largely due to the old theory that when the stomach becomes inactive it needs something to mechanically digest its contents, and cathartics, purgatives, etc., are used, which give only temporary relief.

Doctors now recognize the fact that it is the nerves that furnishes motive power to digest the contents of the stomach. When they become weakened they lack energy, and indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach result.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

will relieve obstinate cases of indigestion, dyspepsia and stomach trouble by strengthening the nerves.

"My daughter had stomach trouble, doctors said she could not live. We gave her Dr. Miles' Nervine. She got better from the first, and four bottles cured her."

A. H. MALCOLM, Ft. Dodge, Kans.

The first bottle will benefit. If not, the druggist will return your money.

To Cure All Skin Diseases Use Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier. It Purifies and Beautifies the Skin. FOR SALE AT DRUGGISTS.

PROSSER OPTICAL COMPANY
Will Remove to
220 SIXTH STREET
About June 10th.

CLARK IS SAID TO BE ALARMED

Rumor of a Telegram Threatening to Break Up the Fusion Movement.

BRENNEN HAS WHIP HAND

There are three places open on the fusion county ticket—prothonotary, one commissioner and a director of the poor. James A. Clark, who has been nominated by the Democrats and Citizens for commissioner, claims the right to name his running mate. He is now in Utah, and his friends at home are afraid he left town at the wrong time. They believe the Citizens have decided to disregard his wish in the selection of the candidate. There is a report Clark has wired from Mormonland he will not stand for fusion, if he cannot pick his colleague. He and W. J. Brennen constitute the whole Democratic party in the county, and can upset the fusion scheme if they desire. An agreement to delay action until Clark returns will probably be made. Brennen is in a position to prevent a meeting of the Democratic fusion conferees. Under the resolution of the Democratic convention authorizing their appointment, he is in absolute control of the situation. Should John B. Larkin or any of the others grow mutinous or want to "scuttle ship," Mr. Brennen can enlarge the committee and kill off the mutiny.

There is rivalry among the members of the Young Men's Republican club for a place on the fusion county ticket. In the hope of agreeing on a man the organization is to hold a meeting in common council chamber Friday night to ballot for the favorite.

The membership of the club consists largely of men on the payroll in the city and county. The organization has wanted the machine leaders to put a member of the club on the county ticket. There was a disposition to favor Frank Harper. When this became known James Drew and Charles Joseph entered the field. The fight has grown so fierce the slatemakers refuse to make a selection unless the members can get together. At a meeting Friday night a vote will be taken, and if there is a unanimous choice the club may be represented on the ticket.

IDEAL COUNTRY OF WORLD.

Rabbi Tells Jews They Should Become American Citizens and Thank God for the Privilege.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A meeting in memory of John Hay was held in the synagogue B'Nai Halberstam today by Roumanian Jews. The attendance was very large. The principal speaker was Rabbi B. C. Ehrenreich, who spoke of the greatness of the late secretary of state and of the services he rendered to humanity in his famous note to the powers in behalf of the Jews in Roumania.

The rabbi said the only true way to show gratitude for what Secretary Hay had done for them was for the Jews to become American citizens. He said the United States had become the greatest nation—the ideal country—of the world, and that the Jews must become part of it and thank God for the privilege. Appropriate resolutions in memory of Mr. Hay were adopted.

SEEK RELIEF IN COUNTRY.

Great Crowds Picnic in Cool Valleys to Escape the Heat.

The great crowds of picnickers who thronged the country districts along the Allegheny river back of Millvale, Etna, Sharpsburg and Aspinwall yesterday, broke all records. The country roads were crowded all day with streams of wagons loaded with men, women and children seeking refuge from the heat in cool valleys.

In marked contrast with this season last year, excellent order was preserved during the day at the picnic resorts. The district was patrolled by County Detectives Armstrong, O'Brien, Reed and F. S. Somerfeld, but the only disorder found was near the site of the filtration plant at Aspinwall, where a crowd of negroes had started a crap game, but dispersed quietly when ordered away by the officers.

Violent Husbands Pay Fines.

Charles Garber, Sr., of Colwell street, was fined $25 and costs yesterday on complaint of his wife, who said he abused her. James Martin of Sixth avenue, near Wylie, paid the same fine for a similar offense. In Allegheny John Bollis of Beaver avenue paid $10 and John Zaugers of 814 East Ohio street $5, for the same offense.

Find the Stolen Watch.

Hattie Wright, a negress, of Pasture street, was fined $25 and costs yesterday for stealing a man's watch. The watch was found on the woman when she was searched at the police station.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO ERIE.

For Second Brigade N. G. P. Encampment Will Run Over Pennsylvania Lines.

People of Pittsburgh and the Beaver valley will have an opportunity to visit the encampment of the Second Brigade, N. G. P., at Erie on special trains and at special reduced fare. On Sunday, July 16, the Pennsylvania Company will run a special train, "The Second Brigade Encampment Sunday Special," from Pittsburgh, leaving Union station at 7:35 a. m., city time; Allegheny 7:40 a. m. The special will stop at Sewickley, Rochester, New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Homewood, running through to Erie from Mahoningtown without making any stops, reaching Erie at 12:50 p. m. Returning, the special will leave Erie at half-past 7 o'clock, eastern time, arriving at Pittsburgh at a seasonable hour, making the same stops as on the going trip. The round trip fare will be $3. Sunday in the Second brigade encampment will be an interesting day. Dress parade, military band concerts, and other military features are on the program.

Thursday, July 20, will be Governor's day at the Second brigade encampment. Gov. Pennypacker and staff will be present and review the troops. A grand dress parade will take place that day, and the military maneuvers will be especially interesting. On that date the "Governor's Day Special" will run to Erie over the Pennsylvania lines, leaving Pittsburgh 7:30 a. m., Allegheny 7:35 a. m., city time, stopping at Sewickley, Rochester, New Brighton and Beaver Falls. Round trip tickets to Erie will be sold that day at $3, good returning on the special which will leave Erie for Pittsburgh and intermediate stations at 6:30 p. m., central time, or 7:30 p. m., Pittsburgh or Eastern time. Excursion tickets to Erie sold July 20, will also be good returning on regular trains of July 21, inclusive.

If You Are Going on a Vacation

Take advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Seashore Excursion on July 13th, which gives you the privilege of going to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Wildwood, Avalon, New Jersey, Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md. Rate $10.00 in coaches, and $12.00 in Pullman cars when accompanied by usual Pullman tickets. Special train of day coaches and Pullman parlor cars leaves Union Station on above date at 8:55 p. m. Tickets will also be good on 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m. trains. Sleeping car only carried on 10:00 p. m. train.

$5.00 Chautauqua Lake $8.00
P. & L. E. R. R.

Excursion every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during July. Tickets good 15 days. Splendid train service.

Don't Quit Work

If your position does not suit you; just look over the want ads. See what's there—and keep at it until you are suited.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HEARS OF CUBAN NEEDS

Attends Church and Listens to Bishop Knight's Appeal for More Schools.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 9.—President Roosevelt and his family listened to the foreign missionary needs of the Episcopal church this morning in a temperature that was almost uncomfortable at Christ church. The Rt. Rev. Albion W. Knight, bishop of Cuba, described in a sermon the work of his church since the Spanish-American war. He denied that the missionaries were forerunners and advocates of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. He said that the schools of Cuba were in incapable hands, and the Episcopal church was obliged to play an important role in education. The bishop compared the volunteers in the missionary fields to the men who volunteered to fight for their country in Cuba. He hopes to raise $100,000 in this country to build a suitable church in the Havana capital.

President Roosevelt passed an unusually quiet Sunday at Sagamore Hill. Although several yachting parties were in the harbor, no visitors were received. The president and Mrs. Roosevelt had as house guests Mrs. Richardson and Capt. Robert L. Ferguson of New York.

Secretary and Mrs. Loeb expect to leave Oyster Bay in about ten days on an extended trip to the Yellowstone national park. During Mr. Loeb's absence the executive work will be directed by Assistant Secretary Barnes.

TWO PERSONS SHOT DURING RACE RIOTS

Negro Starts Trouble at New York Over a Ball Game and Shooting.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—Two persons were shot, one probably fatally, in a fight between mobs of whites and negroes in West Sixteenth street today. The trouble began when Henry Hart, a negro, was attacked in the street by a number of white youths, who accused him of interfering with a ball game. Hart fled, pursued by a mob of whites, hurling stones, bricks and other missiles and reached the tenement house in which he lived and got a revolver, while his pursuers made efforts to break into the building.

Having armed himself Hart ran down stairs and began firing into the crowd, one of the shots striking James Hunter in the side. At this moment Policeman John Loye ran into the hall and arrested Hart after the latter had fired at him twice. As Loye brought his prisoner out a swarm of negroes, armed with pistols, clubs, razors and others weapons, poured out of the tenement, bent on a rescue. The policeman's helmet was smashed and he was knocked down and kicked, but he kept a firm grip on his prisoner and finally succeeded in getting his back against a wall, where he stood off his assailants.

By this time the whites had been reinforced to the number of several hundred and the negroes broke and fled in every direction. A shot fired from a negro tenement struck Mrs. Mary Donohue, who was attempting to lead a child out of the tenement, in the head, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The police broke into the house and arrested Albert Middleton, who is supposed to have fired the shot, and five other negroes.

In spite of the presence of a large body of police reserves desultory fighting between whites and blacks continued until a sudden downpour of rain scattered the combatants.

PITTSBURGHERS TO ATTEND.

Painter-Reed Wedding Will Take Place at Providence, R. I., Next Saturday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—(Special.)—The first gay event in the social life of the season at Watch Hill will take place on Saturday next, when Miss Eleanor Guthrie Painter, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter of Pittsburgh, will wed Lieut. Harry Ford Reed of the United States artillery corps in the Episcopal church. The wedding will be preceded by several dinner parties for the maids and ushers and the Pittsburgh colony at the Hill will entertain large house parties for the event.

The engagement of Miss Caroline M. Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Effingham B. Morris of "Tyn-y-coed," Ardmore, Pa., to John Frederick Byers, a younger son of Mrs. Alexander M. Byers of Ridge avenue, Allegheny, was recently announced and the young people are receiving the congratulations of the cottagers at Watch Hill. Mr. Beyers is a graduate of Yale and a member of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Country clubs. He is a guest at Cedarhurst, the summer cottage of the Morris family.

Bridge Opens for Traffic.

Director McIlvain of Allegheny announced last night that the River approach to the new Herrs Island bridge would be open for traffic this morning. About a year ago the director had a dispute with the Pittsburgh & Western railroad over the question of the River avenue entrance to the structure, but the railroad company finally consented to build it.

TRAVESKYN OPERA HOUSE IS PREY OF THE FLAMES

Volunteer Firemen Work for Hours to Save Life and Property—Loss Is Estimated at $30,000, Only Partly Insured.

Traveskyn on the Bridgeville & McDonald branch of the Panhandle railroad, near Bridgeville, had a $30,000 fire yesterday morning. The flames were subdued by the volunteer fire department. One man was saved with difficulty from burning to death. The losers are:

KLINE BROTHERS: Three-story opera house building, $15,000; residence, occupied by the family of Benjamin Williams, $3,500. Loss on residence partly covered by insurance. The insurance policy on the opera house building expired on Saturday, and the loss is total.

WAGNER BROTHERS: Meat market on first floor of opera house building; $1,000; insured.

MORRIS & BURNSIDE: Men's furnishing goods store on first floor of opera house building; $2,000. Living rooms on second floor of same building, $1,000. Both losses partially covered by insurance.

FRANK BOLTON: Furnishings of living rooms on second floor, $500; not insured.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS: Pool room on first floor of building owned by Kline Brothers, and living rooms on second and third floors, $5,000; partially covered by insurance.

BURGESS J. C. RINEMAN: Rooms in rear of first floor of opera house building, $500; partially insured.

J. J. WALLACE: General store across the street from opera house, with living rooms above store building scorched and goods damaged by water; $1,000; insured.

The blaze started at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a stable back of the opera house. Its origin is unknown. The volunteer firemen were aroused as soon as the fire was discovered, but by the time they had arrived, the flames had communicated to the opera house and that structure was burning from top to bottom. Nothing in the whole building was saved, and many of the occupants of the second floor barely had time to escape in their night clothes.

When it was discovered that Thomas Anderson, who boarded with the Fallon family on the second floor, was missing, several of the firemen entered the burning building at the risk of their lives to rescue him. He was found unconscious near a door, with his face and hands seriously burned. He had been aroused by the heat and smoke, and in trying to grope his way out he had become confused and finally fallen helpless. He was revived after he had been taken out in the open air, and a physician dressed his burns.

A hard fight was made to save the Williams pool room and home, but a shortage of water baffled the firemen. The Wallace store and residence, although scorched by the flames, was saved by hard work. It was 8 o'clock before the fire was subdued.

After Breakfast

take up the want ad page and look it over.

Direct From Factory To You.

There being NO middlenian's profit we save you at least $100 if you buy the

KLEBER PIANOS

A wonderful instrument of rare musical quality. Ours is the ONLY ONE-PRICE Piano Store in the State.

KLEBER,
61 YEARS IN PITTSBURGH.
221-223 Fifth Ave.
Piano Factory: Greensburg.

RISE OF RIVER IS SHORT-LIVED

With Coal Boat Stage of but Few Hours Over 2,000,000 Bushels Are Sent Out.

WATERS FALL VERY RAPIDLY

Upon one of the shortest-lived coal boat stages in the history of local rivers, over 2,000,000 bushels of coal were sent out yesterday morning between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock.

Owing to a cloudburst which occurred somewhere above Warren two days before, a barge stage was reached in the Allegheny river late Saturday night and the crest reached 9 feet at 11 o'clock. The fall was then rapid—much more rapid than the Allegheny river usually falls, and the officials of the coal companies were in doubt Saturday night as whether to risk a shipment or not. However, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning the river front was the scene of great activity and at this hour the river had already fallen 3 inches.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the first tow, in charge of the Tom Reese, assisted by the Tornado, took out 22 barges and just four hours later the last tow, consisting of the Tom Dodsworth with 24 barges, barely passed Davis Island dam in a stage of water of but 8 feet and 1 inch, the very lowest coal boat stage.

During the intervening four hours the following tows were also sent out: Charlie Brown, 5 boats and 9 barges; Coal City, 12 boats and 2 barges; Boaz, 24 barges; Raymond Horner, 24 barges; George Thomas, 6 boats and 4 barges and the Helen White, 4 barges. The full shipment for the day totaled 33 boats and 113 barges.

SPEND DAY IN WOODS.

Employes of H. J. Heinz Company Hold Annual Outing Today.

The fifteenth annual outing of the employes of the H. J. Heinz Co. will be held today at Rock Springs Park, W. Va. It is expected that there will be at least 3,000 present, the invitations including not only all of the employes, but their families as well. The general chairmen who will be largely responsible for the carrying out of the arrangements for the day include Charles Heinz and O. C. Harn. Three special trains, carrying the picnickers, will leave Union station at 7:30, 7:40 and 7:50 o'clock a. m., and will return at 6:30 p. m. eastern time.

There will be a ball game in the morning and field and track events in the afternoon, for which prizes will be awarded. Two teams of girls will also play a game of ball, and the prizes will be awarded by W. P. Kulpers, L. S. Dow, F. G. Davis and J. C. Black. Rocereto's orchestra will furnish the music, and there will be dancing all day excepting from 3 until 4 o'clock.

OUTING OF ELECTRIC MEN.

Westinghouse Employes Will Spend Day at Conneaut Lake.

The Westinghouse Electrical Beneficial association and the employes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will hold their annual outing at Conneaut Lake next Saturday, July 15. The officers of the association are William Freidel, president; D. Hanihan, vice president; L. G. Hair, secretary; H. Dreiver, treasurer; H. A. Taylor is chairman of the committee on sports, and he has a large number of members to assist him.

Special trains will leave East Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek and Allegheny during the morning, returning in the evening, and another special will leave Connoautville for Allegheny, East Pittsburgh and Turtle Creek on Sunday evening for the benefit of those who may desire to remain over Sunday.

MAY DELAY WEDDING.

Girl About to Be Married Is Arrested, Charged With Theft.

Lizzie Gatsey, a servant girl, until recently employed at the home of Dr. W. C. Bryant of Glenwood, was committed to jail last night by Alderman W. B. Armstrong on a charge of larceny, preferred by the doctor. Since leaving his employ a few days ago a diamond ring, a lot of table and bed linen, clothing, silver spoons and forks and other articles were discovered to have been missing from the house.

The girl was not suspected until one of her friends told the alderman's constable that she was wearing a nice diamond ring and was to be married next Thursday. The constable got out a search warrant and discovered what are said to be Dr. Bryant's rings and other articles in her home in Ruthergien street.

Kick Seriously Injures Policeman.

Policeman George Gamrod, who has been doing duty as a wagonman at the Central station, is lying in a dangerous condition at his home, 24 Mt. Oliver street, as a result of a kick received July 4 from Howard Cavitt, who was arrested at Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. Cavitt had been taken off a Knoxville car for disorderly conduct and when placed in the patrol wagon kicked Gamrod in the stomach. Yesterday inflammation set in.

ALLEGHENY POLICE PICK UP MEN ON THE STREET

The Allegheny police last night arrested Samuel McFadden, William Bird, William Metz, H. Wilson, William Murphy and Steve Abel. The men are said to have no visible means of support and were picked up in the streets in the lower wards. They are held as suspicious persons. Harry Bradley and William McCann were arrested for loafing in the East park. Several persons have been held up and robbed in East park recently.

CAPITAL STOCK

Below Par **$5** Per Share

Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Par Value **$10** Per Share

ENTIRE NET EARNINGS PAID TO STOCKHOLDERS ANNUALLY.

10 PER CENT GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS

Incorporated for the improvement of property suburban to our beautiful national capital.

The company desires to make certain immediate improvements to its properties, and in order to secure the necessary funds has authorized the sale of $100,000 of capital stock—par value $10—at $5 per share. Full paid and non-assessable.

Certificates of stock issued as soon as subscriptions are fully paid. Subscriptions payable $2.50 per share cash (either New York Draft or Post-office Money Order) and balance on or before July 10, 1905.

Full particulars—bank and other references on request. Address

The Maryland Land and Improvement Co.,
1304 F. Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.

BARKER'S
Hasty Lunch Chocolate
For Cooking & Drinking

is all chocolate—pure and unadulterated. Only finest cocoa beans carefully selected and prepared—no starch, arrow-root or flour; no alkalis or other chemicals. Best for cakes, confections, desserts, and drinking.

In air-tight cans. ½ lb 20 cents; smaller size 10 cents. Excellent prize recipes for the finest dainties you ever tasted in each can. Ask your dealer.

KNICKERBOCKER CHOCOLATE CO. NEW YORK

NO FLIES LIVE WHERE THE SURE DEATH FLY KILLER IS USED

Clean, Convenient, effective—Always ready—Lasts a whole season—Better than sticky fly paper. Sold by dealers everywhere for 10c or sent direct for 12c.

THE ONONDAGA MFG. & PROMOTING CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

Will not injure gold work nor scratch the enamel. A perfect dentifrice—the one for you. Ask your dentist.

A Shoe For Men Of Brains — The Carter Shoe — Sold Exclusively By Griswold Shoe Parlor, 217 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUNDORFF'S EYE GLASSES
22 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

YOUR NEXT SUIT ARNFELDS

You can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble.
Address Dr. Kilmer & Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOUTHERN — At 8:30 P. M. Crimmins & Gore in "A WARM MATCH."

OAKWOOD — At 9:30 P. M. THE LOUISIANA TROUBADOURS.

NIXON — LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON. The Carleton Opera Company in When Johnny Comes Marching Home. Same Cast, Same Chorus and Features. Best Seats, 50c. Pop. 50c Mat. Wed.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

Weather—Fair.
Yesterday's Temperature—Max., 86; Min., 67.

Monday, July 10, 1905.

A New Book.

THE FATE OF A CROWN.
By Schuyler Staunton.

Published at $1.50—our price $1.08.

When a young American citizen is enlisted by force of circumstances in a conspiracy against a foreign throne and entangled in a love affair besides, the conditions are favorable to all sorts of adventures. The author has developed this story with much ingenuity.

This Week's 50c Table d'Hote Dinner.

Consomme Vermicelli or Mutton Broth With Barley.

Planked White Fish, Potato Border, or Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.

Hashed Brown Potatoes, Stuffed Tomato or Creamed Butter Beans.

Baked Huckleberry Roll or Ice Cream.

Tea, Coffee or Milk.
Bread and Butter.

A Week Full of Events.

Today, the beginning of the second week of our July Clearance, introduces many new lines for clearance with prices attached to them that are marvels of lowest quotations. We gave you a very fair account Saturday of many of the sales on foot here today.

Each day will have its sprightly clearance program, and you will be notified in advance, just as we notify you now that

Tomorrow We Will Hold the First of Our July Remnant Sales.

Details will follow this afternoon and tomorrow morning, and altogether it will be a day in which everybody—men and women, boys and girls—can enjoy the fullest freedom among the remnants for prices which will be found next to nothing.

Everything here for the comfort of the shopper—a Restaurant with a tempting 50c menu, a Soda Fountain with refreshing and effervescing drinks, as well as ices. If too much excited over the remnant day values, to curb that excitement run up to the Mezzanine Parlors and have a short rest.

As Remnant Days are large affairs here, those that accept the early morning hours for choosing will have the most comfort.

PENN, FIFTH, CECIL.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads.
Mica Axle Grease and light loads.
Good for everything that runs on wheels.
Sold Everywhere.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

"CLEANLINESS"

is the watchword of health and vigor, comfort and beauty. Mankind is learning not only the necessity but the luxury of cleanliness. SAPOLIO, which has wrought such changes in the home, announces her sister triumph—

HAND SAPOLIO
FOR TOILET AND BATH

A special soap which energizes the whole body, starts the circulation and leaves an exhilarating glow. All grocers and druggists.

THE MOST REFRESHING DRINK IN THE WORLD!
Coca-Cola
At all Saloons, Groceries, Cafes and Stands. 5c. a Bottle.

RIVER PACKETS.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line.

"The Waterway of the World."

Pittsburg for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, St. Louis and way landings. Leave wharfboat foot Wood St., as follows: Str. Keystone State, every Monday at 4 p. m.; Str. Virginia every Saturday at 4 p. m.; Queen City every Wednesday at 4 p. m. Fare—Pgh. to Cin., $7, round trip, $12 and $14, meals & berth included; down by boat, return by rail, $14. For freight or passage apply to Jas. A. Henderson, Gen. Mgr., Tel. 1762 Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PACKETS.

Semi-Weekly Packet for WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG and all way landings. STEAMER BEN HUR, H. C. Donahoe, master, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Monday at 12 m. and Thursday at 4 p. m. Fine Passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., Geo. M. Gibleet, Agents, 307 Water street.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.
STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Noe, Master; J. R. Wolfe, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., G. M. Gibleet, Agents, No. 307 Water st. Tel.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave on Eastern Standard Time from Union Station, Pittsburgh.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

The Pennsylvania Special, daily, for North Philadelphia and New York ... 10.24 a. m.
Manhattan Limited, daily, for North Philadelphia and New York ... 1.10 a. m.
Keystone Express, daily ... 3.00 a. m.
The Pennsylvania Limited, daily ... 6.45 a. m.
New York Limited, daily ... 7.10 a. m.
Atlantic Express, daily ... 8.00 a. m.
Main Line Express, daily ... 9.00 a. m.
Buffalo Day Express, daily, for Buffalo ... 9.05 a. m.
Day Express, daily ... 12.01 p. m.
Mail Express, daily, for Baltimore and Washington ... 12.45 p. m.
Buffalo Special, daily, for Buffalo, Through Sleeping Car to Minneola Wharf, Canada ... 1.10 p. m.
Chicago Mail, daily for Baltimore and Washington ... 4.50 p. m.
Eastern Express, daily for Philadelphia and New York ... 4.55 p. m.
New York Express, daily ... 7.10 p. m.
Philadelphia and Washington Express, daily ... 8.00 p. m.
New York Special, daily, for New York, Baltimore and Washington ... 10.00 p. m.
Philadelphia Special, daily, for Philadelphia only. Sleeping cars only ... 10.00 p. m.
Buffalo Night Express, daily, for Buffalo ... 11.00 p. m.

For Oil City, 4.25, 8.30 a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 5.00 and 11.59 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 2.00 a. m., 1.10, 5.05 and 11.00 p. m.

For Titusville and Corry, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 and 11.00 p. m. daily. For Titusville only, 1.30 p. m. week-days.

For Du Bois, 4.25, 9.00 a. m., 1.30 and 5.05 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9.00 a. m. and 5.05 p. m.

For Atlantic City (via Delaware River Bridge all-rail route), 2.00, 3.50 a. m., 2.10 and 5.00 p. m. daily. The Pennsylvania Limited, 9.45 a. m. and "New York Limited," 7.10 a. m. week-days, 10.00 p. m. daily, with through sleeping car.

For Cape May, 10.00 p. m. daily. "The Pennsylvania Limited," 9.45 a. m. and "New York Limited," 7.10 a. m. week-days.

For Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Long Branch, "The Pennsylvania Limited," 9.45 a. m., and "New York Limited," 7.10 a. m. week-days; 10.00 p. m. daily.

For Connellsville and Uniontown, 8.35, 8.25 a. m., 12.30 and 5.07 p. m. week-days, 8.25 a. m. and 4.55 p. m. Sundays.

For Brownsville and Uniontown, 10.35 a. m., 4.40 p. m. week-days and 4.40 p. m. Sundays.

For Monongahela City, 8.25, 8.35, 10.35 a. m., 1.05, 3.25, 7.35 and 11.45 p. m. week-days. 7.00, 9.50 a. m. and 1.05, 5.40 and 8.40 p. m. Sundays. For West Brownsville, 7.35 and 3.25 p. m. week-days. For Dravosburg, West Elizabeth, Monongahela City and Belle Vernon, 6.10, 8.30, 10.35 a. m., 1.05, 3.25, 4.40, 5.30 and 8.40 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 7.35 and 11.45 a. m. and 5.40 p. m.

For Butler, 3.05 and 6.10 p. m.

FROM ALLEGHENY.

For Butler, 6.50, 8.25, 10.25 a. m., 3.29 and 5.15 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 7.00 a. m., 5.30 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check Baggage from Hotels and Residences. Time Cards and Full Information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices—No. 200 Fifth avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, and Union Station.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE R. R.
CLEVELAND SHORT LINE.
Schedule in effect June 25, 1905.

CENTRAL TIME	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago & Cleve. "Flyer"	* 2.05 am	* 9.35 pm
Cleveland "Express"	* 7.15 am	* 2.30 pm
Cleveland & Youngstown Ex.	* 8.15 am	* 3.05 pm
Buffalo Limited	* 10.00 am	* 5.00 pm
Cleveland Special	* 11.30 am	* 6.35 pm
Cleveland & Chautauqua	* 5.00 am	*12.35 pm
Buffalo & Eastern Express	*12.30 pm	* 6.05 pm
Lake Chautauqua, East Line	*12.30 pm	* 6.35 pm
Buffalo & Erie Express	* 4.30 pm	* 9.35 pm
Cleveland & Chicago Ex.	* 5.30 pm	*10.35 pm
Boston Special	* 6.00 pm	* 1.25 am
Cleveland & Detroit "Flyer"	* 6.10 pm	*11.10 am
Chicago Limited	* 8.15 pm	* 1.35 am
Buffalo Express	*11.00 pm	* 6.35 am
Cleveland Night Express	*11.30 pm	* 6.05 am
Youngstown accommodation	* 5.30 pm	* 9.40 am
Beaver Falls Accommodation	* 1.30 pm	* 5.30 pm
Beaver Falls Accommodation	* 5.30 pm	*12.10 pm
New Castle Accommodation	*11.30 am	* 4.35 pm
New Castle Express	* 4.30 pm	* 9.35 pm
New Castle Express	* 5.30 pm	*10.35 pm
Beaver Falls Express	* 9.30 pm	* 4.30 am
Beaver Valley Express	* 6.10 pm	* 9.40 am
Brownsville Accommodation	* 8.30 am	* 1.30 pm
Brownsville & N. Geneva Ex.	* 4.30 pm	* 9.40 pm
McKeesport & Brownsville	* 5.30 pm	* 9.40 pm
Youghiogheny & New Haven	* 3.30 pm	* 7.10 pm
Monongahela Express	* 8.30 pm	* 1.30 pm
Brownsville Express	*10.30 pm	* 1.30 pm

P. C. & Y. trains for Carnegie, Bowling and Beechmont, 6.30 a. m., 12.30 a. m., 11.15 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
City ticket office, 537 Fifth ave., Penn Bldg.
J. B. YOUNG, Gen. Supt. L. A. HOLDEN, Gen. Pass. Agent. Pittsburgh, Pa.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE R. R

Trains leave B. & O. depot, Allegheny (Eastern Standard Time), for Connaut, Conneaut Grove, Meadville and Conneaut Lake at 8.30 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. for Greenville, Mercer, Grove City and Keister at 9.15 a. m., 1.35 and 9.00 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.
E. D. COMSTOCK, G. P. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station
Pennsylvania Lines.
By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis	* 1.00 am	* 6.10 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 8.10 am	*10.05 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 8.55 am	* 6.00 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.10 am	* 1.55 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.55 am	* 6.00 pm
Cleveland and Toledo	* 8.55 am	* 1.40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 8.55 am	* 4.40 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	* 8.55 am	* 1.40 pm
New Castle and Cleveland	* 8.55 am	* 1.40 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 8.55 am	*10.30 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 8.55 am	* 1.40 pm
Ohio Valley Express	* 8.55 am	* 1.40 pm
Salem and Chicago	* 1.00 pm	*10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 2.10 pm	* 6.10 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 2.10 pm	* 4.40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 5.40 pm	* 1.40 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	* 2.10 pm	* 1.30 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	* 5.40 pm	* 1.30 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 2.10 pm	* 1.30 pm
The Cleveland Express	* 2.10 pm	* 6.10 pm
Cleveland and Toledo	* 2.10 pm	* 6.10 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	* 6.10 pm
Toledo and Toledo	*11.30 am	* 6.10 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula and Jamestown	* 2.10 pm	* 1.30 pm
Jamestown and Ashtabula	*11.30 am	* 6.10 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	* 1.00 pm	* 1.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
East Liverpool and Wellsville	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 4.30 pm	* 1.30 pm
Mansfield and Oil City	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
Mansfield and Oil City	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
Jamestown, Youngstown and Sharon	* 4.30 pm	* 1.30 pm
The St. Louis Special	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
Logansport and Chicago	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
The Cleveland Express	* 4.30 pm	*11.10 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 4.30 pm	* 9.05 am
The Chicago Express	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 4.30 pm	* 1.40 pm
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 8.40 pm	* 6.00 pm
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.40 pm	* 6.00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.40 pm	* 6.00 pm
Cleveland and Chicago Express	* 8.40 pm	* 6.00 pm
Baxter Falls and New Castle	* 8.40 pm	* 8.30 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.40 pm	* 6.00 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 8.40 pm	* 6.00 pm
The Pittsburgh Special	* 8.40 pm	* 6.00 pm

Leave for Mansfield, Pa., 9.05 am, 12.30 pm. Leave for Sharpsburg, 6.30 am, 12.30 pm, 11.15 pm. Leave for Steubenville, 8.40 am, 12.30 pm. Leave Allegheny for Verona and Aliquippa, 10.35 pm. *Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

(Eastern Standard Time.)
Leave Station, Smithfield and Water Sts.

LINES EAST.	Depart.	Arrive.
Cumberland Accommods.	* 9.00 am	* 9.00 pm
Cumberland & Mt. Pleas.	* 6.30 am	*10.05 pm
Wash., Balt. & New York	* 8.00 am	* 3.40 pm
Cumb., Un'n & Fairmont	* 8.00 am	* 5.45 pm
West Newton Accom.	* 9.15 am	* 5.55 pm
Cumb., Wash. & Balt.	* 1.15 am	* 9.00 pm
Cumb., Un'n & Fairmont	*12.00 pm	*10.05 am
Connellsville & Mt. Pleas.	* 4.00 pm	* 1.00 pm
Connellsville Accom'dtn.	* 4.10 pm	* 5.05 pm
Morgantown, Clarksburg and Weston	* 5.00 pm	*12.20 pm
Philadelphia & New York (Despatch Limited)	* 6.50 pm	* 8.00 am
West Newton Accom.	* 5.40 pm	* 1.50 pm
Wash., Balt. & Phila.	* 9.00 pm	* 7.35 am

LINES WEST VIA WHEELING.

Wash. (Pa.) & Wheel. Ac.	* 7.00 am	* 7.30 pm
Col., Cin. & Ind. Ex.	* 9.00 am	* 7.40 pm
Wheeling Express	* 1.05 pm	* 6.05 pm
Wash. (Pa.) & Wheel. Ac.	* 5.05 pm	* 4.35 pm
Wash. (Pa.) & Wheel. Ac.	* 5.05 pm	* 4.35 pm
Col., Cin. & St. L. Ex.	* 8.30 pm	* 7.40 pm

LINES WEST VIA AKRON.

Cleve., Akron & Chicago	* 7.05 am	* 6.30 pm
Chicago & Cleveland	* 4.00 pm	* 1.05 pm
Chicago Limited	* 8.00 pm	* 7.05 am

(Leave Allegheny.)

Butler	† 7.40 am	† 8.00 am
Butler, Foxburg	† 7.30 am	† 9.05 am
Butler, Foxburg, Kane	† 8.25 am	† 5.25 pm
Butler, Conn.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Established July 29, 1786.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
GENERAL OFFICES,
CORNER WOOD STREET AND OLIVER AVENUE.
EDITORIAL AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS, 221 TO 229 OLIVER AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, LTD., Owner and Publisher.
George T. Oliver, President.
William R. Howe, Vice Pres. and Manager.
George S. Oliver, Secretary.
David B. Smith, Treasurer.
Henry J. Ford, Editor.
William S. Scott, Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa.

TELEPHONE CALLS:
BELL—Grant 370 (Six Trunk Lines).
P. & A.—Main 1014-1015-1016.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Eastern Office—407-8-9-10 Temple Court New York.
New York News Bureau—Herald Building, Herald Square.
Western Office—Rooms 1210 and 1212 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.
Washington (D. C.) News Bureau—Room 10, Postal Telegraph Building.
Philadelphia News Bureau—Press Building, Seventh and Chestnut Streets.
London (England) Office—5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Atlantic City (N. J.) Office—Bartlett Building.

The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraph and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

TERMS:
Daily Edition by carrier in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns for 6 cents a week.
Sunday Edition, 5 cents per copy.
Rates by mail within the United States and Canada, outside of the City of Pittsburgh:
Daily Edition at the rate of $3 00 per year.
Sunday Edition, $2 50 per year.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per month, 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per year, $5 00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Monday, July 10, 1905.

Such an explosion as that which blew eight men to fragments near Harrisburg yesterday is unavoidable, and it is fortunate that no one beside the men engaged in the blasting was killed. It may never be known whether the blast was prematurely set off by particles of rock getting into the powder, but if proper precautions were taken in transporting the explosive and preparing it the contractors will be likely to escape censure.

Speculation continues as to the real object of Secretary Taft's visit to Manila at this time. But the short time he is to stay in the Philippines would indicate that nothing very serious awaited his attention. It is said that there are details in the transfer of the friar lands requiring adjustment and native influences need to be pacified regarding the payment of taxes. Secretary Taft has already proved his ability as a pacifier by his mission to Panama and his ability to soothe may be called into service while he is in Manila.

No more sincere tributes to the memory of Secretary Hay have been paid than those heard in the synagogues, for the Jews realize what service he performed for their race in his protest to Russia in their behalf. While the diplomacy of the secretary of state was criticised at the time, when the communications relieved some of the restrictions imposed on the Jews it was realized that honesty and frankness could accomplish results which might fail were the ordinary habits of concealment and evasion followed.

A Cincinnati landlord is converting an old hospital building into apartments, where persons with families of children will be welcome. In fact, he announces that five or more children will be a prime requisite to become a tenant in the house, which is to be named the Roosevelt plaza. Although the building is to be well equipped according to modern standards it is likely that the notoriety given it may interfere with its prompt rental. Most families do not relish the conspicuous position in which the first applicants for rooms would be put.

Forbidding the Socialist deputy, M. Jaures, to deliver an address in Berlin did not prevent him from getting his ideas into circulation, for they appeared in his Parisian paper, L'Humanite, yesterday morning. The interdiction by Chancellor von Buelow helped to advertise the address, which was a fervid appeal to his Socialistic brethren in behalf of peace. To secure this M. Jaures considers co-operation between France and Germany essential. Germany might have objections to a protest against militarism, but otherwise the address would hardly give offense to the kaiser.

The course of lightning is so freakish that people have become accustomed to disregarding all rules to prevent being struck. Many of the theories advocated for avoiding bolts are absurd, but there can be no doubt that animal heat attracts electricity, so there was no surprise when it struck a tree under which a crowd had collected for shelter in Prospect park, Brooklyn, Saturday. Animals huddled under trees are often hit in this way and human beings would be susceptible under similar circumstances. Crowded places and draughts are well to avoid in a thunderstorm.

There was a time when the change of our representative at St. James and the consequent bestowal of compliments, all testifying to the mutual good will between this country and Great Britain, seemed to stir up resentment on both sides of the water. Nearly every diplomat from this country has been charged with surrendering his patriotism and truckling to British sentiment as a result of the favors showered on him in England. But not a word is said now about similar expressions which are heard concerning the departure of Ambassador Choate and the arrival of Whitelaw Reid.

Russia has recovered the warship Potemkine which the mutineers turned over to Roumania and it has been returned to the Black sea squadron. The decision of Roumania to do this without technicalities or delay was a friendly act which will render Russia her debtor in case a favor should be desired by the other party. The officers of the torpedo boat which was drawn off by the Potemkine claimed that they acted under duress and did not wish to mutiny, so they were allowed to return. The isolation of a mutinous warship had its disadvantages as well as opportunities for the riotous seamen could not learn whether any others were ready to join them in their break for liberty.

The Greatest Pittsburgh.

The Gazette this morning issues a special section introducing to its thousands of readers many firms and business institutions which have contributed to make Pittsburgh the greatest city of its character in the world, despite the decree of the Pennsylvania supreme court that there shall be no greater Pittsburgh in so far as geographical boundaries are concerned. But the supreme court cannot decree against Pittsburgh's industrial expansion, which goes on without obstacle. Her manufactories, business houses and financial institutions continue to grow in a marvelous manner and will continue to do so whether or not the desired consolidation is effected. The city will still be known as "The Greatest Pittsburgh," and the world will look to us for all that is marvelous in industrial expansion.

In this connection The Gazette illustrates its new home in Oliver avenue, made necessary by the demand for increased facilities. The building it recently vacated when the widening of Oliver avenue was accomplished was one of the best newspaper plants in the country; the new one is better than the old and within its walls are contained all the necessary arrangements and machinery for producing a great newspaper such as The Gazette. With these facilities The Gazette will more than ever be "The paper you see everywhere."

Mr. Root and the Corporations.

The intimation in several partisan quarters that Elihu Root's wide and intimate association as attorney with the big corporate interests in New York and elsewhere lessens his fitness for government office is as mistaken as it is silly and foolish. Mr. Root's superior abilities, his unimpeachable integrity and his high standing as a lawyer are all estimated at their true value by the corporations that have employed him. With that natural business shrewdness that marks the promoters of large business and corporate enterprises these men have sought and obtained, at large remuneration, the services of Mr. Root because of the immense value of those services, but in paying for the legal gifts they sought they did not buy the man or corrupt by association the high qualities of character that serve as a basis for the real value of the services rendered.

Men who can be bought are not selected at very large salaries to act as legal advisers for corporations. The qualifications that fit Mr. Root for extensive and valuable legal practice make him an admirable man for important public service. The cheap man is not the man for the delicate and important duties of national government. It is the man whose fidelity, whose honesty and ability are rated so high that the best business sense of the country is willing and anxious to secure the benefit of them at a large remuneration, who is needed to do the serious work in the affairs of state. If Mr. Root is valuable in great business enterprises he is just as valuable and trustworthy as a servant of the nation.

Romantic Real Estate.

"Rome was not built in a day" is a proverb which shows at a glance how far the American real estate agent is ahead of the Italian gentlemen in the same profession. This superiority has been shown still more markedly by the report of a recent real estate deal in Verona. Not the wide-awake little town up the Allegheny, but Verona in Italy, where the Capulets and Montagues had their historic feud long before Columbus discovered Kentucky. The house where Mr. R. Montague wooed and won Miss Capulet was knocked down for the paltry sum of $2,900. Apparently no effort was made to advertise the place nor to attract purchasers by promise of improvements. The low figure obtained is a disgraceful revelation of the slow and antiquated methods in vogue among Italian realty promoters.

Now if Romeo and Juliet had been Pittsburghers—this desirable property would have fetched a fair price. Our energetic realty promoters would have built a new balcony, if the old one was no longer safe, and put in an elevator, since rope-ladders are no longer up-to-date. The grand ball-room of the mansion would have been redecorated and electrically lighted, the garden wall repaired and the rosebushes trimmed. Then the place would have been widely advertised as being only five real estate minutes' ride from the post-office and three ordinary minutes' walk to the nearest saloon. Stately old edifice that it was, it would easily have brought five times the Italian highest bid. If it hadn't, our real estate agents would have found some other way to get profitable returns from the property. Perhaps it would have been turned into the Romeo and Juliet Hotel for newly wedded couples on their honeymoon. Romantic people would have paid any rate for the bridal suite.

Italian real estate agents, however, are not alive to their opportunities. Next we'll hear of Shylock's house on the Rialto being rented for a peanut stand, or of the Sagittary being torn down because the proprietor was refused a license.

Invaluable Crop Reports.

In the revelations concerning the reporting of the cotton crop by the department of agriculture undue prominence is given to the use of the advance information corruptly obtained by brokers. The general public is interested less in the fact that one group of speculators "scooped" another group in the market than in the discovery by the department that its statistics had been tampered with to facilitate the gamble. There is never any change in legitimate crop conditions to warrant the violent fluctuations often witnessed in the market within a day or a single hour, and the winners or losers in such transactions do not stand in need of sympathy or redress.

The whole public, however, is interested in two things in this connection. In the first place it is interested in the admission that public documents may be "doctored" and neither the briber nor the bribed be adequately punished. In the second place it is interested in the fullest and most accurate information relating to the growing crops, because the latter constitute the real basis of our wealth and prosperity. For years past the southern cotton planters have been complaining of the inaccuracy of the cotton crop reports, and some of them advocated the abandonment of all effort on the part of the general government to collect data on the subject. The revelations of last week prove that there were grounds for the complaint, but they do not warrant the suggestion that the government should go out of the crop reporting business. On the contrary, every effort should be made to improve upon methods for collecting data. Today every large merchant and manufacturer in the country shares with the farmer an active interest in the progress of the crops and the harvests. Railroad extensions and betterments will largely depend upon the outcome of an industry which it is estimated adds $4,000,000,000 of wealth to the country each year. The mills and factories of the east are not only affected by a short or abundant yield, but the plans for the future of merchants and manufacturers are based upon information regarding progress on the farm at this season.

Death in Submarines.

As the object of war machines is to kill and as those who enlist must be prepared to face death in its most terrible forms, when deaths are caused by accident to such apparatus in time of peace there is a disposition to regard them as inevitable. All such casualties are officially investigated and the loss of lives causes the same sorrow as when people are killed in other ways, but in ordinary pursuits the safety and comfort of those engaged in them is the first consideration. The sinking of the French submarine boat off Tunis last week and the drowning of the crew is evidence of a new danger to crews in the navy even in times of peace. They are exposed to the same dangers from explosives as those on the ships above water, but the risk of slow death by drowning is greatly increased by the path of the boat under the sea.

Drowning is easy in boats whose buoyancy under water has been so difficult to secure and four submarines have already been sunk, most of their crews perishing in them. The use of submarines is in its infancy, and yet the British have lost three of them during practice maneuvers. The fact that the crew could live for 50 hours in the boat which went down last week when provision of air was made for only half that time is proof of the sufferings to the victims alive on the bottom of the ocean. Imprisoned miners meet a similar death, but in proportion to the men engaged, mine disasters can scarcely be compared with being imprisoned in a submarine. It is probable, however, that the boats will be so improved that the danger in practice will not be so great, but the war risk can hardly be reduced.

King Oscar declares that his 32 years of service as king should command Norway's loyal support at this crisis. Does this mean that the proposed divorce proceedings will be upon the ground of non-support?

The managers of the Lewis and Clark exposition complain that the big show is not receiving the attention in the east that its merits deserve. Wait until the discussion over the deficit commences.

General Weyler has been secretary of war in the Spanish cabinet for several weeks now, and there is still no plan being formulated to come over and lick the stuffing out of Uncle Sam.

If the Hon. John T. Morgan of Alabama is short on metaphors for his forthcoming speech on the Panama canal, he might study the Kansas oratory of Tom Lawson.

The name of the gentleman who is running for governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket will not be recalled until the November also-ran list is published.

It was rather unkind in England to be poking fun at Russia at this stage of the game by intimating a fear of the czar's attempt to enter India.

Now that California's woman tennis player has won the English championship, the Pacific ocean may expect to be painted a brilliant red.

With work on the sewers going on in so many different parts of the city, Pittsburgh can boast of an unusual population "in her midst."

Somebody has been robbing the telephone cash boxes in the Philadelphia city hall. Perhaps that is all that is left for the new crowd.

If Roumania needs the money, she might dispose of the Kniaz Potemkine by hiring her to the American vaudeville managers.

Mr. Lawson's new "skin-'em-alive" is not so bad, perhaps, as his old "talk-'em-to-death" system.

He hangs around disconsolate,
And lives on beanery hash;
He's not a bum, but wifey's at
The seashore spending cash.

QUIET OBSERVATIONS

By ERASMUS WILSON.

"The old way is the best way."

This is an old saying, and that is about the best that can be said for it. Rob it of the virtue of age and there is not a peg for it to hang on.

The right way is the best way.

This was true in the beginning, is true now, and ever will be true.

There is always a right way for everything, and where there is a right way there must be a wrong way.

And what is rather singular, while there is a right way for doing things, there usually are many wrong ways, because any way that isn't right is wrong.

Since there is usually but one right way for doing anything, wouldn't it be much easier, and far more profitable, to learn the right way than to bother so much about the wrong ways?

If you know what is right there is no excuse for you going wrong. And as there is only one right way, it will pay you to find it out and give attention to the wrong ways.

"Is it right?"

Make that your watchword, then go ahead, and you need have no fears as to results.

* * *

"When in doubt play trumps."

There is a good rule, not only in playing cards, but in life.

If you are not certain as to what you should do in a particular case, just play trump—do as you would have others do to you.

The golden rule is the "joker" in the game of life, and it has won more points than all the other cards combined.

And yet there are comparatively few players who rely on it to win the games in which they are interested. Many prefer bluff as a "joker," but it is not to be depended on at all times.

The bluffer may get along swimmingly for a while, but sooner or later he is bound to run up against the real joker, then down he goes, losing all that he won by his game of bluff.

You may have this magic joker in every hand you play in the game of life, and you can depend upon it winning for you every time. But you must be alert, for the bluffer and the cheat are your opposites in the play, and they are very active, and very bold, for their success depends upon their boldness and cleverness, and not upon fair dealing or square playing.

* * *

Don't you know when you are doing wrong, or have done wrong, or are about to do wrong?

Of course you do.

There are very few things that we do wrong in a lifetime that we don't know are wrong before or after we have done them.

Why is it that so much wrong is done by the best of us?

It is mainly because we have not been taught right, and then taught and disciplined to do right as we see and know it.

Doing the right thing at the right time soon becomes a habit with those who are carefully taught and disciplined. Nor is it difficult to so teach and so discipline the young, for there is a natural feeling or disposition that inclines them toward the right.

This is a most important part of child-training and education: in fact, it is the all-important part. The man who has been taught and trained to respect and to do the right is better educated than the one who has mastered all the studies in a college course without having acquired the habit of doing right.

The common school of today finds no place for special instruction and discipline in right doing and right living, which means doing right to our neighbors and to ourselves.

* * *

This is the season when the head educators of the country meet in mass conventions to talk and resolve, and talk about education. And great is their talk, and broad and smooth their resolutions. And after all is done the work of educating and training the rising generation will go on about as it has been going.

The leading lights in these conventions each have theories of their own, and they cherish them as a hen cherishes her chicks.

And haven't you noticed that in these conventions that the promoters of pet schemes, or fancy chicks, so to speak, hold the center of the stage to the exclusion of those who are interested in the general good of the people through the schools?

These promoters of schemes, theories and text books are "onto their jobs," as the saying goes, and they make the most of them. Only such as these are fit to be promoters.

Some day there will appear a promoter whose scheme will be to educate and discipline children into the habit of right thinking and right doing. This promoter will be the legitimate successor of Horace Mann, and his work will do as much towards the uplifting of mankind, and to the upbuilding of society as did Mann by his work two score years ago.

* * *

Of schooling we have a plenty and to spare, but are shy on education, pure and simple.

We polish and enamel and overlay beautifully, but fail to bring out much of the possible good that is in the subject upon which we operate.

This enameling process tends to shut in rather than bring out that which is in the growing boy or girl, while the polishing, finishing off and touching up of the outside tends to render them vain and showy.

Already the people are beginning to regard fashionable finishing schools as humbugs, if not worse. Instead of nourishing and developing the spirit of humility, generosity and charity, they foster and encourage selfishness, pride and deception.

Too often these prove to be finishing schools indeed—finishing the usefulness of their graduates.

The time is coming and may it soon be here, when the aim of our schools will be to foster and develop the good there is in boys and girls, and not merely to develop great cleverness in juggling with numbers, tossing bon mots of learning and high vaulting in literature.

The good time is coming, sure; and when it is fully established the world will begin to grow better, for the people will be better socially and physically. As are the people so is the world, and the people are what their schools make them.

God speed the good time.

Both Saw the Monkey.

"I had a most terrible experience today," declared the pretty girl to her boarding house companions. "I was walking along the street, when suddenly I heard a most peculiar noise. I looked up, and there on a stoop stood a most hideous monkey, leering at me. It startled me, and I stepped back quickly, putting my hand to my eyes. Then the man who was coming just behind me remarked:

"'You're all right, little girl. I see it, too, and I've been on the water cart for weeks.' Now, what do you suppose he meant?"—New York Tribune.

The Crown of Lombardy.

Visitors to Milan this year should make a point of taking a tram ride to the Cathedral of Monza to see the historic iron crown of Lombardy, wherewith Napoleon crowned himself as king of Italy a hundred years ago. It costs 5 francs to see it, but this covers also an inspection of the treasury, including the hen and seven chickens in gold, representing Lombardy and its provinces, made for Queen Theodolinda 600 years ago.—Boston Transcript.

Caligula's Craft.

For years there have been projects to raise the two Roman boats—pleasure craft on which some of Caligula's wild orgies took place—from the bottom of Lake Nemi. The largest is 238 feet long, the other 195, the former lying in about 32 feet of water and the latter in about 50.—Pall Mall Gazette.

TALKED OF IN GOTHAM

By FRANK A. PARKER.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—Another very serious error has been made by Commissioner McAdoo's "shoofly cops," and this time it is likely to result in trouble for the force. One evening last week Mrs. Jennie Donnelly met her husband on the street, and as she was going to dinner at a restaurant with him, she very naturally spoke to him. Promptly Detectives Kuhn and Kennedy arrested her. Donnelly protested and he, too, was arrested and taken to the police station, accused of interfering with officers in the discharge of their duty. By calling up a friend Donnelly was able to secure the release of himself and wife on bail, to appear the next morning in court and explain to the magistrate. The next move promised is an action against the officers on their bonds. Should the Donnellys be able to collect, it may have the effect of giving the police of New York a little better idea of their duties.

The greatest trouble with the police of New York city is that they haven't ordinary horse sense. And it doesn't take a great deal of that to tell the difference between the respectable and dissolute women who travel the streets of New York. The latter can be picked out from the crowd by the veriest tyro, but the police seem to have somewhere got the idea into their heads that every woman out at night is out for no good purpose. This despite the fact that there are thousands of women who earn their livings, and many of them have employment that keeps them at work until a late hour. It has become so bad of late that a man is afraid to speak to a woman acquaintance on the street after sundown for fear the police will happen along and arrest her.

Ride With Police Costs Big Money.

Another occurrence of the past week which shows the bad judgment of the average policeman was that in which a man was arrested because he objected to the fact that a bartender refused to give him change for a $50. One would naturally suppose that the policeman would make some sort of an investigation when such a charge was made, but not your officious New York variety of the genus copper. He jumped at the conclusion that any man who claimed to have had a $50 bill must be crazy or drunk, and he promptly called the hurry-up wagon and hauled him to court. The magistrate discharged the victim the following morning, but that didn't get him his change. Of course, it is possible that the bartender was a friend of the policeman, and what is another man's change among friends? But that such things occur in the city only convinces the disinterested spectator that Commissioner McAdoo is wasting a whole lot of time in arresting women in the street which might better be employed in running a night school for his force.

An Occasional Bright Policeman.

Still, not all the policemen in New York are incompetent. Some of them, in fact, actually show human intelligence occasionally. Officer Granley happens to be in this class, and thereby Mrs. Henriette Abel still lives. The young woman took a solution of creosote, enough to have killed her. Her mother called in Granley and he used his head to some advantage. He quickly boiled some water, into which he threw some salt and forced the solution down the victim's throat. Dr. Squires, who was called in, said when he arrived that the action of the policeman undoubtedly saved the woman's life. Such presence of mind on the part of a policeman is all the more remarkable because it is so rare. Usually the officers think of only one thing in all cases, to call the patrol wagon.

Dens of Vice Seem Immune.

Any one who knows the tenderloin district of New York knows that there are dens of vice throughout the section that the police apparently know nothing about. There are a few score of so-called hotels where young girls are lured, and it remained for a committee of citizens to take up the matter and file charges against these places under a law that was passed by the legislature especially for the purpose. Even after the law was passed, the police department saw no cause for action. And since the complaints have been filed, with specific allegations against specific places, little has been done to eradicate the evil. The committee has found it necessary to take the matter up in the courts to get any action whatever, and, as every one knows, it takes time to push things through the courts, especially when the dockets are crowded with cases considered more important.

Bowery of the Old Days Dead.

In this connection it may be stated for the benefit of those who may want to go "slumming" while on a visit to New York that the old Bowery is dead. Those dens of iniquity which formerly flourished in the lower East Side section are to be found further uptown, and close to that section of Broadway known as the Rialto. The Bowery is as dirty as ever, and there is just as much evidence of poverty there, but the dens have followed in the uptown march of the city. Even Chuck Connors, "the mayor of the Bowery," is as often seen above Fourteenth street as below that dividing line. And he has descended to the level of being a guide for trips through the lower section of the city in a big automobile. He can still point out the notorious places, and he can tell the out-of-town sightseers that they are still there in all their iniquity. They do not have time to investigate too thoroughly, so his little fiction is accepted as fact. The newer places further uptown have not yet become as notorious as those of the old Bowery, and probably never will be, for we are advancing in civilization all the while, notwithstanding the croaks of the pessimists.

Pittsburghers in New York.

The following Pittsburghers are registered at New York hotels:

Waldorf-Astoria.
F. O'Neill.
R. C. Hall.
C. G. Hussey.

Holland.
T. Morrison.
Mrs. Morrison.
C. G. Zug.
G. H. Wilsch.
W. M. McCullough.
C. L. Miller.
W. B. Shiller.

Hotel Astor.
J. A. H. Janiser.
A. J. De Roy.
L. S. Haubttschek.
Mrs. Haubttschek.
G. W. Lamorse.

Manhattan.
C. A. Hipperston.
J. Preston.
J. Brown.
E. S. Fisher.
N. Holmes.
W. H. Rodd.

Imperial.
A. Wurfelder.
C. Wurfelder.
W. R. Holden.
J. E. Lantz.

Victoria.
K. Kraemer.
J. K. Smith.

Broadway Central.
J. H. Cohen.
W. Cotton.
F. W. Cotton.
G. Frau.
J. J. Broth.
Martha Washington.
K. Powers.
L. L. Johnston.
M. Ingels.

York.
S. A. Jeffers.
Mrs. Jeffers.
G. G. Harris.
Mrs. Harris.

Westminster.
N. Stein.
P. Stein.
Miss F. Stein.

St. Denis.
J. L. Deardorff.
C. H. Bronester.
R. H. Green.

Breslin.
Miss E. B. Rae.

Herald Square.
F. Moeller.
P. Joseph.

New Amsterdam.
W. M. Rimmel.
H. A. Cahill.
E. E. Scalescer.

Astor House.
E. Hardy.
H. M. Agnew.

Park Avenue.
R. Trowbridge.
Mrs. Trowbridge.

Cosmopolitan.
A. A. Smith.

Murray Hill.
J. Addison.

Grand.
W. N. Gibson.

Cadillac.
Mrs. M. F. Clark.

Hoffman.
Miss C. Rush.
Marlborough.
D. S. Thomson.

Thread 1,000 Miles Long.

For an experiment once in the English town of Manchester, a skilled spinner spun a pound of Sea island cotton into a single thread 1,000 miles long. Then for another experiment he took another pound of cotton and spun it into as many hanks as he could get. He got 19,000 hanks in all, and the yarn of each of them measured 840 yards. This one of a pound of cotton 4,710 miles of yarn were produced. This yarn, though, was too fine to be of any practical utility.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

STATE GLEANINGS

Kept Umbrella Twenty-Nine Years.

Capt. J. R. Bricker of Warwick has had returned by a conscience-stricken thief an umbrella that was stolen from him twenty-nine years ago. One day last week he was surprised to find the umbrella on his porch, and to it was attached this note:

"Mr. Bricker—Dear Friend: I have had the umbrella since July 4, 1876. Please excuse me for not returning it sooner, and please have it fixed as soon as possible, as I may need it again next Fourth. Friendly yours.

Capt. Bricker declares he does not know who the thief is; but if he makes his identity known and calls at the house he will be treated to a good meal for his honesty.

The umbrella is rather the worse for usage, but Capt. Bricker says he will preserve it as a curiosity.—Lancaster News.

\+ \+ \+

Rescued the Fish.

Two Wellsboro gentlemen secured a fine trout one day last week in a peculiar manner. While on a fishing trip up Strait run they heard a tremendous splashing in one of the small pools of the stream and upon investigating they discovered a large trout between the jaws of a huge water snake. The snake had seized his prey just back of the head and the trout was struggling desperately to escape. After watching the strange sight for a few minutes the fishermen released the trout from the snake's jaws, both the fish and the snake being too exhausted from their struggles to escape. The fish was still alive but its back seemed to be broken and while the gentlemen were examining their capture the snake slid under the bank and disappeared.—Wellsboro Agitator.

\+ \+ \+

Protecting Her Children.

A mother's love for her children was shown in Judge Taylor's court at Washington, Pa., last Thursday when a transfer of a liquor license at Monongahela was asked for. When the case was called the woman opposed the transfer. She alleged that her husband was not able to meet the obligation. When told that her husband would likely lose the $16,000 already paid in the deal, she said: "I would rather lose the $8,000 than have my children go into and be brought up in a licensed hotel." The mother broke down completely while on the stand. After hearing the remonstrance Judge Taylor refused to grant the transfer.—Monessen News.

\+ \+ \+

Use for the Automobile.

Curt Weaver of Oil City is using his automobile to draw the rods, tubing and even casing from oil wells. Mr. Weaver made his own machine and after trying it on some of the heavy grades that make roads in this section formidable, and finding it equal to every emergency, took it out to his oil lease, where he made it take the place of steam, gas and horse power in doing work on his oil lease. The experiment, while the first in the oil country, was so successful that it would not be surprising to see automobiles, in time, become a part of the regular equipment of a well-regulated oil property.—Venango Citizen Press.

\+ \+ \+

An Energetic Old Man.

Port Matilda can boast of perhaps the most remarkable man in the country in the person of William Lewis, who next January will be 91 years old. Notwithstanding his age he shoulders his ax and with dinner bucket in hand walks two miles to the mountain, cuts and peels one cord of paper wood every day, for which he receives $1 a cord, and walks two miles back to his home in the evening. This he has done all summer and is doing now, hot as the weather is, and he doesn't consider it anything remarkable, either.—Bellefonte Watchman.

\+ \+ \+

Arrested 50 Years Ago.

When a stranger was arraigned in Bedford police court lately, charged with intoxication, the mayor asked him how long it was since his last arrest.

"Fifty years," said the prisoner.

"What?" exclaimed the mayor. "What were you arrested for then?"

"For going in swimming without a bathing suit," said the prisoner.

"Well, I guess I'll let you go this time on that record," said the mayor. "Don't come back here again for another fifty years, at least."—Penn Hawkeye.

\+ \+ \+

How the Burglar Fooled Her.

Robbers entered the residence of Burgess Young at Smithton one night last week and relieved him of a valuable watch. Mrs. Young, sleeping in an adjoining room, heard the intruder walking across the floor and thinking it was her husband, she asked if he was sick, to which the robber replied, pretty sick. They did not discover that they had been robbed until morning. The same man also visited the Smith house and took a lunch.—West Newton Times-Sun.

\+ \+ \+

After Carp and Suckers.

The Brandywine Seining club of West Chester made a record catch of carp on Saturday afternoon near Lenape, getting 120 of the fish. In addition to this they took a large number of suckers, and when they came home each member of the party had a good share of the fish. Only three big carp were taken, the balance being about a foot in length. The latter are preferred by many of the fishermen to the big ones.—Delaware County American.

\+ \+ \+

A Huge Trout.

Mr. Charles E. Burgess of Antrim is one of the ardent sportsmen of this region. He was made quite happy on Saturday night, the 25th ultimo, by catching a bouncing trout from a riffle in Wilson creek, and he must have played the trout very skillfully to a finish with his light fly-rod and line. The trout was 15½ inches long and weighed 2 pounds and 1½ ounces.—Wellsboro Agitator.

\+ \+ \+

Couldn't Leave Town.

A lawyer had a horse that always balked when he attempted to cross a certain bridge leading out of the village. No amount of whipping or urging would induce him to cross it, so he advertised him for sale. "To be sold for no other reason than that the owner would like to leave town."—Mt. Jewett News.

\+ \+ \+

Gold for Abstaining.

A Franklin boy who attained his maturity recently received $50 in gold which had been promised him on his 21st birthday if he did not touch intoxicating liquors up to that time. The boy is all right and should continue to shun the dangerous stuff.—Warren Mail.

\+ \+ \+

An Egg Within an Egg.

A duck belonging to J. Abrams of East Water street laid a double egg one day last week. The outside egg was perfect while in the center of it was another hard shelled egg with a double yolk.—Indiana Progress.

\+ \+ \+

A Snake to Celebrate Fourth.

James Witherow, on returning from work past the Shaffer gas well, captured a large blacksnake alive, which he placed in the barn to spend its Fourth there on rats and mice.—Elizabeth Herald.

Christianity in Japan.

There are now about 200,000 professing Christians of all denominations in Japan, 56,000 of whom are Protestants, or one in every thousand of population, yet in the imperial house of representatives they stand one in 54. The church membership in 1903 was as follows: Protestant, 45,325; Catholic, 58,858; Greek church, 27,256.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Already Speaks by the Card.

Russia's new diplomat, Baron Rosen, declares that diplomacy, like whist, means silence. He has already commenced to speak by the card.—Boston Herald.

PICKED UP IN LOBBIES.

Two drummers were discussing the power of high explosives, in the lobby of the Hotel Oriental last night, and as one of the drummers had traveled for a dynamite company he displayed considerable knowledge of the subject. The other traveling man did not know any more than was necessary about explosives and when the dynamite drummer made certain statements he began to chaff him. When the men fell to arguing several others took seats close by to listen. While the dynamite agent confined his talk to firecrackers, giant crackers and other explosives generally used to make the Fourth of July noisy, the other man was able to keep up with him. When the expert branched out into the broad fields of powder, gunpowder and smoke the other man found himself in deep water. Finally the dynamite man blurted out:

"Oh, you don't know anything about bombs such as the anarchists use. Why, do you know what happened to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia recently when anarchists threw a bomb at him?"

The question was put to the crowd of listeners as much as to the drummer.

"Sure," answered the drummer, "he was killed."

"You can stake all you have on it that he was killed. The explosive force of that bomb was so powerful that it blew old Sergius into pieces, and so, just to illustrate its terrible force, they used blotters to gather up his remains."

\+ \+ \+

Does a Clever Stunt.

Passengers waiting for trains at Union station last night were given such an exhibition of personal nerve by a young man that some of them thought an acrobat had wandered into the station just to amuse them. The man was about 30 years old and was evidently in a hurry as he started up the center aisle of the station and broke into a run. While near the middle of the big room he stepped on something and one foot flew out from under him, and all looked to see him light on the tile floor on the back of his head, but instead he quickly recovered himself. The exertion threw him forward, and at the same time his arms went backward. Then he did a double stunt and the result probably surprised him as much as it did the people who witnessed the act. When he went forward he threw his hands backward, caught the hat, recovered his balance and ran for his train.

\+ \+ \+

Women Makes Amusing Error.

While a man and woman were standing at the mail chutes in the Union station train shed last night the woman's attention was attracted by some one behind her trying to put a letter in the chute. The chutes are about 6½ feet high and the slot is in the plate which covers the chute. The woman turned around and seeing the person, whom she supposed to be a boy, said in a kindly tone, "I'll put it in for you, little boy." After performing the service the little fellow looked up with a smile and said "thank you," at the same time raising his hat and revealed a head which was as bald as a billiard ball. The woman with good intentions reddened and apologized for calling the man a "little boy," and the bystanders grinned.

\+ \+ \+

People Who Are Traveling.

E. E. Kenna, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, passed through Pittsburgh with his family in his private car last night. The family have been spending a few weeks in the mountains of West Virginia, and are going home by way of the Baltimore & Ohio. Mr. Kenna said he intended to stop off in Chicago on business.

Robert D. Layton, chief local immigrant inspector, last night took Paul Bana, aged 27, a Hungarian, to New York, from which port he will be deported. Bana arrived in this country on February 27, and since then has spent the greater part of the time at the county home at Woodville, as he is suffering from rheumatism. Layton just returned from New York yesterday morning, and will take another couple there Wednesday night.

The Rev. Father Hehir, C. S. Sp., president of the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost, and the Rev. Father McDermott, a professor at the college, went east last night over the Pennsylvania railroad.

C. W. Walters, manager of the Hotel Anker, with his wife, went to Buffalo last night for the Elks' reunion. Mr. and Mrs. Walters will make a tour of Canada before they return home.

\+ \+ \+

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Antler—C. Stanley Johnstown; D. E. Wellman, Clarion; J. F. Eaton, Youngstown, O.; E. H. Cattin, Wheeling, W. Va.

Colonial—H. B. Kurtz, Altoona; B. Katzenbach, Franklin.

Monongahela—W. A. Carder, Uniontown; E. D. Gibson, Charlestown, W. Va.; J. C. McSpadden, Rockwood; J. E. Pantall, Punxsutawney; H. J. Holliday, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. H. McClain, Erie.

Newell's—T. W. Larner, Sutersville, W. Va.; Robert W. Kyle, Wheeling, W. Va.; C. W. Hunton, Morgantown, W. Va.

Seventh Avenue—C. H. Williams, Berwick; W. J. McClure, Coshocton, O.; J. E. Berkey, Johnstown; John Andrews, Ligonier; W. K. Murrin, Butler; George W. Frances, Greensburg.

Henry—W. A. Black, Dayton, O.; C. W. Lape, Mansfield, O.; E. F. Hartley, Fairmont, W. Va.; W. J. Rayland, Fairmont, W. Va.; T. B. Oglevee and Ferdinand Schmidt, Point Marion.

Griswold—Rene Wittebart and L. J. Sours, Point Marion; Glen Miller and Charles Tabb, Mt. Pleasant; A. R. Hastings, Meadville; A. H. Swartz, Youngstown, O.

Boyer—S. L. Kendle, Erie; P. L. Fox, New Castle; W. Griffin, Bradford; J. C. Good, Claysville.

Duquesne—C. B. James, Scranton; T. Hoover, Johnstown; C. E. Neal, Zanesville; M. Beavers, Erie.

Lincoln—T. W. Edmundson, Fairmont, W. Va.; L. Sohn, New Castle.

Automobiles Foretold.

Mother Shipton's alleged prophecy, so long regarded as the most wonderful prediction ever uttered until it was proved to have been a "fake," failed to provide for the automobile, although she did foretell the steam locomotive. But the automobile's case was anticipated many centuries before. See Nahum, chapter 2, verse 4: "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."—Spokane Spokesman's Review.

Professional Advice.

The new doctor had been called in to see a lady with a swollen jaw.

"Does it hurt you to talk?" asked the pill dispenser.

"Yes," she replied.

"Then don't," said the M. D. "Two dollars, please."—Chicago Daily News.

IT IS TO SMILE.

First Collector—Yes, sir; I have some of the ink that the Declaration of Independence was signed with.

Second Collector—Oh, that is nothing. In my garden grows the cherry tree that Washington cut down.—Puck.

"Well, Emily, did you have a good time at the masked ball?"

"Oh, I had the time of my life. I had got my husband to dress up as a knight in heavy armor, and he wasn't able to budge from one spot all night."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Willie Manhattan—I see an astronomer has married his assistant, and they're going for their honeymoon to Spain, where the solar eclipse will be total.

Miss Bath Beach—It would be cheaper to stay at home and turn the gas low.—New York Times.

Benners—Do you think that experience is the best teacher?

Jenners—Perhaps, but the little schoolmarm is the sweetest.—Chicago Journal.

"What are you going to call your oil well?"

"The School Girl."

"Ah, it must be a gusher."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"First Citizen—That new neighbor of ours, Mrs. Jones, seems an ill-natured sort.

"Second Citizen—How so?

"First Citizen—Why, I called her up on the telephone yesterday and asked her if she had any idea where her husband was staying, and she rang off without answering me.

"Second Citizen—I don't wonder—he's dead.—Harper's Weekly.

STEEL EXPORTS SHOW DECREASE

Falling Off in Foreign Shipments from Mills in Pittsburgh District.

ONLY 40,000 TONS IN JUNE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, July 9.

Contrary to expectations the June exports of various iron and steel material from the United States Steel Corporation plants in Pittsburgh and vicinity fell considerably below the foreign consignments made from the same mills during the previous month.

The steel rails, billets, beams, blooms, hoops, also wire, wire nails and iron pipe shipped abroad through New York and other eastern seaboard points last month aggregated less than 40,000 tons all told, whereas in May they amounted to nearly 55,000 tons, while in April upwards of 60,000 tons were sent to different foreign countries.

Nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight tons of steel billets went abroad last month, compared with 19,800 tons in May. The June exports went principally to England, Liverpool taking 3,977 tons, and Manchester 2,097 tons. To Welsh ports 3,454 tons were forwarded; 1,934 tons going to Newport and 1,220 tons to Swansea.

Steel Rail Shipments.

The rail exports during June made up a total of 18,480 tons. In May they aggregated a shade above that tonnage. Last month the bulk of the shipments went to South America, the Argentina republic having been forwarded 11,748 tons. Two hundred and ninety-two tons went in about equal proportions to Belfast and Liverpool. To Cuba the consignments aggregated 3,284 tons. Mexico took 2,784 tons, while 273 tons went to South Africa.

The June exports of structural steel, etc., amounted to about 3,000 tons. Australia, South Afria and Chile were the chief buyers. Four hundred and twenty-three tons of old car wheels went to Sachaulis, New Brunswick, and a small lot of galvanized iron was sent to Cuba.

The largest falling off last month was in the wire and pipe department. In all only 8,786 tons of wire, wire nails and iron pipe were exported as against 14,000 odd tons in May.

The June shipments of wire amounted to 4,721 tons. During the previous month they were 6,380 tons. Last month the leading shipments went to South America, South Africa and Australia. To the first named country 1,216 tons were forwarded, 707 tons going to the Argentina republic, 315 tons to Chile and the balance to Brazil. One thousand and ninety-eight tons went to South Africa and 862 tons to Australia.

Cuban Trade Important.

To Cuba 650 tons were sent. Europe was forwarded but 476 tons, 379 tons of which went to British ports—Glasgow, Belfast, Manchester, London, Liverpool and Bristol. The ports of entry on the continent were Christiana, Stavanger, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Copenhagen. Three hundred and three tons went to Mexico. Minor lots went to Porto Rico and Japan.

Nine wire nail shipments during June were 1,795 tons. Europe and the far east were the chief purchasers, 936 tons going to Great Britain, the ports of entry being Belfast, Manchester, London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and Hull in about equal lots. Six hundred and fifty-six tons were forwarded to Japan. Australia, Chile, Mexico and South Africa were also buyers.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty tons of pipe were also exported. Europe was sent 858 tons, British ports 468 tons and continental ports 360 tons. Five hundred and seventy-seven tons went to Japan. South Africa was forwarded 280 tons, while minor shipments were made to Australia, Cuba, Chile and the Philippines.

SHOT IN JEALOUS RAGE.

Girl Victim of Maddened Lover Still Lives and Tells Story of How She Was Attacked.

WOOSTER, O., July 9.—(Special.)—Miss Elizabeth Montandon, the pretty domestic who was shot here late last night by her lover, Joseph Schaefer, who afterward committed suicide, is living, but her condition is grave. Surgeons have located the two bullets which entered her body, but cannot remove them. One is embedded in the back of the head and the other back of the left eye.

The girl is conscious and today said Schaefer had asked her to marry him and that she had refused. He followed her Saturday night and renewed his importunities. When she told him she was not ready to marry Schaefer drew a revolver and began firing. She has not been told Schaefer killed himself.

ROBBERY IN A PARK.

Two Men Attack a Pittsburgh German and Collect $20 in Cash.

While David Fierst, a Pittsburgh German, was walking through the East park, Allegheny, shortly after midnight yesterday, he was attacked by two men, knocked down and robbed of $20.

Alexander Paff of Avery street, Allegheny, was arrested shortly after on suspicion of being one of Fierst's assailants. Fierst identified Paff, who was sent to the workhouse for 90 days.

MILE-A-MINUTE TRAIN CRASHES INTO FREIGHT

GREENCASTLE, IND., July 9.—While running at the rate of 60 miles an hour this afternoon, the eastbound New York fast mail train on the "Big Four" collided with a westbound freight train at Oakall, five miles west of here. Fireman Tippy of Indianapolis was fatally injured and Engineer A. M. Garner of Mattoon, Ill., was seriously hurt.

SAYS LANGUAGE IS OFFENSIVE

T. H. Price Asks That Implication of Himself in Cotton Scandal Be Withdrawn.

CHEATHAM MAKES STATEMENT

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, July 9.—Theodore H. Price of New York arrived in Washington today and through his attorney requested Secretary Wilson to withdraw what Mr. Price characterized as the "unjust, offensive and unsustained charges and implications" contained in the report made public yesterday in connection with the removal of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the assistant statistician of the department of agriculture.

The secretary has Mr. Price's request under consideration. Meantime Mr. Price secured from Richard Cheatham the following signed statement:

"Mr. Cheatham states that after evidence which he had furnished to Secretary Wilson was turned over to the secret service department his services were enlisted by that department to assist the man in whose charge the matter was placed to secure any additional evidence regarding the case. It was decided that more evidence might be secured in New York, and in the hope of doing so, the secret service agent, accompanied by Mr. Cheatham, went there for that purpose.

Examined Many Witnesses.

"After working together in close touch for three or four days, during which time a number of persons who were supposed to know something about the case were examined by the secret service agent alone, and after having fully gone over the ground and examining everyone who, in the opinion of the secret service agent and Mr. Cheatham, could possibly have any connection with the affair, Mr. Cheatham left New York.

"Before leaving he had a long conference with the secret service agent, who expected to leave a few hours later. During this conference a full discussion of the matter was had, and Mr. Cheatham insisted that the secret service agent call to see Theodore Price before leaving the city for the purpose of finding out what connection he had with the case, if any, as his name had been mentioned in one of the letters submitted as evidence. Mr. Cheatham was informed by the secret service agent that he had not been able to secure any evidence from anyone that would in the least connect Mr. Price with the affair, and that he had been told by Mr. Haas that he (Haas) did not know Mr. Price, and had no connection with him in any way.

Did Not Implicate Price.

"Up to the time that Mr. Cheatham left New York he was informed by the secret service man that he had not seen Mr. Price for the reasons above stated, and would not do so, as it was his opinion that it would be useless, as he had not been able to secure any evidence that would implicate Mr. Price. Up to the time the secret service closed its report Mr. Cheatham remained in close touch with him for the purpose of furnishing it with any facts connected with the case that were obtainable. Mr. Cheatham stated that he failed to learn of any new facts or even suggestions from anyone who might know that Mr. Price was connected with the matter.

"Consequently Mr. Cheatham was very much surprised when he first noticed in the report given out by Secretary Wilson to the press the name of Theodore Price mentioned so prominently in connection with the case, as he did not know of any evidence having been presented or secured by anyone that would warrant the use of Mr. Price's name in connection with the affair."

ORANGEMEN CELEBRATE.

Attend Services and Hear Addresses on Historical Battle.

Orangemen of Allegheny county yesterday celebrated the 215th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, which was fought July 12, 1690. The main feature of the celebration was held at the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian mission, where services were conducted at 3 p. m. The church was crowded with members of the order and all wore their badges of gold, while the officers wore their sashes. Many women also attended the exercises, at which William J. Buchanan presided.

The prayer yas made by the Rev. William H. Hall, who, with several of the members, also made short addresses on the historical event from which the organization took its name, and the objects and achievements of the Orangemen as an organization. A collection was taken up for the national orphans' home at Halboro, Pa.

Local districts 6 and 12 will hold a parade in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on Wednesday and later go to Aliquippa park for an outing.

Trouble at a Berry Picking.

A. C. Woster, a farmer living near Sturgeon, is in jail on a charge of assaulting his servant, Mary Buddle. The information was made before Justice R. E. Allison of Sturgeon. The girl alleges Woster attacked her while they were picking berries in the woods, and that later, at his home, he tried to intimidate her by threatening to shoot her with a shotgun.

Fifteen Dollars in the Envelope.

George Garroson, a negro, of Twenty-ninth and Smallman streets, is accused of drawing another man's pay envelope, containing $15, at the Black Diamond steel works Saturday. He is held to await the action of the mill superintendent.

ALLEGHENY POLICE RAID EIGHT ALLEGED RESORTS

They Visit a Gambling House Said to Be Kept by a Former Common Councilman—Sixty-Three Prisoners Are Taken.

No sooner had the midnight bell announced the advent of the Sabbath yesterday than the Allegheny police began a series of raids which kept up until 10 o'clock in the morning. When the raids were over the police had taken 63 prisoners, 45 of whom were given hearings by Magistrate Harkins, in the absence from the city of Magistrate Abernathey, at Central station. The other prisoners will be given hearings this morning.

The first raid was upon the alleged gambling house of James L. Kelly, former common councilman from the Eighth ward, the police say, although he gave his name as James Lewis when arrested, and that name appears upon the police docket. The proprietor and 15 visitors were arrested, and cards, poker chips and tables were confiscated. Kelly or Lewis was fined $100 and the visitors $3 and costs each.

At Nellie Snyder's house, 60 Craig street, the woman, two girls and seven men were captured. At Marie Williams' place, 67 West Robinson street, Marie, three girls and six men were taken. May Russell, three girls and five men were arrested at 95 West Robinson street. In each of these cases the proprietors were fined $50 and costs each, the girls $10 and costs, and the men $5 and costs each.

After 3 o'clock the police raided the alleged speakeasy of Ollie Maynard at 203 Corry street. She and three men were arrested and a quantity of beer and whisky confiscated. Delia Torrence was next visited at 101 Craig street, where the woman, three men, several cases of beer and a gallon of whisky were gathered in. Anna Turner was alone when the police dropped into 401 Walker street, but they took her along. Anna Butler of 809 Pennsylvania avenue was the last alleged speakeasy keeper waited upon. The proprietor, eight men and a supply of beer and whisky were taken here.

TAN OXFORD TIME

Special drives, for

$1.90 and $2.90

Regular $3 and $4 values. Men's—Women's.

W. M. LAIRD CO.
404-6-8 Market St.

All Suits Reduced!

SOME ONE-HALF, SOME ONE-THIRD, All Others One-Fourth

A determined clearance sale of all Men's and Youths' Single and Double-Breasted Suits, lined and outing styles; also Boys' Double-Breasted, Norfolk, Sailor, Russian and Washable Suits.

MEN'S SUITS

are now selling thus:

MANY $10 ONES $ 5
MANY $20 ONES $10
MANY $12 ONES $ 8
MANY $18 ONES $12

All others at 25 per cent off

YOUTHS' SUITS,

sizes 14 to 20 years, cut like this:

MANY $15 ONES $7.50
MANY $20 ONES $10
MANY $6 ONES $4
MANY $12 ONES $8

All others at 25 per cent off.

Similar Reductions in All Styles of Boys' Suits

Strassberger & Joseph
813-815-817 Federal St., Allegheny

"Just Right" Clothes
For Men and Boys

Sale of

Men's and Youths' "Just Right" (Trademark.) Fancy Suits.

Men's Suits.

$28.00	Formerly	$35.00
25.00	"	30.00
20.00	"	25.00
18.00	"	22.50
16.50	"	20.00

Youths' Suits.

$22.50	Formerly	$28.00 and $30.00
20.00	"	25.00
15.00	"	20.00
13.50	"	18.00
10.00	"	13.50

McCreery and Company,
Wood Street at Sixth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

TOMORROW (TUESDAY) IS OUR

SEMI-ANNUAL

REMNANT DAY

It will be the GRANDEST BARGAIN EVENT of recent years. Watch for details and be sure to attend.

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This applies very strongly to fire insurance.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
5015 ARROTT BUILDING

Typewriters Inspected

Write us for Typewriter Inspection Circular or Contract. We can save you money. Also Dealers in second hand Typewriters, rentals at from $2.50 to $5 per month. F. & Webster, Carbons and Ribbons.

Pittsburgh Typewriter Inspection Co.,
F. S. W... COMPANY, Pres.
...D STREET.

B. & B.

The first of this year we started in to have this season the choicest and largest stocks of medium and fine goods the store ever owned—and we did it.

Now the stock is to be sold—and this 1905 Shelf Emptying is being done with a determination to get the stock down lower, and sell more goods this July than ever before. Prices are to do it, and particularly in the finer goods.

Entire stock of high-class Paris Dress Goods—neat stylish Novelties—exclusive Dress Patterns and part pieces of a kind, no two alike, but over a hundred styles, $1.50 to $3.00 grades all at $1.00 a yard.

No such Shelf Emptying of pretty fine Dress Goods at a like price ever seen—and today will move a lot of them.

Nobby London Tailorings—all 54 inches wide, $2.50 grades, $1.00; $3.25 grades, $1.50—beautiful light Gray, Tan and medium Dark Mixtures.

Lupin's $1.25 fine Crinkle Silk Warp Crepe, 50c—complete range of the most exquisite Paris shades—including White, Cream, Evening Shades and Black.

Fine goods at the above kind of prices is what we're bringing the business with and more of it than ever came.

Lot genuine 75-cent French Nub Voiles—fine goods, 35c—Navy, Tan, Brown, Reseda and French Grey.

shelf emptying table linens

Every surplus piece, yard or dozen to be sold at prices that will sell—Pattern Table Cloths, Table Linen, Crash, Napkins and Towels to be sold at reduced prices whether it be $2.50 or $25.00.

Opportunity to buy a year's supply—all imported direct from the best makers in Ireland and Scotland.

Pattern Table Cloths—2 yard, $1.75—2½ yard, $2.25—3 yard, $2.50.

Table Linens by the yard—58-inch all-Linen—Irish make, 35c.

70-inch all-Linen full bleached, 50c a yard.

68-inch heavy weight Irish Table Linen, 75c.

72-inch full bleached Irish and Scotch Double Damask, Table Linen, $1.00.

All $2.00 fine Table Damask down at $1.50 a yard.

Lot of 17-inch all-Linen fast selvage Napkins, 85c a dozen.

Lot 20-inch All-Linen Napkins, $1.25 a dozen.

Lot of 23-inch Napkins, heavy weight, $2.00 a dozen.

24-inch Irish Napkins, $2.75 a dozen.

27-inch $8.25 Napkins for $6.75 a dozen.

Towels—hemmed Huck Towels, 18 by 34 inches, 8c each.

23 by 46-inch hemmed Huck Towels, 15c.

Lot of all-Linen Scalloped Huck Towels, 25c.

17-inch all-Linen Barnsley Crash, 10c a yard.

Bath Towels, 25 by 52 inches, 15c—reduced from 25c.

35c ones, 25c.

Lots of Decorative Linens, Doylies, Center Pieces, Dresser Scarfs, Lunch Cloths, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

25c Doylies, 15c.

75c Center Pieces, 50c.

$3.00 Lunch Cloths, $2.00.

fine dressy cottons

35c and 40-cent Organdies—beautiful printings, 25c.

Fine 25-cent American Organdies—also beautiful printings, 15c.

Lot surplus styles of 20 and 25-cent finest Imported Irish Dimities, 15c—White, Pink, Light Blue, Navy and Black grounds with White and Colored Printings.

50 and 60-cent White ground Silk Warp Novelty Mousselines, 25c—surpassing in styles of color, printing and quality any mousseline ever emptied out of shelves in this or any other store.

Largest stock of White Goods and medium fine Wash Goods at 5, 6¼, 10 and 15c that will do more to show people that we're in earnest about this shelf emptying than two pages of exaggerated advertising in a newspaper.

silks

Lot fine White Habutai Wash Silks with embroidered polka dots—Navy, Cardinal, Pink, Light Blue, etc.—the same as sold by us all season at a dollar, 50c.

Lot Imported Black 75-cent Corsica Silk—strongest silk made—smooth surface—ideal for waists, coats and linings, 50c.

Heavy Colored Pongee Silks—heaviest made—$2.50 quality at $1.00 a yard—small lot and they'll go quick.

To get such Silks for Suits at such a price is without precedent.

women's clothing

More important opportunities than in any previous shelf emptying.

$7.50 and $8.50 White Dotted Swiss and White Lawn Shirtwaist Suits—lace and embroidery trimmed, $3.50—$5.00 and $6.50 ones, $2.50.

Fine Net and Organdy Dresses at these prices—$22.50 ones, $15.00—$25.00 ones, $16.50—$28.50 ones, $18.50—$30.00 ones, $20.00—$37.50 ones, $22.50—$40.00 ones, $28.50—$45.00 ones, $30.00—$50.00 ones, $35.00—$90.00 ones, $65.00.

All Cloth Suits and all surplus lines of Silk Shirtwaist Suits at sell out prices.

$15.00 and $16.50 White India Linon Shirtwaist Suits, $8.50—embroidery and insertion trimmed—Motifs on waists—$20.00 ones, $10.00.

$13.50 and $15.00 White, Blue, Green and Tan Linen Shirtwaist Suits, $7.50—Embroidery and Insertion trimmed.

White Skirts, $1.00 to $10.00.

white shirtwaists

This Shirtwaist Box Emptying the most vigorous the store ever did.

$1.00 White Lawn Waists, 50c.

$1.50 and $1.75 slightly soiled Waists, $1.00.

Special $2.25 White Shirtwaists, $1.50—perfectly new and clean.

$5.00 and $5.50 fine White Lawn Waists, $3.50.

$6.50 Embroidered Linen Waists, $4.50.

$7.50 and $8.50 fine Lawn Waists, $5.00.

$10.00 and $12.50 fine Persian Lawn Waists, $7.50.

$5.00 and $5.50 Colored Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silk Waists, $2.50.

women's neckwear

priced to force its sale at once.

15c White, lace trimmed Chemisettes, 10c.

50c White and White with colors, Washable Stocks, 25c.

Several small lots 75c, $1.50 and $2.25 Val. Lace Stocks, half price.

Large lot White Embroidered Wide Collars—slightly soiled—$3.00 to $6.00 ones, $1.50 to $3.00—slightly soiled by frequent display—easily laundered.

50c White Washable Shoulder Straps with Lelts attached, 25c—$1.00 ones, 50c.

Lot White Embroidery Shoulder Straps—$2.00 and $2.50 ones, $1.00 and $1.25.

notions

Prices to reduce that stock to where we want it.

20-cent pin-on Hose Supporters, all colors, 10c a pair.

25c sew-on and pin-on Hose Supporters, 15c.

50c sew-on Hose Supporters, 25c.

Boys' 25-cent Suspender Waists, 15c.

50 cent Back Combs, Shell and Amber, 25c.

25-cent Shirtwaist Sets, 5c a set.

50c Pearl Shirtwaist Sets, 25c.

10c Ocean Pearl Fancy fish-eye pattern Buttons, 5c a dozen.

18 and 20-cent Ocean Pearl Buttons, fancy patterns, 20c a card of 2 dozen.

50c Rubber lined Nainsook Dress Shields, size 8, 25c a pair.

New—the Antiseptic Drinking Cup—pure, clean and germ proof—inexpensive, handy and compact, two for 5c—fine for picnics, traveling, etc.

glassware

Prices that will sell more surplus Glass than has been done for many a day.

40-cent Fruit and Orange Bowls, 25c.

25c Fruit Bowls, 20c.

20c Fruit Bowls, 15c.

15c Spoon Trays, 10c.

20c Footed Jelly Dishes, 10c.

10c Footed Sherbet Glasses, 5c.

4c for Dessert Saucers.

1½c for Water Glasses.

1½c for tin top Jelly Glasses.

3c for thin blown Tumblers.

5c for engraved Table Tumblers.

75c and $1.00 Tan Flower Vases, 50c.

No prices quoted on China—but the China and Shelf-Emptying Prices are there.

"the fate of the crown"

A thrilling tale of the revolt which overthrew Dom Pedro in Brazil, on sale today for the first time, $1.00.

"The Shining Light"—Quiller-Couch—a tale of life in Cornwall, $1.00.

"The Life Worth Living"—with 32 illustrations made from photos by the author, Thomas Dixon, Jr., $1.20 net—a personal narrative of the author's pleasure in quitting the turmoil of a crowded city for the quiet country life.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY.

NATURE'S ASSISTANT

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, 10c and 25c.

Best values in furniture are obtained at

McELVEEN'S

(McElveen Furniture Co.)
425-427-429 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CELLAR REVEALS BLOODY TRAGEDY

Legatees of House Dig Up Mutilated Body of Former Owner's Servant.

HER MURDERER IS DEAD

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—With the back of the head crushed in, mutilated from head to foot and several bones broken, the body of a woman known only as "Annie" was found today buried in the cellar of a house in the northeastern part of the city, formerly the home of Charles Bluhm, a German, who died in a hospital May 18. The police believe Bluhm murdered the woman, who was his housekeeper, and buried the body in the cellar to hide the crime. A hole had been dug in the middle of the cellar and a quantity of quicklime thrown in. The body was then placed in the hole and covered with earth.

Bluhm's wife left him about four years ago because of his violent temper, especially when he had been drinking. They had been married 20 years and had four children. Two years ago Bluhm bought a two-story house and installed "Annie" as his housekeeper. Both of them drank to excess at times, and they frequently quarreled.

Last December the woman disappeared. Neighbors asked Bluhm what had become of her. He replied that she had gone away. He lived in the house alone. He was taken ill with consumption, and as he was about to be removed to a hospital he told a neighbor: "If you hear of me dying, then go into the house, but not before."

Bluhm's wife called on him in the hospital, at which he became enraged. He forbade her going into his house. He died without any suspicion resting on him as to the disappearance of the housekeeper.

When Bluhm's will was opened it was found he had left the little house to his wife. She and her mother decided to live in it, and began to prepare it for occupancy, as it was in filthy condition. The women detected an odor in the house, but did not pay much attention to it until today, when they decided to get rid of it. In the cellar they found a small mound of earth, and believing Bluhm had buried a dog or cat there, they began to dig up the earth. Under the top layer was a piece of carpet, and under that they found the corpse. The women notified the police of the discovery. The quicklime had consumed only a small portion of the body.

The identity of the victim is not known. So far as the neighbors know, she worked in the mills in that section of the city. She was about 40 years of age and Bluhm 45.

The Death Roll.

Hon. William R. Crawford.

Hon. William R. Crawford, aged 80 years, died at Franklin yesterday. He was born in Armstrong county and came to Franklin in 1868. He was at one time a leading oil producer, being one of the owners of the famous "Big Injun" well in Venango county, the biggest well struck up to 1871. He served one term as sheriff of Venango county, and was three times mayor of Franklin. He served one term in the state senate from the Venango-Warren district, from 1891 to 1894. He leaves four children and two sisters. The funeral, which will be in charge of the Knights Templar, will be held Wednesday.

George W. Levite.

George W. Levite, aged 64, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in East Eleventh street, McKeesport, from heart disease. He had spent most of his life on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. In recent years he had been employed as an engineer and carpenter at the plant of the National rolling mill in McKeesport. He leaves his widow and two children, Mrs. N. Gregg and William Levite, both of McKeesport.

Mrs. Jane Bumgardner.

Mrs. Jane Bumgardner, aged 64, widow of James S. Bumgardner, is dead at her home in Bell avenue, North Braddock. She had lived nearly her entire life in the vicinity of Brinton, having lived in North Braddock since last spring. Her husband died a year ago. She leaves three sons, James, William and Charles. She was a member of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic church, Braddock.

Mrs. Charles McMillen.

Mrs. Charles McMillen, aged 28, died yesterday morning at her home in North avenue, Millvale. She was married one year ago, her maiden name being Olive Sproul. Mrs. McMillen was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Millvale. She is survived by her husband.

SAY TRUNKS WERE RIFLED.

Police Rescue Supposed Thief from Crowd of Angry Poles.

"Jack" Mavenitch, who is said to live in Brownsville, was found by Officer John McNamara at South Thirtieth and Carson streets yesterday afternoon, surrounded by a lot of angry Poles. They said he had gone through their trunks and stolen a lot of clothing. He was placed in No. 7 police station and last night an officer from Monongahela City telephoned an inquiry about a man who answers Mavenitch's description.

The message said that the man was wanted in Monongahela City for assaulting Joseph Rodevitch with a pair of knucklers a few days ago and severely injured him. Mavenitch will be held to give the Monongahela City officers a chance to see him.

Racing on the Boulevard.

Three Italian boys were arrested last evening on the Grant boulevard for horse racing. Joseph Tomelino and Abe Martricello were in one buggy, and Paul Tomelino another. They made it lively for other drivers along there for a time, but were finally caught by Officer Joseph McVey, who sent them to Central station and their rigs to the city stables in Tunnel street.

Life Guard Cooper Saves Bather.

Thomas Mooney of Carroll street, Bloomfield, had a narrow escape from drowning at the Forty-third street bathing station yesterday afternoon. He was rescued by Life Guard Charles Cooper and sent home.

Death Postpones a Dance.

Owing to the death of John Blachly, a member of the Engrita club of Wilkinsburg, the dance scheduled for July 11 at Kennywood park has been postponed indefinitely.

If You Are Going on a Vacation

Take advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Seashore Excursion on July 13th, which gives you the privilege of going to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Wildwood, Avalon, New Jersey, Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md. Rate $10.00 in coaches, and $12.00 in Pullman cars when accompanied by usual Pullman tickets. Special train of day coaches and Pullman parlor cars leaves Union Station on above date at 8:55 a. m. Tickets will also be good on 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m. trains. Sleeping car only carried on 10:00 p. m. train.

$7.15 Buffalo and Return $7.15
July 8-9-10-11 Via B. R. & P. Ry.

Trains leave B. & O. depot 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. city time. Return limit July 15. An extension to August 4 on payment of $1.00.

Farms and Realty

you'll find on the realty page today.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS OF THE NEARBY TOWNS AND COUNTRY

Carl Schulz Forkum. Miss Edith Jordan.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The announcement yesterday of the engagement of Miss Edith Jordan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Jordan of this city, and Carl Schulz Forkum, a prominent college athlete, was received with much interest throughout this locality on account of the prominence of the families concerned. Miss Jordan is the oldest daughter of Dr. Jordan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, and Mr. Forkum is now a chemist for the Carnegie Steel Company at Sharon, also playing upon the ball team at that place.

RAILROAD MEN TURN OUT TO Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY

Twelve Hundred Pennsylvania Employes and Their Families Attend Exercises at Youngwood.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

GREENSBURG, July 8.—The celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian association at Youngwood, was attended today by 1,200 railroad men and their families and friends. They came from all points on the main line from Altoona to Pittsburgh, and from all points on the Southwest branch as far south as Fairchance. Many railroad officials from Altoona and Pittsburgh were present.

A special train started out from Altoona by General Manager Craighton, arrived here at 2:50 o'clock. It stopped at all the principal stations for the accommodation of the railroad men. The meeting was held in a large tent erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It had a seating capacity of 1,600 and was crowded.

The introductory address was made by District Attorney J. E. R. Cunningham of Greensburg. He was followed by the Rev. U. S. Greves of Pittsburgh. Superintendent S. C. Long of the Pittsburgh division also spoke. A special feature were the songs by the Railroad Young Men's Christian association quartet of Altoona; a solo by Robert J. Dowell of Pittsburgh, and selections by the Youngwood quartet. The Youngwood association started at Everson in 1891 and in 1900, when the Everson yard was moved to Youngwood, the association followed.

ST. MONICA'S DEDICATED.

Bishop Canevin of Pittsburgh Officiates at Formal Opening of New Church at Wampum.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 9.—(Special.)—The new St. Monica's Roman Catholic church at Wampum was dedicated today. The ceremonies, which began at 10 o'clock this morning, were presided over by the Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin of Pittsburgh. The Rev. Father Brennen of Carnegie acted as deacon, and the Rev. Father Quilter of St. Andrew's church, Allegheny, was subdeacon. An address was delivered by the Rev. Father Fesson of Ellwood. Many members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus and other Roman Catholic organizations attended from this city, Ellwood and the Beaver Valley.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Bishop Canevin presided at a special service, when a class of 150 was confirmed. St. Monica's congregation was organized three years ago by the Rev. Father Patrick Dooley of Pittsburgh, and the new church building was begun a year ago. The structure is of buff pressed brick and cost $15,000.

RESIGNS FROM HIS 17-YEAR PASTORATE

UNIONTOWN, July 9.—(Special.)—At the close of the services at the Great Bethel Baptist church this morning Dr. H. F. King, pastor of the church, announced his resignation from the pastorate he has served over 17 years, the resignation to take effect August 1. Dr. King was pastor of the Hollidaysburg Baptist church for 17 years before coming to Uniontown. The Great Bethel congregation has a membership of over 500 and is the oldest continuous church organization west of the Allegheny mountains, having been founded in 1770.

TAKES SOME TIME TO SUPPLY TEACHERS HERE

IRWIN, PA., July 9.—(Special.)—The school directors of North Huntington township all day yesterday and far into the night were busy electing teachers for the 40 schools. The township now stands second in the county. It has nearly 1,500 pupils enrolled, and graduates from 40 to 50 a year in the high school course.

IS CALLED TO DOOR AND SHOT TO DEATH

COALMONT, IND., July 9.—Roll Cardwell, 58 years of age, was called to the door of his home early today and shot to death. There is no clew to his assassin. Cardwell, as far as is known, had no enemies. He leaves a family.

Head Severed by Cars.

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 9.—(Special.)—Timothy Kady fell under the wheels of a train today and his head was severed.

BOY STEPS INTO DEEP RIVER HOLE AND DROWNS

Victim is Son of John W. Hartzell of Rochester, Former Candidate for Sheriff of Beaver County.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, PA., July 9.—While wading in the Beaver river and playing with a toy boat which he had made this afternoon, Paul Davis Hartzell, the 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hartzel of Rochester, stepped backward into a deep hole formed by the channel of the old canal, and drowned before help could reach him.

Young Hartzel was accompanied by two young friends, George and James Doutt, who watched him drown from the bank of the stream. They were unable to aid him, as neither could swim. The body was recovered later and taken to the Hartzel home in Rochester.

John W. Hartzel, the boy's father, is one of the best-known residents of Rochester and was recently a candidate for sheriff of Beaver county. The father, mother and two brothers and two sisters survive.

BIBLE CONFERENCE WILL SOON BE HELD

SHARON, July 9.—(Special.)—The fifth annual conference for Bible study will be held at Grove City from August 8 to 18 inclusive. Among those who will take part are: The Revs. David Gregg, Francis L. Patton, Matthew Brown Riddle, James Denny of Scotland; Cornelius Wolfkin, James A. Kelso, James Gray of Boston; Prof. George M. Sleeth, Allegheny; Prof. Benjamin Butts, Iowa; the Revs. James Worden and C. Girritt, China; the Rev. B. F. Stroeter, Russia; the Rev. William C. Johnson, Africa, and Deaconess Jessie E. Arbuckle, Brooklyn.

TRY TO BLOW UP A GENERAL STORE

GREENSBURG, July 9.—(Special.)—Early this morning an attempt was made to blow up the general store of the Alexandria Supply Company at Crabtree. It is said defective dynamite was all that saved the building and several persons who were sleeping on the premises from destruction. Only a small portion of the dynamite was ignited by the slow fuse placed under the building. The building was damaged, but no one was hurt. Constable James Martin arrested John Kermiffo and Mates Haito on suspicion.

LEGAL FIGHT ON FOR LEGACY OF $100,000

GREENSBURG, July 9.—(Special.)—An appeal has been taken by Mrs. Jane Stewart of Denver from the ruling of Judge John B. Steel, of the orphans' court of this county, in the distribution of the estate of Mrs. Anna McCausland, late of Greensburg. Under the decree Jacob W. McCausland, Jr., is recognized as the legitimate son of Jacob W. McCausland, deceased, a brother of Mrs. Stewart, and therefore entitled to a half interest in the property left by the mother. The amount in dispute exceeds $100,000.

WESTMORELAND COMPANY IS MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

IRWIN, July 9.—(Special.)—The Westmoreland Coal Company is spending $60,000 on improvements in its Export and Shafton mines. At the former a six-dump steel tipple, with three double hopper chutes, is being erected. With this tipple cars can be loaded on five tracks at the same time. At the Shafton mine a new fireproof fan house, new boiler plant and electric light plant is being erected.

WILL GIVE MOONLIGHT DANCE AT ROCK POINT

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 9.—(Special.)—More than 300 invitations have been issued for a moonlight dance to be given Thursday evening at Rock Point by the Misses Laura and Margaret Sankey of this city and their brother, Fred B. Sankey, traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines. A special train will convey the guests to and from the pleasure grounds.

Disciples Church Dedicated.

SALINEVILLE, O., July 9.—(Special.)—The new church of the Disciples congregation at Bergholz, Jefferson county, was dedicated today. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. A. C. Henry and the evening sermon by the Rev. H. E. Olaker.

FALLS VICTIM TO MANIAC WHILE LYING ON GRASS

An Insane Man, Discharged as Cured, Cuts His Cousin's Throat and Then Takes His Own Life.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WILKESBARRE, July 9.—A murder and suicide were committed in Jackson township today, a few miles from Plymouth. The victims were James J. Farrell, formerly assistant chief of police of Plymouth, and John Lee, formerly an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad.

Farrell, accompanied by his two children, went over the mountain to visit a cousin named McNally. Another cousin named John Lee, who had been an inmate of an insane asylum, but was recently discharged as cured, suddenly took a fit of the old malady, and, without warning, rushed at the children with a razor. They succeeded in getting away. Lee then discovered Farrell lying on the grass some distance away. He made a rush to him and cut Farrell's throat, then cut his own throat. Both men died instantly.

RIVALRY OVER SOCIAL.

Episcopalians Get Up Automobile Affair and Presbyterians Now Threaten Airship Exclusion.

MARION, O., July 9.—(Special.)—Rivalry over church socials at the village of Clyde is developing unusual forms of diversion. The women of Grace Protestant Episcopal church have advertised an "automobile social" for next Wednesday evening. The first course will be served at the home of the rector, while the dinner and dessert courses will be served at other homes, to which patrons will be conveyed in the automobiles.

The Presbyterian women are eager not to be outdone and are considering an "airship social." It is said they will try to secure the services of Roy Knabenshue and his airship, Toledo No. 2.

QUAY'S OLD REGIMENT WILL HOLD REUNION

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 9.—(Special.)—The annual reunion of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded during the civil war by the late Senator Quay, will be held here Thursday, August 17. About 400 members of the regiment are living, but not more than half that number are expected to be present at the reunion.

Hoyt's Seat Again Vacant.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 9.—(Special.)—The opinion of Judge McIlvaine, handed down Saturday afternoon, again makes the seat of Councilman William Hoyt vacant and the council without a president. The council is divided politically, and the contest for the vacancy will be interesting.

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT FOR THE ORPHANS' PICNIC

Reports Made to the Last Meeting of the Managers Indicate Unprecedentedly Large Receipts.

The final meeting of the managers of St. Paul's Orphan asylum picnic at Calhoun park on Wednesday and Thursday of this week was held in the Washington Street lyceum last evening. Reports were made from every parish on the sale of tickets, from the committees in charge of all the departments and from the parishes which will have tables. The general tenor was very favorable; in fact, almost too good to be true. Almost without exception the announcement was made that the receipts would double those of last year. If this should be even partially true there will be no trouble in going away beyond the $3,000 mark that has been set up.

William J. Brennen, president judge of the baby contest, read a list of the people whom he has invited to be the donors of the prizes and supplies. He said he had informed all of them that the prizes must be of a high standard, and he had no doubt of the results being satisfactory. But one answer had been received. It came from Peter Hermes, who notified him he would send up 50 gallons of ice cream for the people taking care of the babies and 50 gallons of sweet milk for the babies themselves.

Father Lynch had a copy of the souvenir picture the orphans will sell at the picnic. It is a photograph of a group of inmates of the asylum and includes a Japanese, Chinese, Greek, Irish, French, Italian, English, Scotch, Hungarian, Slavish, Polish, Canadian, Spanish, Australian and German child, 15 nationalities in all.

Director Moore notified the managers that he would send 15 uniformed policemen to the park to help handle the big crowds, and that Superintendent McQuaide would be present with several of his men.

TWICE BOMBARD TRACTION CAR WITH BEER BOTTLES

The police were notified last night by the conductor of a Sharpsburg car that persons hiding in the Adams market in Penn avenue, near Fourteenth street, had thrown at his car twice last evening. Beer bottles were used as missiles. The first time one bottle was thrown and a passenger struck on the head. The second time four bottles were used and two passengers hit. None of them was seriously hurt. The police put a guard on the place.

Gady Takes a Mixed Lot.

John Gady of 5818 Penn avenue was arrested last night, charged with larceny of a sewing machine, the discharge papers of a Mexican war veteran and a marriage certificate. The information was made on Friday before Alderman Negley by Mrs. Emma Logan of Broad street, who alleges that Gady, during her absence, removed the sewing machine from her house and also took the certificate and the discharge papers. All the property was recovered at Gady's lodgings on Saturday.

Chief Hardy Becomes a Boniface.

Former Fire Chief William Hardy and former City Electrician J. J. Butler of McKeesport, will today sign final papers for the purchase of the hotel at Sinclair and Fifth avenues, conducted for many years by Bernard Morris. The consideration is $15,000. Mr. Morris will retire from business after 25 years in the hotel business. Hardy and Butler will spend $5,000 in remodeling the hotel.

TO CELEBRATE SILVER ANNIVERSARY AS PRIEST

THE REV. J. H. M'ADAM.

SHARON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The Rev. Father J. H. McAdam, rector of Sacred Heart church of this city, is receiving congratulations upon his 25th anniversary in the priesthood. Formal celebration of the event will be made within a short time by the congregation and the various societies connected with the church. The Rev. Mr. McAdam graduated from Allegheny College and was ordained at the cathedral at Erie by Bishop Tobias Mullen, since deceased. Successively he had charges at Meadville, Emeiton, Bradford, Stoneboro, Emporium and Johnsonburg. He came to Sharon three years ago.

LABOR LEAGUE IS AFTER CITY ADMINISTRATION

Wants Mayor Hays and Director Bigelow to Keep Promise to Appoint Union Men to Jobs.

The United Labor league is about to fall out with the city administration, and unless Mayor Hays and Director Bigelow keep the promise said to have been made the league, the latter will adopt some burning resolutions at its next meeting. The league asked the administration to appoint two union inspectors on street work. It did not ask that any city employes be discharged to make room for the men of its choice, but merely that two out of a half-dozen or so places be given to union men.

Every summer the department of public works appoints inspectors of street paving and curb cutting and setting. Union men are frequently appointed to inspect brick construction and other work, but it has not been the custom to appoint them to inspect street paving and curb cutting and setting. The league thought it would be a good thing to secure jobs for at least two union men well versed in those crafts, and it indorsed the application of a member of the Curb Cutters' and Setters' and of a member of the Pavers and Rammers' union for city jobs.

A committee from the league waited on Mayor Hays and Director Bigelow and say they got their promise that the men indorsed would be appointed on July 1. At the league's meeting last night it was made known that the men had not yet been appointed. Several indignant speeches were made and several men moved the adoption of resolutions condemnatory of the administration, but other members counseled delay and another opportunity for Hays and Bigelow to keep their word. The secretary was instructed to write to the mayor and director, reminding them of their promise and asking that the men be appointed within 15 days, otherwise the league would be compelled to take other action at its next meeting. If word is brought to the next meeting that the men have not been appointed, no objections will be offered by the most conservative members to the adoption of some of the resolutions suggested last night.

Woman Causes Wolf's Arrest.

Frank Wolf of Irwin, was arrested at the Union station last night as he was about to board a train for home. A woman, who said she lived at 12 Liberty avenue, asked Harry Cooper, a depot officer to arrest him. Wolf gave the woman a watch, which he said she had loaned to him and which he denied meaning to steal. He was locked up, however, in Central station on a charge of suspicion.

DIED.

ELLIOTT—Entered into rest July 8, 1905, at 8:30 p. m., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Hole, Avalon, Pa., Mrs. A. E. ELLIOTT, widow of Joseph M. Elliott.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John L. Wilson, 1334 Fayette st., Allegheny, on Tuesday, July 11, 1905, at 2:30 p. m.

FERRY.—At the home of her son, George M. Ferry (general yardmaster of the Monongahela division), Duquesne, Pa., Mrs. SARAH A. FERRY, in her 89th year.

Funeral services at her son's home, 128 Superior street, Duquesne, Pa., this evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Wilmore Tuesday morning.

(Johnstown papers please copy.)

GRIFFITHS—On Saturday, July 8, 1905, at 1:25 a. m., at his residence, 9 Euclid avenue, Allegheny, WILLIAM G. GRIFFITHS, in his 59th year. He was a member of post 88, G. A. R., Allegheny commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, Darling council No. 888, Royal Arcanum.

Funeral services Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(New Castle, Louisville and Cleveland papers please copy.)

HAND—On Friday, July 7, 1905, at 2:05 p. m., Mrs. MARY HAND, widow of Hope Hand, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Rothrauff, 305 Talbot avenue, Braddock, Pa.

Funeral from St. Thomas' Roman Catholic church on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

KENNEDY—The funeral services of the late Mrs. AGNES S. KENNEDY will be held at her late residence, 1316 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, July 15, at 11 o'clock.

Interment private.

M'MILLEN—On Sunday, July 9, 1905, at 1:15 p. m., OLIVE M. M'MILLEN (nee Sproul), beloved wife of Charles S. McMillen, in her 25th year, at her residence, 218 North avenue, Millvale, Pa.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist Episcopal church, Millvale.

(Butler (Pa.) papers please copy.)

PEIGHTEL—On Sunday, July 9, 1905, at 2:30 p. m., MIRIAM ELIZABETH PEIGHTEL, aged 9 months and 12 days, twin daughter of Augustus C. and Ada Rendle.

Funeral services from parents' residence, No. 6042 Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

STEPHENS—On Friday, July 7, 1905, at 11:17 a. m., THOMAS STEPHENS, husband of the late Alice Stephens.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, Morris, No. 240 Darragh street, Oakland, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(Sharon, Youngstown, Girard and Ebensburg papers please copy.)

THOMAS—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 9, 1905, at 1 p. m., ELIZABETH H. THOMAS, dearly beloved wife of A. W. Thomas, aged 51 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 413 California avenue, Avalon, Pa., Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem high mass at the Church of the Assumption, Jackson street, Bellevue, Pa., at 9 o'clock. Interment private.

WHITESELL—Suddenly Saturday, July 8, 1905, at 11:40 p. m., WILLIAM W. WHITESELL.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Anna M. Whitesell, 248 Broad street, Sewickley, Pa., Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Train leaves Union depot 3:45, city time.

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tell 1153 Grant.
151 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

FLORAL EMBLEMS.
A. M. MURDOCH,
Court 2222. 260 Fifth Avenue.

GROETZINGER

Wholesale
Curtain Clearance

A complete closing out of all stock from our wholesale curtain department. Every pattern new this season, and now being sacrificed to make room for the fall stock.

Over One Thousand Pairs

go on sale this week at heavy reductions and the lines include all popular grades:

125 Pairs of 50c Nottinghams will sell at 33c
150 Pairs of $1.25 Nottinghams will sell at 75c
200 Pairs of $1.40 Nottinghams will sell at 85c
100 Pairs of $2.25 Nottinghams will sell at $1.40
160 Pairs of $3.00 Nottinghams will sell at $2.00

And as samples of price cuts in other grades we quote:

$1.10 Ruffled Curtains at 80c
$1.65 Ruffled Curtains at $1.10
$5.00 Irish Pointes at $3.25
$9.00 Irish Pointes at $5.50
$4.50 Snow Flakes at $2.00
$6.00 Snow Flakes at $4.00
$1.85 Rope Portieres at $1.00
$2.75 Rope Portieres at $1.75
$4.00 Rope Portieres at $2.75
$4.50 Cluny Curtains at $2.85
$5.50 Cluny Curtains at $3.50
$ 4.00 Novelty Curtains at $2.40
$11.00 Novelty Curtains at $7.50

All one, two and three-pair odd lots will sell at 40 to 50 per cent reductions.

$2.75 Tapestry Portieres at $1.75
$5.00 Tapestry Portieres at $3.25
$8.50 Tapestry Portieres at $5.00

Some extra special items are mentioned below that will interest all housekeepers:

Three-yard lengths of Tapestry and Velour Upholstery fabrics, worth $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 a yard, will sell for 75c, 85c and $1.00 a yard.

Sample pieces of Tapestry and Velour in squares about one-half yard each—will sell for 25c and upwards.

Ready-made Slip Covers for Couch or Porch Pillows, made from remnants of wash goods, at all prices.

Come early—you know the history of these sales, and while the lots are large, the rare bargain prices make them go quickly.

Closing Out Sale of Porch Rugs and Summer Furniture continues.

Sale opens at 8:30 Monday Morning. See window display of curtains.

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.
627-629 PENN AVENUE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Do You Plan the Lewis and Clark Trip?

Combine two delightful outings at the expense of one.

Visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., June 1—Oct. 15, 1905—a graphic picture of the development of the great Puget Sound Country. Only a short trip to Alaska.

Tour the Yellowstone, "America's Wonderland" en route. Very low rates. Use the

"NORTH COAST LIMITED"

Northern Pacific

Two Transcontinental Trains Daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service via Billings, between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle.

Four cents stamps for Lewis and Clark Booklet "W," six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Rates and information from C. E. Brison, D. P. A., 309 Park Building, Pittsburg.

Your Salary Is Large Enough

to enable you to save a little each pay day, and put it where it will be absolutely safe and earn 4% interest compounded twice a year.

$1.00 opens an account. Withdraw $100 without notice.

Capital, surplus and profits of $6,000,000 and deposits $10,000,000.

Pittsburg Trust Co.

323 Fourth Avenue.

We pay 2% interest on ordinary Checking Accounts.

Write for free Booklet No. 20—"BANKING BY MAIL."

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

'tis true chiclets are to be had at all the better kind of stores. yes indeed! by the nickel's worth and in ten and twenty-five cent packets.

The Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

FOUR VICES CONFRONT THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA

Dr. Lyman Abbott Declares the Only Cure for National Conceit Is the Development of the Spiritual Side of Man.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—"Four great vices confront the United States," said the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott this morning in the gymnasium of Columbia university to teachers from a recent convention of the National Educational association in Asbury Park. "One was national conceit—an overwhelming pride in the country, in its wealth and in its men. Despite these things," he said, "man was incurably religious, seeking after a God in all ages, and in all parts of the world.

"There are four great vices of Americans," said Dr. Abbott. "There is materialism, the insane pushing to get a little more for ourselves of the wealth that God has given our country so abundantly. There is self-conceit—our pride in the fact that we have the greatest country, the greatest rivers, the greatest mountains, the greatest men, the greatest wealth and the greatest trusts and corporations to control them all. There is lawlessness—the theory that liberty consists in every man having the right to follow his own sweet will; that government rests on the consent of the governed, which is even seen in some theories of education that say the child should never be compelled but only induced to learn. There is the spirit of caste.

"The only cure for all these is to develop the spiritual side of man. Look on the unseen, rather than the seen, and this will check the desire to accumulate wealth. Develop the spirit of reverence for one greater than ourselves and we shall think less of our own greatness. The despotism of a strong government or the development of a consciousness that law is a part of man's nature, will alone make law strong and abiding.

"Caste distinctions between rich and poor, white and black, immigrant and native, will disappear before spiritual insight to see behind the mere accidents and to discern justice, truth, honor and integrity beyond all market values. This is religion, the true spirit of clean hands and pure hearts, of faith, hope and love.

"When a great engineer lays down a great national undertaking and says he has no reason to give, nor any explanation, for he has been offered a salary three times as great in another position, he helps on the spirit of greed."

In Typhoid Fever

Vineland Grape Juice destroys the vitality of the germs and gives most gratifying results. Physicians know its value and prescribe it. Added to a glass of water it destroys all germ life. It is used in the largest hospitals and sanitariums, and by the United States Army for the Hospital Department.

VINELAND GRAPE JUICE

tones up the stomach and is the first aid to health. Cleanses the liver and puts flesh on the bone and colorin your cheeks. For sale by druggists and grocers.

To realize just how good this grape juice is, send 10 cents for a trial bottle—not an ordinary small sample but the regular 10-cent bottle.

If your dealer cannot or will not supply you with Vineland Grape Juice, we will deliver, all charges paid, one dozen quarts for $3.50, or one dozen pints for $1.75.

VINELAND GRAPE JUICE CO., VINELAND, N. J.

PIRATES AND CUBS ENGAGE IN TIE GAME—GENERAL SPORTS

GAME IS CALLED WITH TIE SCORE

Pittsburgh Battles Ten Innings at Chicago, Then They Leave to Catch the Train.

O'NEIL'S COSTLY BLUNDER

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES.

Pittsburgh	2—Chicago	2
Cincinnati	6—St. Louis	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	52	21	.712	Cincinnati	39	35	.527
Pittsburgh	46	28	.622	St. Louis	27	47	.365
Philadelphia	43	28	.606	Brooklyn	27	46	.370
Chicago	43	31	.581	Boston	21	51	.292

GAMES TODAY.

Chicago at Exposition park.
New York at Brooklyn.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, ILL., July 9.—Ten innings to a tie was the result of this afternoon's battle between the Cubs and the Pirates. It was a battle royal, and the 7,000 people who braved the cold east wind to see the game were just getting warmed up in spite of the elements, when at the close of the tenth inning, with the score 2 to 2, Umpire Hank O'Day announced that it was dangerously near train time and both clubs started on a wild rush for the train to Pittsburgh. The fans set up a howl of protest but in vain.

The result of the game leaves the series just ended most unsatisfactory for the Chicago team. The Cubs have won one of the four games in which there was a definite decision. The Cubs thought they had today's game won when they tied the score in the ninth inning, but Jack O'Neill did some headless work by overrunning first base and getting caught by a quick relay from center.

The ninth inning was a gem of action, baseball the like of which in that period the long standing lead of the Pirates of two runs, which had begun to look as big as the grandstand, was overcome. Flaherty was pitching great ball for the Pirates. Only three safe drives had been made up to the ninth, and the case of Chicago looked forlorn.

Kling, however, smashed out a drive to right and Tinker lined out one in the same direction for a two-base. Kling pulling up at third. Evers knocked up a puny fly, but Hoffman got a base on balls, filling the bases.

Flaherty began to weaken visibly. His eyesight grew hazy and his curves wild. Finally he hit O'Neill and one run was forced in. Capt. Chance then strode out to bat for Wicker, and sent a long fly to center which brought in a score. It was in this play that O'Neill got into his costly error, and was put out, spoiling the hope for what looked like a victory.

With the Cubs without a manager and with the team patched up, the apparently disastrous result of the series with the sturdy Pirates might easily have been worse for the Chicago team. Kling was put on first because Chance still felt the wheels rattling in his head from the mighty crack the day before.

Pfiel entered the game in the way, but with the exception of the fourth inning, Wicker kept making the Pirates waste their safe ones. The Pittsburghers let only two of the ten innings go by without one or more hits.

In the second inning Howard opened with a hit and Maloney muffed Brain's liner. Ritchey bunted them along, but the next two men fouled out to O'Neill.

The fourth was Pittsburgh's festival. Howard and Brain opened with fine slaps through Tinker's section. Ritchey sacrificed and Pietz came along with a pretty one to center, bringing in two runs. For the remainder of the heartbreaking struggle there were no more runs for the Pirates. The score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Pittsburgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle, m.	0	2	2	1	0	Clymer, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Schulte, l.	0	1	3	0	0	Clarke, l.	0	1	1	0	0
Maloney, r.	0	0	3	0	0	Be'mont, m.	0	3	2	2	0
Kling, l.	1	2	1	7	0	Wagner, s.	0	0	5	4	1
Tinker, s.	1	2	0	3	0	Howard, 1.	2	3	10	1	0
Evers, 2.	0	0	2	2	0	Brain, 2.	2	3	1	2	0
Hoffman, 3.	0	0	2	1	0	Ritchey, c.	0	0	4	5	0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	9	2	0	Pietz, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Wicker, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Flaherty, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Beall, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
*Chance	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	8	20	12	2	Totals	2	11	29	18	2

*Batted for Wicker in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Hits—Off Wicker, 11 in 9 innings. Left on bases—Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3. Two-base hit—Tinker. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Pietz. Stolen base—Wagner. Double plays—Brain, Howard, Wagner and Howard. Struck out—By Wicker 4, by Reulbach 1, by Flaherty 4. First base on balls—Off Flaherty 2. Hit with ball—O'Neil. Time—1:52. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance—6,500.

Reds Wallop St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Three bases on balls and a balk in the first inning gave St. Louis its only run today. Sensational fielding by Cincinnati kept down the visitors' score. Grady was sent to the bench in the seventh inning for disputing a decision. Sebring hurt his ankle in the same inning and was succeeded by Kelley. Attendance 4,225. Score:

Cincinnati.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hugging, 3.	2	2	2	3	0	Clarke, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, 1.	0	2	8	0	0	Shannon, 1.	1	0	2	0	0
Odwell, l.	1	2	2	0	0	Smoot, m.	0	0	6	1	0
Seymour, m.	1	2	3	0	0	Grady, l.	0	0	3	1	0
Corcoran, s.	0	0	0	4	1	McBride, 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Sebring, r.	0	0	2	0	0	Arndt, 2.	0	0	4	2	0
Kelley, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Shay, s.	0	0	3	1	0
Street, c.	0	1	0	3	1	Burke, 2.	0	0	1	2	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Leahy, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Overall, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Taylor, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	6	11	27	9	1	Totals	1	3	24	6	2

Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	*—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Taylor. Three-base hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Overall, Shannon, Grady. Double plays—Corcoran and Barry, Arndt and McBride, Corcoran, Hugging and Barry. First base on balls—Off Overall 9, off Taylor 1. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Phelps, Arndt, Corcoran. Hit with ball—By Taylor 1. Struck out—By Overall 3, by Taylor 1. Balk—Overall. Time—1:35. Umpire—Eausewein.

HOW THE COLLEGE TEAMS FIGURED IN THE RACE

The standing of the "Big Six" college teams figured on the games they played against each other for the championship, is as follows:

College.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Yale	6	1	.857
Harvard	6	1	.857
Cornell	4	3	.571
Princeton	4	4	.500
Columbia	2	4	.333
Pennsylvania	1	7	.125

Help the Umpire.

President Pulliam of the National league has granted the fines of the ball players who have told the family history of the umpire to his face. Will somebody please pass the hat and hand it to the man with the indicator?—Chicago Record-Herald.

New Catcher for Montreal.

TORONTO, ONT., July 9.—(Special.)—Manager Bannon of Montreal announced today that he had secured a new catcher in the person of George Fox of the Altoona Pa., club of the Tri-State league.

Special Excursions to Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls and Toronto, Can., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during July and August, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Chautauqua lake points and return $5.00.

Each Tuesday during July, August and September, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, $7.45, and to Toronto and return, $8.90.

Trains leave Union station at 9 a. m., 1:00 p. m. and 11 p. m., leaving East Liberty 10 minutes later, eastern standard time. Pullman parlor and Pennsylvania cafe cars on day trains and Pullman sleeping cars on night trains.

Special Chautauqua lake sleeping car on 11 p. m. train.

The average property holder realizes that when he needs money, placing a mortgage on his property is the best way to secure it. This company answers applications for mortgage loans promptly; no commission to pay. Get application blanks from C. W. Kisor, Manager Mortgage Department, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Fourth avenue and Wood street.

$5.00 Niagara Falls and Return
Saturday, July 15, Via B., R. & P.

Tickets good five days. Trains leave Baltimore & Ohio depot 9 a. m. and 11 p. m. daily this line.

Don't Quit Work

If your position does not suit you, just look over the want ads. See what's there and keep at it until you are suited.

A COMING STAR IS THIS BOY

BEN MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery is one of the most promising catchers on the Independent circuit. He is stockily built and has the strength to throw accurately and hard to the bases. He knows the game well for a youngster and he is one of the best hitters on the Waynesburg team. He jumped the Ironi-Ita State league club recently to return to Waynesburg.

ALLEGHENY AMATEURS LOSE TO RIVERVIEW

The Riverview A. C. of Sheraden beat the Allegheny Amateurs yesterday at Island park. Score:

Riverview.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Allegheny.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wilson, s.	2	1	0	1	1	Ernst, 3.	1	1	4	3	1
Rickert, 1.	1	2	0	0	0	Daily, 2.	1	0	2	2	0
Lucot, 2.	1	0	3	3	0	Farrel, m.	0	0	2	0	0
Spahr, c.	0	1	4	4	0	Ulam, s.	0	2	1	1	1
D'Brad'y, 3.	0	1	4	3	0	A.Brad'y, p.	0	1	0	2	0
M'G'Rn, 1.	0	0	8	1	1	Powell, l.	0	0	4	0	1
Becker, m.	0	2	2	0	0	Haller, r.	0	0	0	0	0
F.O'Brn, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Gallinger, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Broman, p.	2	2	1	3	0	Herdrick, c.	0	0	7	0	0
						Boyd, m.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	8	9	21	14	3	Totals.	2	4	21	8	2

Riverview A. C.	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	8
Allegheny Amateurs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4

Three-base hits—Becker 2, Ernst. Two-base hit—A. Bradley. Stolen bases—Riverview 4. Double play—Riverview. Bases on balls—By Broman, 6; by Bradley, 3. Struck out—By Broman, 4; by Bradley, 4. Passed balls—Herdrick, 8. Umpire—Shoemaker.

The Schirmer A. C. defeated the Cornell A. C. yesterday 9 to 4. The feature was the pitching of Krohe and the batting of Krohe, Ortleib and Frank. Score:

Schirmer.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cornell.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hake, 1.	2	2	1	0	0	Frank, s.	3	2	2	3	1
Zoller, 2.	0	0	1	0	0	Swick, m.	0	0	0	0	0
Ortleib, s.	2	2	2	1	1	Staudt, r.	1	2	0	0	0
Krohe, p.	1	2	0	6	1	Wun'ly, 2.	3	0	2	0	1
Haffely, 3.	2	1	1	3	0	Gross, 2.	0	0	1	2	0
Schins's, m.	0	0	0	0	0	Castle, 1.	0	0	14	0	2
Sohn, c.	0	0	13	1	0	Lange, 1.	0	0	0	6	0
Reizel, l.	0	0	2	0	0	Keller, c.	0	0	8	1	1
Bertges, r.	0	1	0	0	0	Dreyer, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						Nikum, s.	0	0	0	1	2
Totals.	9	8	27	11	1	Totals.	4	5	27	13	4

Schirmer A. C.	2	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0—9
Cornell A. C.	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—4

At Olympic Park—

A. L. Works.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Olympic.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hester, 2.	1	1	1	4	2	O'Neill, 2.	0	0	1	0	1
Lindsay, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, l.	4	2	0	0	0
Richen'r, 3.	0	1	2	2	3	Patterson, 3.	3	3	3	2	1
Morrill, s.	0	1	1	0	1	Sheron, c.	2	2	5	1	1
Blood, l.	0	0	0	0	0	Kenney, m.	1	0	0	0	0
Windle, 1.	1	0	7	0	0	Cook, r.	1	2	1	0	0
Bellers, m.	0	1	0	0	0	Hilton, 1.	0	0	7	1	0
Griswold, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Tannehill, s.	2	2	0	3	0
Waddell, c.	1	1	7	0	1	Hill, p.	2	2	0	3	0
Totals.	3	5	18	6	9	Totals.	15	15	18	10	3

Two-base hits—Sheron, Hester. Three-base hit—Patterson. Struck out—By Hill, 8; by Griswold, 6. Time—1:40. Umpire—Purdy.

The Cobden A. C. defeated the Silver Leaf A. C. yesterday 9 to 6. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
C. A. C.	1	7	0
S. L. A. C.	2	2	0

C. A. C.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	9
S. L. A. C.	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—	6

TRI-STATE GOSSIP.

Something About the Prominent Players Over the Circuit.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Harrisburg	42	20	.583	Coatesville	26	29	.554
York	39	28	.628	Altoona	27	37	.422
Johnstown	37	24	.606	Lancaster	33	41	.325
Williamsport	35	27	.565	Wilmington	14	51	.215

SCHEDULE FOR TODAY.

Williamsport at Altoona.
Harrisburg at Johnstown.
York at Wilmington.
Coatesville at Lancaster.

Catcher Peterson of Harrisburg, whose collar bone was broken in the game on July 1, may not be able to play again this season. The physicians say the fracture is a bad one to heal. Manager Hamilton is looking for another man to help Ernst.

Red Calhoun is making a very successful captain for Harrisburg. Both he and Hamilton are great generals and play the game for every point possible.

Altoona fans regret the defection of Outfielder Hart more than they do that of Wiggs. Hart was a clever, steady-going player and had won his place in the hearts of fandom. His presence on the team would have done considerable to prevent the demoralization that took place.

Flock, the Exeter college boy, is still plugging away. He secured three of Williamsport's five hits in the afternoon game on the Fourth, and broke off a two-bagger and a triple in the game with Altoona on Wednesday.

The general sentiment in Williamsport is not in favor of securing so-called big league stars who have no further interest in the game than to get big salaries. It is the belief that better results can be gotten from young and ambitious players who take some pride in their playing.

Lush's wrist is still weak and he will not be able to take his turn in the box for several days.

John (Kid) McCrane, who started in his baseball career with Coatesville two years ago, has proudly played for the last time with a Coatesville team. His first season there he was suspended just after July 4, and this season his suspension occurred on the same date.

Harry Arndt is expected to return to the Coatesville team. Arndt never did like St. Louis, and it took the Cardinals over a month to get him to leave here. If he once gets back to Coatesville it is certain St. Louis will not be able to get him back into the big league.

One Run Wins for Detroit.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Detroit defeated Chicago today 1 to 0. Detroit bunched its hits in the seventh, and with a sacrifice and an error made their lone tally. Mullen pitched in fine form. Attendance 10,000. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Jones, m.	0	0	1	1	0	Cenley, m.	0	3	1	0	0
Holmes, l.	0	0	1	0	0	O'Leary, s.	0	1	2	3	0
Dahlen, s.	0	1	2	3	0	McIntyre, l.	0	2	1	0	0
Donohue, 1.	0	1	10	1	0	Crawford, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Green, r.	0	0	3	0	0	Couchini, 3.	0	0	2	1	1
Sullivan, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Schaefer, 2.	0	1	1	5	0
Dundon, 2.	0	0	1	4	0	Lindsay, 1.	0	0	10	1	0
Tan'hill, 3.	0	0	2	2	0	Doran, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Waite, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Mullen, p.	0	0	1	4	0
*McCar'y	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	0	3	27	13	1	Totals.	1	8	27	15	1

*Batted for Sullivan in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*—1

Left on bases—Chicago 7, Detroit 9. Two-base hit—Schaefer. Sacrifice hit—Mullen. Double plays—Mullen, O'Leary and Lindsay; Tannehill, Dundon and Donohue. Struck out—By Waite 4, by Mullen 5. First base on balls—Off Waite 2, off Mullen 4. Time—1:40. Umpire—Sheridan.

HOW THE COLLEGE TEAMS FIGURED IN THE RACE

The standing of the "Big Six" college teams figured on the games they played against each other for the championship, is as follows:

College.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Yale	6	1	.857
Harvard	6	1	.857
Cornell	4	3	.571
Princeton	4	4	.500
Columbia	2	4	.333
Pennsylvania	1	7	.125

Help the Umpire.

President Pulliam of the National league has granted the fines of the ball players who have told the family history of the umpire to his face. Will somebody please pass the hat and hand it to the man with the indicator?—Chicago Record-Herald.

New Catcher for Montreal.

TORONTO, ONT., July 9.—(Special.)—Manager Bannon of Montreal announced today that he had secured a new catcher in the person of George Fox of the Altoona Pa., club of the Tri-State league.

Special Excursions to Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls and Toronto, Can., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during July and August, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Chautauqua lake points and return $5.00.

Each Tuesday during July, August and September, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, $7.45, and to Toronto and return, $8.90.

Trains leave Union station at 9 a. m., 1:00 p. m. and 11 p. m., leaving East Liberty 10 minutes later, eastern standard time. Pullman parlor and Pennsylvania cafe cars on day trains and Pullman sleeping cars on night trains.

Special Chautauqua lake sleeping car on 11 p. m. train.

The average property holder realizes that when he needs money, placing a mortgage on his property is the best way to secure it. This company answers applications for mortgage loans promptly; no commission to pay. Get application blanks from C. W. Kisor, Manager Mortgage Department, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Fourth avenue and Wood street.

$5.00 Niagara Falls and Return
Saturday, July 15, Via B., R. & P.

Tickets good five days. Trains leave Baltimore & Ohio depot 9 a. m. and 11 p. m. daily this line.

Don't Quit Work

If your position does not suit you, just look over the want ads. See what's there and keep at it until you are suited.

WASHINGTON SIGNS PRICE FROM THE COLLEGIANS

Captain Uptegraff Will Make Changes in Infield—Zanesville Gets McIlvaine.

OTHER INDEPENDENT NEWS

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Youngstown	56	39	16	.709
Niles	49	34	15	.643
Akron	53	32	21	.604
Zanesville	49	32	17	.573
Homestead	34	18	16	.529
Lancaster	31	16	15	.516
McKeesport	34	15	17	.469
Sharon	32	14	18	.438
Newark	35	15	20	.429
Mt. Vernon	32	12	20	.375
Massillon	48	18	30	.375
Canton	54	16	38	.296

Kerr Price, shortstop on the Pittsburgh Collegians team, will join the Washington Collegians this evening. The Pittsburgh Collegians, who leave tomorrow morning on a two weeks' trip east, will miss his services, but it was only after being urged by the Pittsburghers that Price accepted the offer made by Manager Seamon of Washington. The Pittsburgh Collegians will disband in two weeks, and the season at Washington will last until September 10. Price tossed a coin, heads to remain with his old team and tail, Washington. The coin fell tail. He will play short against Washington this evening. He takes Cree's job, who has gone to Williamsport.

Capt. Uptegraff has not decided yet who he will put on short. Harmuth of Slippery Rock Normal school joins the team today, but there is a probability of Frank Zoch playing short and Earl Russell going to third. The Collegians will play at Cumberland tomorrow and at Atlantic City Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Danny Hart of Wilkinsburg is playing a good game at short for Zanesville. Pitcher McIlvaine of Monessen, who has been doing well for Piedmont, W. Va., has been signed by Zanesville to take the place of Jimmy Lucas, who has signed with Indianapolis.

Altoona has made First Baseman Conoway of Waynesburg a good offer, and Wheeling and Sunbury are trying to get Shortstop Jimmy Gronninger.

Braddock has a hard card this week. It meets Waynesburg today and tomorrow, Sharon Wednesday and Thursday, and at Bellevernon Friday. Manager McKim will take his outfit to Homestead Saturday.

Dan. Brothers, the once famous big leaguer who is now managing the Poughkeepsie team in the Hudson River league, is negotiating with "Scrabbles" Diebold, the local pitcher.

Bailey, the Braddock catcher, is putting up a good game. His hitting is timely.

Elmer France of Kent is thinking of putting in a team at Kent, O.

Paul St. Clair will manage a summer team at Indiana. He will start business this week. "Stubby" McCreight and Joe Ring will do most of his pitching.

"Ging" Moffett, who is playing a great game at second for the Pittsburgh Collegians, has several good offers. He will accept one when the collegians close their season.

Miller, right fielder on the Zanesville team, has been signed by Buffalo. He and Red Callahan of Carnegie will fight it out for the same position.

The schedule committee of the Independent association meets in Canton today. Braddock will be given more dates. Washington and Waynesburg will probably be admitted.

George England will umpire the game at Braddock.

SCHENLEY MATINEE CARDS.

Horses Entered for Meeting Wednesday at Monongahela City.

The entries for the Schenley matinee meeting at Monongahela City Wednesday were announced yesterday as follows:

Event No. 1, trot—Jennie Nuniman, b. m., W. J. Morris; Princess Red, b. m., Ed Kern.

Event No. 2, pace—Gipsy Boy, r. g., W. L. Smith; Monte, blk. g., John Colvin; Sam Downer, s. g., William McAllister; Commodore Dewey, b. g., William Robinson.

Event No. 3, trot—Happy Lad, c. g., George Lanabaugh; Buck, s. g., William Elford; Mable Bassett, blk. m., W. L. Smith; Hartford T., g. g., W. J. Moore.

Event No. 4, pace—Maud E., g. m., George Forney; Anna B., b. m., George Lonsbaugh; Marry Halleg, b. m., W. J. Halleg; Joey B., g. g., William Robinson; Doctor Martin, b. g., W. J. Moore.

Event No. 5, trot—Daisy, b. m., William Henry; Delmite, b. m., P. F. Dunn; Mc Expo, ro. g., J. T. Kern.

BOWLING SCHEDULE.

For Millvale Summer League—Rival Contestants Dispute Records.

The schedule for the Summer league games at Millvale this week is as follows:

Tuesday—Thomas and Ebner vs. Imgrund and Geisehardt; G. Servatius and Fromme vs. Sam Jackson and Geine. Thursday—D. Jackson and Shaw vs. Imgrund and Geisehardt; Hickey and Vland vs. S. Jackson and Grihe.

Fred Feidt of Millvale disputes the claim of "Dan" Houlahan to having created a new high score for the borough by rolling 279 last week. Feidt claims to have rolled a score of 289 some time ago, rolling 10 straight strikes in the game, making nine pins with his next to last ball and finishing with a one-pin spare. The former high score of Millvale was held by Eugene Maddon, who rolled 276 in the fall of 1904.

STRONG COLLEGE ATHLETES TO COMPETE AT PORTLAND

CHICAGO, July 9.—(Special.)—Coach Butler has made definite plans for the team to be taken to Portland in the later part of the month. The team will be picked from the following men: Lightbody, Friend, Tobin, Blair, Catlin, Gronan, Hogenson, Lyon and Perry of the crack University of Chicago team; Sames of Indiana, Clover of Purdue, Williams of Princeton, Arthur Rose of Oak Park, Ralph Rose, formerly of Michigan; Richards of Calumet High school, Webrey of Purdue, Harvey Blair of Hammond High school, Norris of Illinois, Parker of Iowa, Varnell of the C. A. A., and Patterson of the Detroit University school.

About 15 men chosen from this squad will be taken to Portland. The team will leave Chicago on July 23, in order to be in Portland a week before the games, which are to be held on August 4 and 5.

The strongest team the C. A. A. bunch will meet will be the team representing the New York Athletic club. At St. Louis last year the Olympic championships were a dual meet between these two teams, and it is expected that the Portland games will be the same.

The N. Y. A. C. has some strong men in its team this year. Among the strongest are Hillman, the great hurdler; Persons of Yale, the intercollegiate half mile champion, and Mureon of Cornell, the holder of the intercollegiate record for the mile.

The Olympic and Reliance Athletic clubs and other prominent coast clubs will be represented by the best athletes on the Pacific coast. It is also reported that Archie Hahn, the ex-Michigan sprinter, and Walter of Wisconsin will wear the colors of the Milwaukee Athletic club.

WHEELING BUNCHES HITS.

Beats South Bend by Landing on Ball at Right Time—Other Games.

WHEELING, July 9.—There was a hard battle between the leaders, and Wheeling won through consecutive hitting. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Wheeling	1	6	1
South Bend	0	3	3

Batteries—Miller and Livingston; Moffit and Theisen.

TERRE HAUTE, July 9.—Terre Haute and Springfield game postponed, rain. Double-header tomorrow.

DAYTON, O., July 9.—Dayton took both games of a double-header with Grand Rapids today. Scores:

First game.	R.	H.	E.
Dayton	0	3	1
Grand Rapids	0	0	0

Batteries—Fearon and Hawkins; Alloway and Andrews.

Second game.	R.	H.	E.
Dayton	1	0	0
Grand Rapids	0	0	0

Batteries—Wise and Hawkins; Blue and Barber.

EVANSVILLE, July 9.—Fort Wayne today defeated Evansville 2 to 0. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Evansville	0	0	0
Fort Wayne	0	0	0

Batteries—Hunt and Kelly; Van Anda and Carrick. Umpire—O'Connor.

Eastern League Scores.

At Montreal—Montreal 3, Providence 1 (11 innings).

At Newark—Baltimore 7, Newark 6.

CONNORS BEST HITTER IN CENTRAL LEAGUE

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 9.—John Connors, the big first baseman of the South Bend team, still retains the lead of Central league batters, with an average of .383. Connors had played in 84 games up to the time the averages were compiled, including July 2. The batting averages follow:

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	Pc.
Connors, South Bend	84	357	95	97	137			.383
Wheelock, Dayton	82	81	7	28	30			.321
Vogwell, Wheeling	82	365	87	91	130			.316
Livingston, Wheeling	83	15	30	5	46			.216
Ryan, Evansville	56	213	52	67	105			.214
Massing, Terre Haute	7	10	3	6	10			.214
Perry, Grand Rapids	44	193	51	51	79			.203
Smith, Wheeling	82	257	36	77	95			.209
Chandler, Evansville	46	174	28	51	79			.198
Cooley, Spring. Ft. W.	44	144	14	43	60			.198
Staiger, Wheeling	83	328	36	80	95			.193
Geier, Grand Rapids	56	198	41	37	75			.208
Chapman, Gd. R.-Sag	15	58	7	15	20			.345
Carey, Grand Rapids	6	18	1	3	6			.333
Knoll, Dayton	40	158	23	35	46			.275
Deiters, Wheeling	59	145	21	39	41			.273
Morrissey, Grand Rap.	48	152	24	40	74			.514
Frankie, Evansville	54	186	24	45	68			.378
Sliuman, Terre Haute	63	238	29	54	68			.285
Tieman, South Bend	40	213	28	37	74			.247
Fromer, Evansville	51	224	36	40	81			.36
Dickey, Springfield	17	60	8	16	20			.267
McCombs, Wheeling	62	249	39	55	81			.272
Pickett, Dayton	51	217	28	58	74			.258
McKeefe, Springfield	38	127	8	26	32			.252
Schriver, Wheeling	43	147	11	25	43			.267
Anderson, South Bend	61	220	50	57	61			.259
Decker, Terre Haute	63	237	28	49	65			.249
W. A. Kelly, Evansville	56	227	28	58	68			.241
Austin, Dayton	61	221	17	54	70			.244
Paskert, Dayton	60	229	40	56	71			.244
Hahn, Dayton-Springfield	53	197	31	47	61			.241
Cross, Evansville	51	196	15	38	47			.240
Hardy, Ft. Wayne	14	50	5	10	12			.240
Warrender, Terre H.	64	238	24	58	58			.238
Hopke, Ft. Wayne	60	228	24	44	54			.236
Collins, Springfield	81	340	28	57	76			.223
Backoff, Grand Rapids	58	187	28	41	52			.221
Lacher, South Ben	84	383	44	85	85			.221
Myers, Ft. Wayne	73	277	37	58	70			.217
Richardson, Terre H.	83	323	54	58	70			.217
Hendricks, Springfield	45	154	14	25	47			.227
Fries, Wheeling	23	84	6	19	25			.226
Barber, Grand Rapids	21	75	6	17	20			.226
Fox, South Bend	85	328	31	52	82			.218
Andrews, Gr. Rapids	29	84	8	17	18			.214
Gibson, Ft. Wayne	29	148	21	24	32			.216
Sager, South Bend	85

PITTSBURGH'S METHODS SET THE PACE FOR ALL

This City Gives Striking Evidence of the Power of Momentum a Community Gains After It Has Once Made an Industrial Beginning

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, in its issue of July 6, has this letter from Pittsburgh by Albert Phenis, its special correspondent:

Having given some time to the study of conditions in New England, where a marvelous industrial development has occurred without the advantages of raw materials and having somewhat extensively investigated conditions in the south, which has almost unlimited resources of every sort, I have come to Pittsburgh, the greatest iron and steel-making center in the world, in order to gain at first hands some conception of the part played in the creation of wealth and the employment of labor by a development of iron, steel, coke and coal interests such as has occurred at this place. Singularly enough, I have never stopped off at Pittsburgh until this trip, so that all I knew of the city was hearsay testimony. I was not by any means unfamiliar with the magnitude of Pittsburgh's activities, for the big figures of her totals and the spectacular evidence of the great wealth some of her men have acquired are ever-present features of newspaper and magazine discussion. But a full realization of the enormous development here is impossible to one who has not visited Pittsburgh, for figures trip lightly on the tongue and are quickly walloped over by the eye, even though the aggregates are hundreds of millions. The colossal facts which confront the visitor on every hand are almost staggering in their immensity, and to be assimilated must be taken in "broken doses." A few days will not suffice for a thorough understanding of all that Pittsburgh stands for, and yet in even a brief sojourn here a new conception may be gained of what the south will become when her vast resources of coal and iron, in addition to all her other wealth-producing raw materials, have been utilized in some such measure as they have been here.

Pittsburgh's Early Days.

Pittsburgh is an old city, dating back to the French and Indian wars, when, in 1754, the site was recognized by Washington as not only a place of strategic importance from a military viewpoint, but as an admirable location for a commercial center. On the borderland for years, here was fought out the contest which finally wrested from the French the control of the continent. With the end of the war of the revolution a number of the generals in the continental army located here, and some of the big fortunes of the Pittsburghers of today came through the extensive acquisition by those farseeing pioneers of farm lands which are now covered by city blocks. River transportation, first by flatboats and then by steamboats, was an early contributory cause of Pittsburgh's importance, but almost from the first she took advantage of her surrounding coal fields and iron ores to become an industrial center. The United States census in 1810 gave Pittsburgh about 5,000 people, and 20 years later there was a population of 12,500, and the sister city of Allegheny had come to have about 4,500 people, giving to the two cities a combined population of some 17,000. The journal of a visitor to the place in 1829 is filled with descriptions of the industrial activity and the smoke and soot of the factories, which has ever since continued to abide. According to this journal, there were 17 rolling mills, ironworks and foundries in Pittsburgh at that time; there were six steam engine builders, famous for the excellence of their product; there were nail mills, wire factories, glass works, paper mills, cotton factories, etc.—140 factories, mills and shops of various sorts in all, "its manufactures excelling those of any city in the union in quantity, excellence and variety, every article manufactured in Pittsburgh out of iron, copper, brass, tin, leather or wood being made in Pittsburgh in a superior style, and besides glass, delf, pottery and paper, they manufacture sheeting, shirting, coverlets, carpets, cloths, cassinets, plaids, checks, etc., and everything purchased in other towns is thrown into the shade by Pittsburgh," the enthusiastic visitor concludes.

So here is further evidence of the power of the momentum which a community gains after it once makes an industrial beginning, and the value of an early start is again demonstrated in the succeeding generations of trained workmen that accrue and the advantage of the find-mark which such a center's name becomes.

Growth of Recent Years.

Notwithstanding, however, the broad and deep foundations which were thus early laid in Pittsburgh, the present tremendous development is a matter of very recent years. Up to 1872 there were but two blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh district, and in 1880 the first of the 11 huge plants of the Edgar Thomson works, at Braddock, the largest single group of blast furnaces in the world, was commenced. Today there are in the Pittsburgh district 13 groups of iron producers, with 41 furnaces, and an annual pig iron production of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons. And this is not the full measure of her activities in these lines. Practically no pig iron is shipped out of Pittsburgh, but instead there is a large tonnage of iron shipped in, so that the combined iron and steel production of the district amounts to nearly 6,000,000 tons a year. There are 15 Bessemer converters in the district, with a maximum annual capacity of 3,900,000 tons, and 117 open-hearth furnaces, whose annual capacity is 3,500,000 tons. In the production of pig iron her percentage of that of the entire United States is 23.3; in steel ingots and castings, 37.1 per cent; in Bessemer steel rails, 25.4, and in structural shapes, 42.9 per cent. For the utilization of these products there are mills and shops of nearly every description, and in many lines of production the Pittsburgh district leads the world. There are 114 companies making machine tools and machinery, 35 iron and steel foundries, 36 companies making equipment for machine building, 26 iron mills, 28 companies making steel and 34 companies building engines and locomotives. Besides steel rails, armor plate, nail and wire and structural steel of all shapes, Pittsburgh has the largest bridge construction works in the world. Eighteen companies are engaged in this line, and her bridges go to every quarter of the globe. There are eight companies making steel and iron pipe, and the sizes they turn out range from the smallest to the largest known, while the product is sold in every clime. Pittsburgh is the center of the greatest steel car building industry in the world, and in electrical and railway appliances her Westinghouse plant is reputed to be the greatest industrial institution in existence. Ten thousand people are employed in the single industry of manufacturing electrical machinery. Heavy hardware is turned out in trainload lots, and her chains and axes and hammers are sold round the world.

Pittsburgh is the great coal-distributing center of the country, and her coal and coke operations are of the most gigantic sort. There are 151 coal-mining companies controlled by Pittsburgh capitalists, representing a capitalization of $165,000,000, and Pittsburgh coke companies produce more than 55 per cent of all the coke annually made in the entire United States.

Work for Aladdin's Genii.

These are pre-eminently the lines which have contributed to Pittsburgh's present greatness, although they are by no means wholly responsible for the large measure of prosperity that here abounds. They are, however, the forces that have created the sensational fortunes, one might call them, of a Carnegie, a Frick, a Phipps and a Schwab, together with scores of lesser lights, of whom one seldom hears, even in Pittsburgh. And the story of those fortune-makings reads like an Arabian Nights tale, and seem rather the magic of an Aladdin's lamp than the result of business endeavors. Yet here the metamorphosis from a poor man to a millionaire over night, as it occurred in many cases, is spoken of as legitimate result of the enormous consumption demand for iron and steel the world over, which began a few years ago. The making of the iron and steel magnates is referred to not as the creation of new or inflated values, but as simply the capitalization of a business of already established value. However, in the working out of the process by which the United States Steel Corporation took over the Carnegie properties, tube works, sheet works, tinplate works, etc., in this district, Carnegie not only received shares and money representing hundreds of millions, but every stockholder in the participating companies became fabulously rich. In those joyous days of 1901 a common salutation at the clubs was "Well, how many millions did you make last night?" and during the progress of the negotiations when Carnegie's $25,000,000 corporation was taken over at hundreds of millions, it was a frequent fact for a man to find that over night his modest holdings had swelled into a fortune. As an instance, one man had an investment of $8,000 in a Carnegie company, and this money he had borrowed. In the reorganization he got stock worth $1,000,000. Another man who had been heavily interested in the Carnegie companies thought it prudent to largely relinquish his holdings, on account of the almost continued absence of Andrew Carnegie from his Pittsburgh office. He, however, left $30,000 in. His share in the new company amounted to $1,300,000. Shares in the independent companies naturally saw a marked increase in value at the same time, and the activity in the iron and steel trade enabled those who so desired to cash in at good figures.

Millionaires Are Common.

One result of this flood of wealth or marvelous enhancement of values has been the construction of many new buildings, a notable instance being the Frick office building, with Carara marble wainscoting from basement to roof garden, and with an elegance throughout that easily constitutes the finest office building in the world. Millionaires are plentiful in Pittsburgh. There are more than 100 in that class, and scores of them have fortunes of 10, 20, 40 and 80 millions or more. Some of these multi-millionaires have made Pittsburgh a mere stopping place, having come to the city poor, accumulated their pile and gone elsewhere then to enjoy their competence. Most of them, however, still have large holdings in the district, and look after their interests with as watchful an eye as ever. Some gilded youths of the second generation have cashed in on their been content to merely draw dividends and give no attention to details of affairs, while their time is largely occupied with motor cars, foreign tours and life in the centers of gaiety.

As a rule, however, Pittsburgh is still hard at work. The city was settled by Scotch and North of Irelanders, and the sturdy traits of that ancestry still dominate the tone of the business community. Whoever goes to Pittsburgh thinking he may find it a soft snap to separate the native from his abundant and oftentimes easily-acquired cash will discover himself in error. There will doubtless be vast fortunes made in Pittsburgh in the years to come, and in many cases by those who are yet to arrive; but they will be made by filing off the fine particles of precious dust rather than by picking up the money in the streets.

The banks of Pittsburgh are fairly groaning with money, and one trust company, with a capital of $1,500,000, announces a surplus of $20,000,000. One of the banks has deposits of $25,000,000 and another of $23,000,000. In all of the 93 bank and trust companies in Pittsburgh, whose capital amounts to $53,000,000, there are deposits of more than $303,000,000. Since 1900 this is an increase of over $125,000,000, and since 1890 it is an increase of more than $230,000,000. And the amount is piling up with each succeeding statement. But Pittsburgh's interests require a use for money, and it is declared that outside enterprises and development propositions receive no consideration from Pittsburgh financiers, as a rule, on this account.

Pittsburgh in the South.

In an individual way, however, there are numerous cases of Pittsburghers who have made investments in other sections, notably in the south. A conspicuous instance is the Whitney & Stephenson investment in the water-power development and industrial-town building effort at Whitney on the Yadkin in North Carolina; also the investment of Col. J. M. Guffey of a large part of his annual income for years past in the oil and coal lands in Texas and elsewhere. In the way of West Virginia and Kentucky coal lands, it would be surprising if there were not continued and increasingly large investments in these properties by Pittsburgh capitalists. They have seen coal lands in the Connellsville district which sold at $250 an acre 20 years ago increase tremendously in value, till $1,000 and $1,500 or even $2,500 an acre is asked for them today. The end of the Connellsville district is in sight. A life of barely more than 40 years is accorded to it by any judge, and the prospective value of every field with coking coal of anything like an equal quality is becoming more appreciated every day. Thus Col. Guffey has been buying West Virginia coal lands for many years. Some of them he acquired for $7, $10 and $15 an acre. He has, it is reported, named a price of $200 an acre for a small portion of these same lands now, though consenting to part with them only as a favor to a neighboring owner. It is telling them for the great rise in value that he believes the future will certainly bring. While the United States Steel Company is the owner of vast acreages of coal lands, it has arranged for a 25 years' supply of coal through a lease of land in the Pocahontas field, and will meanwhile allow its own lands to remain practically unopened. Under these circumstances it will be surprising if the coal and coke men of the Pittsburgh district do not get largely into the West Virginia and other coal sections of the south in an early day.

Turning from the iron and steel interests of Pittsburgh to other factors in her great growth and development, it is surprising to find that the lumber interest ranks next to these in order of total value of products handled, and that Pittsburgh is only third, following New York and Chicago, among the lumber markets of the world. As the Pittsburgh lumber companies and mill owners have their sources of supply at distant places, this is suggestive of the possibilities for many southern communities, which would have the advantage of much nearer location to the growing timber.

Glass as Well as Steel.

Pittsburgh always has been a great glass-making center, and though the natural gas fields of Ohio and Indiana drew several of her factories away for a time, they are largely arranging for a return to the city now. In spite of these losses the latest available statistics, those of 1902, show that out of a total value of glass products for the United States of some $21,000,000, the Pittsburgh district contributes more than $14,000,000, there everything in the form of glass is made here, and no glassmaking center in the world bears any comparison to this.

Being a leading producer of glass bottles, there has grown up here a cork industry of great proportions, one of the cork factories being the largest in the world, and besides cork stoppers Pittsburgh makes lifepreservers that may be found aboard the vessels from almost every port. The "57 varieties" of pickled and canned goods turned out by one establishment here have truly made the Pittsburgh name a household word, and in this line of industry Pittsburgh's product amounts to $4,650,000 in a year. Pittsburgh is the leading aluminum market, turning out 7,500,000 pounds a year, with a value of $2,350,000. Pittsburgh is likewise famous for its bathtubs and its plumbers' supplies, and though it doesn't go much in for the manufacture of the finer and more delicate articles, like highgrade tools, cutlery and intricate machinery, it makes the finest of crucible steel, which goes to every country on the globe where such articles are made. There has been a good deal of local agitation looking toward the encouragement of a greater diversity of manufactures and for the utilization of Pittsburgh's steel and timber for the finer forms of products. The city, however, has tended more to the ideas of Andrew Carnegie, whose theory was that in vast products, enormous quantities, there is the greater profit to be gained. Perhaps the time will come when more small goods, wares and products will be turned out at Pittsburgh, for Pittsburgh has shown her adaptability to changing conditions by entirely abandoning the manufacture of cotton goods, the 12 cotton factories which were here within the memory of men still young having been changed to other purposes or deserted altogether. It is the belief of practical steel men, however, that Pittsburgh may hardly ever expect to make great inroads on the position of New England as the producer of fine machines, tools and instruments, and, in keeping abreast of the growing demands for such forms of manufacture as she is noted for today, it is counted that Pittsburgh will find ample scope for the largest degree of activity.

Plants Number Thousands.

It is stated by the chamber of commerce here that there are in the Pittsburgh district 5,000 manufacturing establishments, with a capital investment of $500,000,000, employing 250,000 men and turning out a yearly product of $650,000,000. The tonnage of Pittsburgh is given out at 86,000,000 tons a year, which much exceeds that of New York, London, Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg combined. For the year given the water shipments were about 10,000,000 tons. Although the recent entrance of the Wabash system into Pittsburgh very materially increased the facilities for railway transportation, there is a very present apprehension that these facilities will become overtaxed in case Pittsburgh's growth continues at the present rate, and it is the common belief of Pittsburghers of every degree that in reality the important growth of Pittsburgh has only just begun. Pittsburgh is a notoriously difficult place for new railway systems to get into, both on account of the attitude of the roads already here and because of the lay of the land; whether new ones can or will be built in time to relieve future congestion of traffic remains to be seen. In the meantime there is active agitation for the completion of such lock-and-dam improvements in the Ohio as will give a nine-foot stage of water between Pittsburgh and Cairo. To complete this work in accordance with plans already agreed on by government engineers would require an expenditure of $50,000,000. There is a very active intent all along the Ohio to bring the matter strongly before congress to compel favorable action at an early day. It is declared that with the completion of this work a tonnage of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons would be furnished by the Ohio and its tributaries. The greatest feeder the Panama canal would have, it is pointed out, would be the Mississippi river, and the greatest feeder of the Mississippi river would be the Ohio and its tributaries.

A great deal of discussion is occasionally indulged in regarding the feasibility of constructing a ship canal between Lake Erie and Pittsburgh, a distance of about 100 miles. In view of the broken country through which it would have to be cut, and from the fact that there is no basin available at Pittsburgh for such vessels as would be required in such service, also because investigators declare no ship canal has ever been built for less than $1,000,000 a mile, and that this one would certainly not be an economical undertaking, and because those to whom such a transportation line would have to look for traffic are interested in existing lines, it seems to be doubtful whether anything tangible will soon come out of this ship canal agitation. Improved railroad transportation facilities and a better waterway along the Ohio are looked to to take care of Pittsburgh's growing trade, even should the population grow to the rather extravagant figures some enthusiastic Pittsburghers prophesy.

Greater City Coming.

The population of Pittsburgh proper was given by the census of 1900 at 321,000. It is probably 375,000 today. In Allegheny county there are 25 or more cities and towns, including the city of Allegheny just across the Allegheny river, and all are essentially a part of the Pittsburgh development. There is a movement on foot, or rather is fighting its way through opposing litigation, which would consolidate most of these cities and towns into a municipality of Greater Pittsburgh and give them a population of 675,000. It will probably be effected some day, as will another much-hindered project, to cut down an elevation within the business section which bears the specific name of "the hump." It seems strange to an outsider that local prejudices should be so strong against climbing this small hill as to practically constitute it a barrier to the spread of business houses of the better class. Such, however, is the anomalous fact, with the result that property within the recognized retail and financial district has been crowded at fabulous prices. Ten, 12 and even 20 thousand dollars a front foot for property within the district is asked and obtained, exclusive of improvements. This makes skyscrapers a necessity and accounts for the very large number of them to be found in a city of Pittsburgh's size. Incidentally it also accounts for some of the big fortunes which Pittsburghers possess.

There is a many-sided development in Pittsburgh in spite of the overshadowing importance of iron, steel, coal and coke. Oil has made a number of fortunes, and likewise natural gas, both of which are still active elements in the commercial life of the place. The whisky and beer trade are likewise not to be overlooked in a list of wealth producers, the Monongahela distillers not only being widely known to fame, but, like the distillers of interior Kentucky, comprising among their owners and directors the names of men prominent in commercial, financial and social life.

No epitome can give other than the faintest suggestion of the vastness of Pittsburgh and the ramification of its activities. This outline may, however, convey to the south some intimation of the enormous wealth which will some day be theirs when her manifold resources and opportunities are as fully developed and utilized as are those of Pittsburgh.

HOW DUQUESNE WAY BECOMES A FREIGHT HIGHWAY

Elevated Freight Track of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Duquesne Way Above Sixth Street.

CHAUTAUQUA

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 9.—(Special.)—A large and representative audience gathered in the amphitheater in the morning to hear Dr. Lincoln Hulley, who is a great favorite at Chautauqua, preach the second sermon of the season. He chose for his text, Paul's Epistle to the Romans, sixth chapter, and part of the 23d verse, "For the wages of sin is death," and said in part:

"In writing these words, the picture before the Apostle Paul is evidently of the ranks of the Roman army drawn up in order and receiving from the paymaster a month's wages. There is nothing arbitrary in the principle announced in the text. Some people don't like a doctrine of hell and say they don't believe a God of love could create it. In this world we see no reason to believe that the spiritual world is on a different principle from the natural world. It is Nature's justice that the wage of sin is death and it is grounded in the very nature of things.

"There are three things in connection with the text. First, it is Nature's invariable logic. Second, Nature moves along the line of least resistance. Third, it tends to final permanence of character in every one of us. Every deed carries with it its own legitimate consequence. This is a universal law in which righteousness doth prevail, but it is usually the exception to the rule that impress us. All law in the universe is a mandate of the divine law giver and is an expression of the will of God. There is no suspension of the law in favor of Christians; Christianity isn't an insurance policy that enables you to escape the penalty of sin.

"The thing for all of us to do is to bring ourselves into harmony with the great laws of God's universe. Be sure your sins will find you out. That doesn't mean that your sin will be found out. But it will find you out. Disintegration of character goes on steadily, noiselessly, but surely. Most of us flatter ourselves that we know ourselves. Who can understand his errors? If we search the heart carefully, we will find tendencies of which we were unaware. Cleanse thou me from secret faults. That doesn't mean the practice in secret, but the things that secretly work in us—it means the unconscious offense. The expression 'some men's sins go before them into judgment' is true; God has set his seal upon them. The grooves and lines and ranks we are constantly making in spiritual nature constitutes character. We are stripped of everything else when we stand before the judgment seat. Remember that we are being judged every day and that the wages of sin is death."

Keep Up Crusade Against Loafing.

In their crusade to break up the practice of corner loafing the East End police last night captured 11 young men at Cedar and Laurel streets. They were locked up in the Forty-third street police station.

Doings at Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 9.—Forty-five thousand people came into the resort since yesterday morning and most of them took to the surf today. From 11 o'clock until 2 the official bathing hours, elbow room was at a premium inside the breaker line while the beach proved poached proportions of the most August Sunday. A marine warm-wave swept in from somewhere in the deep sea and raised the temperature of the surf to 75 degrees, the highest of the season, and warm enough to tempt the bathers in a succession of dips instead of the hot sunny plunge of the earlier season.

The event of the day was the thrilling rescue of George Robb, a photographer, who was carried by a big breaker while taking pictures in the surf and was bowled over with his beloved camera in the arms into deep water. Robb soon recovered but the camera was irretrievably wrecked. Two diminutive Jap bathers who appeared in American style bathing suits for their dip, also attracted attention.

The score or so of mayors here in attendance on the meeting of the League of Seashore Resorts went to dinner today as the guests of the Atlantic City Yacht club aboard the club's flagship. They returned late this evening.

Prince Yee Drives Auto.

The automobile turnout, which resolved itself into a speeding parade on the Pacific avenue driveway, was led today by Prince Yee, the Korean noble, who drove his car with four pretty girls as his guests. Mrs. J. E. White, who drove her car from Pittsburgh last week, was out in her Packard with a party of young friends, Miss Florence White.

E. R. Reinhold of Pittsburg arrived here last night to visit Representative Cassell, who has been confined to his room at the St. Charles by severe illness for several weeks.

Mrs. C. C. Weiter, Charles H. Weiter and C. S. Wilson were among the Pittsburgh visitors on promenade this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Pearson, Alfred B. Pearson and A. Hunter Fewell of Pittsburgh, made up a luncheon party at the Seaside.

Miss J. Hope, Miss M. G. Peaire and Harry Peaire were guests of friends at the seaside today.

Miss Mary and Miss Olive Hunter, daughters of Mrs. J. P. Hunter of Pittsburgh, were on the boardwalk today.

Included in a party of well known Pittsburghers who turned out this morning to enjoy an ocean bath were Robert Gray, James C. Beatty, W. H. Williams, Thomas W. Smith and W. J. Castor.

The following registered from Pittsburgh and its environs during the day:

The Hotel Registers.

Americus—W. B. Clark.

Berkeley—J. R. Martin, Mrs. Martin, A. V. Choller, C. W. Fischer, Jr., E. Emerick, E. H. Fear, C. G. Spence, J. A. Hultzman, C. F. Aikinson, T. H. Williams, G. Lynch, E. R. Craven, G. Chipman.

Chalfonte—J. C. Kelly, Mr. George Porter, Jr., Mrs. H. B. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Dr. W. F. Thomas, Mrs. W. F. Thomas.

Isleworth—James McHugh, Mrs. McHugh, Cecilia McCarthy, Mrs. A. A. Schumaker.

Netherland—D. McLaughlin, S. A. Kotz, F. D. Sylor, D. T. McCarran, Mrs. C. McCarran, J. F. McCarran, R. McCarran, Thomas H. Moreland.

New Clarion—E. F. Robinson, C. E. F. Robinson, C. E. Sigmund.

Pennhurst—J. McCree, Mrs. J. F. McCree, Rudolf—Charles S. Goldstein, Mrs. George Bauer, Miss Sallie Weil.

Seville—J. A. Trainor and boys, L. Wright, E. O. Barrett of Latrobe.

Dennis—Miss Mary Lewis, J. H. Conrad.

Grand Atlantic—Virgil M. Miller, Albert W. Miller, Norman C. Miller, Robert L. Miller, E. A. Gladdis.

Earl May Hall—J. Moran, D. Moran.

Greene—R. A. Pollock, Charles Anderson.

Seaside—George Gray, Mrs. Jennie White, H. W. Webber, Mrs. Webber.

CHOSE WARWHOOP AS HIS WEAPON

Death of Ex-Senator Sanders Recalls Time He Was Challenged to Duel.

WAS QUICK AT REPARTEE

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.)

HELENA, MONT., July 9.—Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, former United States senator from Montana, is dead, and in his passing away the state has lost one of its most famous characters.

Col. Sanders was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1834, was one of the first of that hardy lot of men who braved the dangers of the trackless plains to help carve an empire in then almost unknown northwest. He moved to Ohio when 20 years old, and after teaching school several years took up the study of law. He fought in the civil war, and after it was over went to Montana.

During one of the hottest campaigns of territorial days, Col. Sanders was, as usual, the leading orator for his party. The leader on the other side was a man who was known to be as free of speech and as careless of results as the colonel. The two had been associated in many ways, and especially in the Indian surprise at Camas creek.

On that occasion, it is said, at the first Indian whoop, the party scattered, some taking to the shelter of the trees to give battle in the Indian way. Others, however, were not in position to find such shelter. Among them was the colonel's antagonist on the stump. The only thing for him was to jump into the creek and hide under the shelter of overhanging bushes. It was not fear, it was necessity.

Chose Wharwhoop as Weapon.

Stung by some remark the colonel had made in one of his speeches, the colonel's opponent announced the insult could be wiped out only on the field of honor. This announcement was made known to Sanders, and there was a great crowd out at the next meeting he addressed to hear how he would take the challenge.

"My friends," he said, "I have been challenged to a duel by the gentleman on the other side. As I understand such matters, the challenged party has the choice of weapons. I choose an Indian warwhoop on the banks of Camas creek."

There was no duel; the matter was laughed out of court.

Not only in political matters, but outside of them, did Col. Sanders lampoon the people he disliked. People in his own party fared no better at his hands than those in the opposition party. In the days of the territory, when all state officials were named at the national capital, there was a judge for whom the colonel conceived a violent dislike. He seemed doomed to lose nearly every case he tried before this judge. When opposed to one particular attorney he never did win one.

One on the Judge.

In time the judge retired and entered into partnership with this particular attorney. The day their sign was put up the colonel's attention was called to it by some one who met him opposite the office of the new concern.

"Colonel, I see the judge and your old friend are in partnership."

"Oh," remarked the colonel, without the least show of emotion, "I've known that for several years."

Col. Sanders was a passenger on a Montana railroad at one time. He had no ticket and gave the conductor a $5 bill. It was a very ragged affair—all torn and pasted.

"That's a fine-looking bill to give me," roared the conductor.

"Well," cried Col. Sanders, in a voice that could be heard all over the car, "if you don't like it, turn it in to the company."

Moorhead Mills Start Today.

The puddling and plate departments of the Moorhead Bros. mill in Sharpsburg will start in full today, after a shut down of over three weeks. The disagreement between the puddlers and the management has been adjusted, the former getting a price of $5 a ton instead of $4.50 formerly paid, and the plate men also getting a raise of about 10 per cent. It is said that the management intends to abandon their puddling department if any further trouble occurs with the men.

WANT MORE MONEY FOR ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

Proposal to Raise $200,000 for Library for American Institution in Rome.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.)

NEW YORK, July 9.—Now that the $1,000,000 endowment fund for the maintenance of the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome has been practically completed by the subscription of $100,000 by H. C. Frick, it is proposed to raise $200,000 more for a library for the institution.

Frank D. Millet, secretary of the academy, today said that a number of subscriptions for the purpose had already been received.

Of the $1,000,000 pledged for the fund, Mr. Millet said that a large part was ready to be paid in at once, and that the balance was expected soon. The subscribers, besides Mr. Frick, are: J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry Walters, trustees, who subscribed $100,000 each, and William K. Vanderbilt, who subscribed $100,000. Harvard university, through Henry L. Higginson, subscribed $100,000; James Stillman gave $100,000 and Columbia university, Yale university, the University of Chicago and the University of California subscribed $100,000 each.

STRIKES GROW FATAL TO UNIONS THEMSELVES

New York State Bulletin Shows Labor Organizations Are Dissolving as Result of Walkouts.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.)

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—In its quarterly bulletin the state department of labor speaks of the disastrous effect of recent strikes upon labor organizations that prosecuted them.

"The failure of the strike on the Rapid Transit system in New York," says the department, "resulted in the disruption of unions embracing a membership of more than 40,000 men; that of the glaziers was followed by a dissolution of a union of 500 men. Between October 1, 1904, and April 1, 1905, 105 organizations in this state dissolved, and 20 more amalgamated with other unions of the same trade.

"On the other hand, only 80 new unions were organized outside a net decrease of 88 and losing 2,418 organizations in existence at the end of March. The aggregate number of members of unions was 994,362 signifying a net decrease of 17,414 since September. New York city lost 8,741 or 3.4 per cent of its membership but still has 242,978 unionists."

Two Ohio Bathers Lose Lives.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—James Bruno, aged 22 years, and John Palmo, aged 16, were drowned in the Cuyahoga river here this afternoon while bathing. Tony Euse, who attempted to rescue them, had a hard fight for his life with both of them, as they almost had him pulled under water before they released their hold on him.

Two Michigan Youths Drown.

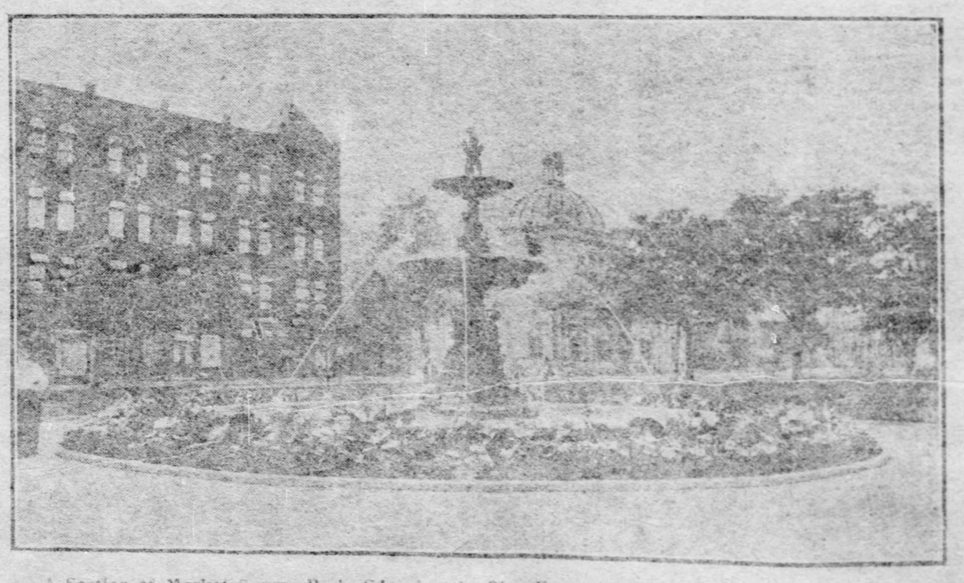
MEMPHIS, MICH., July 9.—Orville Glassford, aged 21, and his brother, Leon Glassford, aged 16, were drowned today in the Belle river, while swimming. Leon got beyond his depth and Orville went to his assistance. Both became exhausted and sank in 15 feet of water.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The doctors' Sarsaparilla. The tested and tried Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla that makes rich, red blood; strengthens the nerves; builds up the whole system.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ONE OF ALLEGHENY'S BEAUTY SPOTS



A Section of Market Square Park, Showing the Ober Fountain, With the Gold-Domed Postoffice.

THE RATE FOR Classified Advertisements in THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE IS A PENNY A WORD, Seven days for price of six when paid for in advance.

WANTED.

Male Help.

ARE you competent to fill high-grade executive, clerical, technical or salesman positions, paying from $1,000 to $5,000? Call or write HAPGOODS (INC.), "Brain Brokers," 707 Park bldg., Pittsburgh.

ANY intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary; Rept for particulars, Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

Carpenters, $3.60 per day.
Bricklayers, 50c per hour.
Good laborers.
Machinist, molders; also patternmakers.
Axle turners, experienced.
THE MERCANTILE (INC.) 604 Fourth Ave.

COLLECTOR.
Stenographer and bookkeeper;
Bookkeeper; also assistant;
Two stenographers;
Office man.
Information free. Established 1880.
THE MERCANTILE, INC., 604 Fourth Ave.

DRIVERS—First-class drivers with knowledge of lumber business. Apply 614 Third st., Allegheny.

EVERYBODY can learn barber trade, 6 weeks, by our new system. Moler's School, 1406 Penn.

FOUNDRY CARPENTER wanted; man capable of making flasks and do fallow boarding on stove patterns; must be first-class; salary $18 per week. Apply (by Wm. Rowe & Co., Cincinnati, O.

FIVE DOLLARS per day easily made; call and investigate our new pearl and pearn novelties; we guarantee real live hustlers $50 per week. Pittsburgh Consolidated Manufacturing Co., 406 Smithfield st.

MAN—Young, who has had experience in armature winding, to act as winder's assistant. Apply stating wages, J 25, The Gazette.

SALESMEN—Good appearing young men for salesmen, good pay. Cleveland Mfg. & Promoting Co., 236 Fourth ave.

SALESMAN—A good city salesman at once, call 236 Fourth ave. C. M. & P. Co.

Steam shovel engineer.
Large foreman.
THE MERCANTILE (INC.) 604 Fourth ave.

SALESMAN—To sell to builders' supply trade; good position and salary to man having experience and acquaintance; give references. Address K 25, The Gazette.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS badly needed. Learn it. Booklet free. Penna. Telegraph College, 606 Lewis Block.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS—Must be experienced in railroad work, to take the place of those who attend school, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. JOHN C. MARSH, 915 Wylie ave.

WANTED—A No. 1 hotel man as partner to take full management of bar and cafe in Pittsburgh; $5,000 cash necessary. Goldsberg, 215 Empire bldg.

YOUNG MAN—To prepare for paying position; fine opening; good salary; chance for promotion. Box 70, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

YOUNG MEN wanted to act as salesmen; from south preferred. A. C. SCHOENER & CO., 205 Federal st., Allegheny.

Female Help.

COOK—Hotel cook; girls for housework, chambermaids, cooks; best wages. 207 West Ohio, Allegheny.

FOUR GIRLS WANTED—To sew awnings; must be experienced; steady employment. 144 Liberty street.

GIRL for general housework; must be able to cook. 701 Maryland ave., city.

GIRLS—Free cooking school for girls; lessons by experienced demonstrator. 207 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

GIRL—White girl for general housework. 5823 Hays st.

GIRL WANTED for general housework. Apply at 4776 Liberty avenue.

Male and Female Help.

MANY BOYS AND GIRLS during vacation can make $1 to $2 per day introducing our goods. ORUNDAGA MFG. & PROMOTING CO., 239 FOURTH AVE.

Situations—Male and Female.

SALESMAN—Experienced cane salesman wishes position with A1 concern. Address O 25, The Gazette.

Pupils.

HALL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
COR. COLLINS AVE. AND BROAD ST., EAST END, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Largest, best and the best equipped business and shorthand school in the county. Day and evening sessions. Entire year, the closing. Students received at any time. E. A. HALL, President.

LEARN bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, engineering, electricity, drafting, telegraphy and English branch at CATON TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ALLEGHENY, opposite postoffice. A thoroughly modern school. Day and evening sessions constantly. Large catalogue free.

DRESS CUTTING, fitting, finishing taught; make your dresses while learning. McCombs, 30 Federal st., Allegheny.

PREPARATION for college examinations. Berlitz school of languages, Bijou building.

Real Estate.

Wanted—Business Property.

WE HAVE CASH BUYERS for FIFTH AVE., FORBES ST., WYLIE AVE. and PENN AVE. PROPERTIES. Our clients MEAN BUSINESS and will deal quickly. If you want to sell see us. ARONSON REALTY COMPANY, ARONSON BUILDING, 66 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST. MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS. WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

Agents.

AGENTS—$3 to $5 per day made easy selling our goods. Onondaga Mfg. & Promoting Co., 239 Fourth ave.

AGENTS—$25 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Goods. Owen Co., Dept. 24, Parsons, Kans.

Insurance Agents.

SOLICITORS to sell Combination Health, Accident and Death Policy. Only members $1.50 monthly. Agents make $50.00 weekly. Call or write W. L. Bridges, 710 Sandusky street, Allegheny, Pa.

Patents.

H. C. EVERT & CO., Patent Attorneys, 316 Smithfield st., opposite postoffice.

Miscellaneous.

BETTER THAN ATLANTIC CITY
Is the amount of good received in health by taking a trip on the Allegheny, Perrysville & Wexford passenger line; leaves Allegheny postoffice daily at 9:15 a. m. For particulars telephone J. O'Neill Express and Storage, 69 Allegheny.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 5221 Butler st. Both telephones.

STOVE repairing of all kinds. Phone, 2742 I. Grant, 225 Penn ave.

FOR RENT.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

BAILEY AVE., Mt. Washington—Four rooms, bath, laundry, screens, curtains and all modern conveniences; $16 per month. F. H. Brigham, Bailey ave., or 236 Wood st.

CENTER ST., 412, Wilkinsburg—Four unfurnished rooms and bath; conveniences.

CENTER AVE., 2315—Apartments of three rooms, with bath and every convenience.

FREDERICK ST., 126, Mt. Oliver—Two unfurnished rooms, $7 month.

HOWARD ST., 42, Bellevue—Four unfurnished rooms, bath, hall, porches, Victoria building.

THREE or four rooms for light housekeeping, all conveniences, near railroad and street car; fine location; rent reasonable. Inquire 139 Mosher st., Ben Avon. Phone, 186 Grant.

WILKINSBURG—Four unfurnished rooms, every convenience; rent $12; see owner, 402 Biddle ave., Wilkinsburg.

East End.

FIFTH AVE. EXTENSION, 317, Point Breeze—Three unfurnished rooms, light housekeeping; all conveniences. Phone 549-R, Highland.

KELLY AND DALLAS AVE.—Three rooms; private bath; reasonable rates; in fine building.

LARGE FRONT ROOM with excellent board offered two gentlemen in private Shadyside family. Address Box 11, Station A.

PENN AVE., 5766, cor. St. Clair st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; moderate prices; convenient to car lines.

SUMMIT ST., 621—Two unfurnished rooms, use gas, $10; or one furnished room.

Allegheny.

WESTERN AVE., 817, Allegheny—Tiled floor front room, furnished or unfurnished.

SUMMER BOARDING.

Atlantic City.

SO. MARYLAND, 3—Modern sunny suites and single rooms; all meals; also serve table d'hote at $1.25.

Sow Your Want Ads

In The Gazette Want Columns.

Your Harvest Will Be Plenty.

The Newspaper You See Everywhere

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ATWOOD ST., 425—Nicely furnished front room; modern conveniences; convenient location; near Oakland square.

ATWOOD ST., 308—Nicely furnished front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

BEAVER, PENNA.—Three well furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Address Box 121, Beaver, Pa. Convenient to street and steam cars. Mrs. B. S. Mason, Beaver, Pa.

COAL ST., 1509, Wilkinsburg—3 unfurnished rooms, bath and gas; rent $11.

DE ROUAUD ST., 2009, facing Fifth ave.—Furnished parlor; housekeeping privilege.

FORBES ST., 1925—3 rooms, one downstairs, 2 up stairs.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, Knoxville; bath, electric lights, telephone, two car lines; in private family; no other roomers; $20 month-ly; reference. Address E 92, The Gazette.

FORBES ST., 3441—Two nice rooms, second floor, furnished or unfurnished, breakfast, if desired; fine location; veranda and lawn.

FIFTH AVE., 4708—Large and well kept room, $2.50 to $3.50 weekly.

FORBES ST., 3424—Cool, nicely furnished second story room with excellent board.

GRIFFIN ST., 504 (Southern and Lelia), Mt. Washington—Clean, convenient furnished room for one or two gentlemen; single beds. Bell 'phone Hill 91-W.

JEANNETTE ST., 814, Wilkinsburg—Nice furnished room; all modern conveniences; McDonald.

NINTH ST., 111-13—Nicely furnished front rooms, single or en suite; bath; reasonable; central location.

OAKLAND AVE, 235—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all modern conveniences.

East End.

ALDER ST., 6126—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; all conveniences. Bell 'phone 1543 W. Highland.

CENTER AVE., 4655—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; prices reasonable.

DALLAS AVE., 905—Large, well-furnished front room; all modern conveniences; cor. Hamilton ave.; private family.

EMERSON ST., 224—Large front room, gentlemen only; both 'phones; near East Liberty station.

FOR RENT—Desirable second floor furnished rooms, single or en suite. Dr. Anderson, Ellsworth and Neville.

HAMILTON AVE., 7257—Well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; bath, electric light, furnace heat.

HARVARD ST., 6012, near Highland—Nice large rooms; all conveniences; single or en suite; private family.

HIGHLAND AVE., 809, South—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

HOWE ST., 5428—Two rooms for gentlemen or one room for housekeeping; all conveniences.

HAMILTON AVE., 7267—Well furnished single room; modern house, reasonable rates.

KELLY ST., 7068—Large, well-furnished parlor bedroom, near Homewood station and two car lines.

KELLY ST., 7084—Furnished front room; convenient to cars and station; reasonable rates.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5725—Nicely furnished front room, overlooking Fifth ave.; terms reasonable; near Howe Springs.

LEHIGH AVE., 223—Neatly furnished rooms; good location; boarding if desired; terms reasonable.

NORTH EUCLID AVE., 820—Furnished room; choice location.

RIPPEY ST., 5841—Large well furnished rooms, all conveniences, reasonable.

SECOND-STORY front room, in modern house, 1 or 2 gentlemen. 261-W. Schenley.

SHADY AVE., 834—Large second floor front; also large side room; suitable for couples; board.

SHADY AVE., 453—Handsome large rooms in modern house, with every convenience; beautiful location; first-class table.

Allegheny.

ARCH ST., 817—Allegheny—Nicely furnished rooms in private family; all conveniences.

FEDERAL ST., 1415, Allegheny—First and second floor front rooms completely furnished for light housekeeping; gas range, icebox, bath and laundry.

FOUNTAIN ST., 125, corner of Compromise—Large, airy front room, first floor.

FEDERAL ST., 1415, Allegheny—Furnished front rooms, connecting, complete for housekeeping; gas range, refrigerator, bath, laundry.

HEMLOCK ST., 220, Allegheny—Furnished rooms, all conveniences, gentlemen only.

JUNIATA ST., 100, corner Beaver ave.—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; conveniences; near cars.

LOCUST ST., 1401, Allegheny—Pleasant connecting rooms; housekeeping if desired; all conveniences.

MONTEREY ST., 1204—Nicely furnished room; suitable for either lady or gentlemen; all conveniences; good location, convenient to cars.

MONTGOMERY AVE., 15, EAST—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or couple; facing park.

SAMPSON ST., 18, Allegheny—Two rooms, for one or two doctors only; call after 5 p. m.

WANTED—Refined couple for suite of furnished rooms, near park; all conveniences. Bell 'phone 9635 Cedar.

WANTED—Roomers in fine modern home near parks; with or without board. 1221 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

FINE LARGE ROOM with board, Shadyside district, for one or two gentlemen; very reasonable terms; private family. Address F. C. P., Room 623 Union Station, City.

East End.

CRAIG ST., SOUTH, 406—Third house from Forbes; furnished rooms and board; private family; all conveniences.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 6723—Married couple for nice front room with good board.

HIGHLAND AVE., 226, SOUTH—Two furnished second-floor front rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

MEADOW ST., 183—Well furnished rooms; good board; reasonable rates; near Larimer cars.

PENN AVE., 4009—Rooms and board; male only; all conveniences; home cooking; private family.

SHADY AVE., 235—Furnished rooms with board; every convenience. Bell 'phone 2332-L Highland.

"THE FRANKLIN," 501 Sheridan ave.—New management; table first-class; Highland ave. cars.

Allegheny.

LAUREL ST., 2021, near Stanton, Allegheny—Two nicely furnished rooms, with board and bath.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

$25—6-room brick house with furnace, cement cellar, range, gas, bath, nice porch, newly papered, etc.; paved street, near street cars and R. R. station.

$18—New 4-room brick, furnace, porch, gas, range, electric light, cabinet mantel, bath, newly papered, etc.

SEE OR CALL HOMEWOOD REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Both 'Phones. 719 Homewood ave.

FOR RENT—WILKINSBURG.
3218 Glenn ave.; attractive brick house, eight rooms, bath, all modern fixtures, newly pilfiled; in first-class condition; only $23.50 per month. COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

New four-room houses $16.00
Six-room houses with bath $22.00
OLIVE PLACE LAND CO.,
Olive and Wandless St. 13th Ward.

Furnished Apartments.

FURNISHED corner apartment in Oakland for summer; six rooms and bath, two porches, telephone; very desirable; rent reasonable; reference required. 'Phone Schenley 816-J.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished apartments, 5 rooms, with bath, steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light, etc. 204 North Negley, apartment No. 6.

Apartments.

EAST END APARTMENTS.
$45—WINEBIDDLE AVE.—6 rooms and tile bath; steam heat, janitor service; hardwood floors.
$35—Central location, 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat, janitor service.
$30—ST. CLAIR ST.—4 rooms and bath; steam heat.
$28—COLLINS AVE.—4 rooms and bath.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.

TO LET—Newly papered four-room apartments with bath, at 504 East North ave., Allegheny. Inquire of janitor.

FOR SALE.

Apartments.

TO BE LET.
MEREE PLACE APARTMENTS.
Only 12 minutes to court house and 5 minutes to Schenley park and library. Four and five-room suites with every modern convenience. Steam heat and hot water free; janitor service and light for halls furnished. Rent $25 and $27.50 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
31 FOURTH AVE.

To Let—Oakland.
WINDSOR APARTMENTS, Ward and Dirty streets. Attractive apartments, three rooms, bath, all modern fixtures, rentals $18 month and upwards.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

MODERATE priced flats; best street in East End. Take Negley ave. cars to Homer st.

Flats.

5-ROOM FLATS—Private halls, front and rear porches; everything modern. 4011 Duquesne avenue, Allegheny. R. S. Wright, 1924 Bessemer building.

Storerooms.

STOREROOM in fine location, Oliver ave., near Wood street. Apply D. B. SMITH, Office of this paper.

Manufacturing Space.

FOR RENT.
The following buildings, located at cor. of South 23d and Josephine sts., South Side:
ONE BRICK BUILDING, 4 story and cellar, size 65x40 ft.
One 3-story and cellar, 90x40 ft.
One 2-story, 80x20 ft.
One 2-story, 80x40 ft.
These buildings will be let in whole, or parts of buildings, with or without power.
Inquire on the premises, or
JOHN A. BLEICHNER, 2208 CARSON ST.

Business Properties.

FLOOR SPACE, 40x80 feet, in new building, suitable for cigar factory or light manufacturing plant. Inquire 2232 Center ave.

FOR RENT—Entire seventh floor McNally building, 711 Penn avenue. Crawford Hat Co., 947 Liberty ave.

TO LET—Two floors, each 20x60; cheap. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Offices.

$200.00 A YEAR
For rent nice front office in the Maloney building, opposite courthouse.
See BURNS & REILLY REAL ESTATE CO.,
228 Fourth Ave.

OFFICE, near court house, in new modern building; large front room, with every convenience. Smith Office Building, 306-308 Wylie ave.

Desk Room.

DESK ROOM in prominent office building; rent, including stenographer, telephone and desk, from $10 to $15 per month. Room 407, Arrott bldg.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban.

HERE is the greatest bargain ever offered in this section. Owner must sell and sell quick. House cost $7,700, will sell to quick buyer at $6,700. Fine residence section.
A good 11-room reception hall brick house, has porches, hardwood floors first story, tile bath, laundry, furnace, etc.
COME QUICK IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN.
HOMEWOOD REAL ESTATE CO.,
Both 'Phones. 719 Homewood ave.

East End Residences.

A PROMINENT CORNER ON SQUIRREL HILL.

To Be Sold—A modern brick residence built by owner for a home; 11 rooms, center hall, 3 bath rooms; all hardwood finish; stable for four horses, carriage house and man's quarters. Lot 100x170 feet. The finest corner in Squirrel Hill district. Moderate price.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
311 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—Finest and cheapest eight-room and attic house in East End; Homewood Belmar plan. 7522 Race st. Go and see it if you want bargain.

Allegheny Residences.

IF YOU ARE in search of real estate of any kind in Allegheny, you will save time and money and secure the greatest of bargains by seeing or addressing K. L. Reider, 1822 Beaver st., Allegheny. Bell 'phone 424 L. Brady.

For Sale or Exchange.

WILL PAY $3,000 CASH

and give a $6,000 clear lot on Squirrel Hill for a good $9,000 improved property; any good location.
McKLVEEN, WHITE & CO., 808 Park Bldg., Real Estate "Hustlers."

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE. Mortgages wanted on improved real estate in city or suburbs.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

WE have money to loan on mortgages; bring deed; money waiting; no delay.
H. A. LAPPE COMPANY,
407 Peoples Savings Bank building.

$800,000 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 563.

PLENTY of 4½ per cent money for mortgages. Williams, Evans & Co., 248 Fourth ave.

GOOD $1,000 to $10,000 mortgages on city property wanted. Wm. Bell, Times building.

BARRELS of 4½% money to loan.
JOHN K. EWING CO., 248 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS.
B. B. BLACK, 243 FOURTH AVE., 2D FLOOR.

LARGE fund to loan on first and second mortgage. Box 1635.

Farms.

FARMS FOR SALE.
Thirty acres, one-half mile from Grove City, joining I. O. O. F. home farm; 13-room house, large barn, good soil, all tillable; fine location for small fruits; price reasonable; easy payments.
Two hundred acres; one-fourth mile from Grove City, fine stock or dairy farm; large house; barn and grain house; cottage tenement house; Grove City is a prosperous town of 3,500 people; good schools, college and four churches; on Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, 60 miles from Pittsburgh. Inquire or write.
W. J. HARSHAW & SON,
Grove City,
Mercer County, Pa.

FOR SALE—Farms and country homes in Westmoreland and Fayette counties; near railroad, schools and churches; farms well improved; terms to suit purchaser. See the farm agent, F. C. Wray, Scottdale, Pa.

ED. WITTISH, 424 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, offers for sale fine stock, grain, garden or fruit farms, with all modern conveniences, two R. R. stations adjoining town; easy access to Pittsburgh; will take city property in part payment. Particulars, call.

FOR SALE—Beautiful level farms, some along street car lines, near Niles, Youngstown and Warren; all sizes, terms to suit. Let us know what kind of a farm you want. We can suit you. Have several fine farms to exchange.
WILSON & ORR, Niles, O.

FOR SALE—Farm and dairy, 20 cows, 2 horses and harness, 2 wagons; all machinery connected with dairy, fruit, vegetables and feed for with same. Address 818 Main st., Sharpsburg, Pa.

GET list of PA. and OHIO farms.
R. H. NEILL, OAKMONT, PA.

FARM BUYERS—Get our new catalogue.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 343 Times Bldg.

Lots.

AMBRIDGE—Cheap, two lots, size 25x105, located No. 632 and 640 Sim lane; see owner, 4035 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Horses and Vehicles.

FOR SALE—Horse 5 years old, weighs 1,300 pounds. Inquire 1213 Mifflin avenue, Wilkinsburg.

Machinery.

ENGINES.
Gas engines, steam engines, boilers, pumps, dynamos, motors, shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc.
TRANTER MFG. CO., 105 Water st.

GAS ENGINES. GASOLINE.
Vertical—all sizes—Horizontal.
Headquarters for marine engines and gasoline yachts.
THE FAIRBANKS CO., 316-318 Second ave.

FOOS GAS ENGINES.
Strictly high grade, over 200 in use in Allegheny county. One 40 H. P. second-hand.
FOOS GAS ENGINE CO., 125 First ave.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS!
We have just purchased from receivers of Jute-Foley Co. their entire contracting equipment at Rankin storehouse and yards, and can offer you rare bargains in first-class machinery and tools.
Among other articles we have the following:
1 Edgerwood D. C. D. D. hoisting engines.
1 Mundy D. C. D. D. hoisting engines.
11 complete derricks and large lot extra fittings.
2 stone crushers, with elevators.
1 Smith concrete mixer.
3 pile-driver leads and hammers.
1 sand rolls.
1 large air receiver.
10 buckets.
3 V-shaped dump cars.
17 stone cars.
2 steam drills.
3 steam pumps.
1 centrifugal pump.
1 complete diverrs outfit.
Blacksmith shop, woodworkers' tools, digging tools, rails, pipe, timbers, sheaves, blocks, guys, everything you need in your business.
For prices and further information address
HIRSCH & PELAUM,
South ave. and Walker st., Allegheny.
Bell 'Phone 1478 Cedar.

MOTOR.

A sixty-horse power 110 volt, direct current, American Engine Co., Motor in good condition. Apply Superintendent, THE GAZETTE.

MACHINE TOOLS.

60x80"x15' Niles planer, 2 heads.
48"x20' lathe triple geared.
60" semi-radial drill.
1½" bolt cutter.
2" Jarecki pipe cutter.
25 lb. Bradley hammer.
800 lb. Morgan steam hammer.
Stone flexible shaft for boring or grinding.
24" throat punch, capacity 5x¾".
No. 4 Long & Allstatter punch or shear.
Boilers, engines or pumps.
WICKES BROTHERS,
Forty-fifth st. and A. V. Ry.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both 'phones.

ONE 60x16 horizontal tubular boiler 41 4-inch tubes with stack and all trimmings complete, practically as good as new; also one 80-horse power allis valve engine with all fixtures and fittings complete in A-1 condition. We must sell the above material on account of winding up our business. If interested come and inspect same and make us an offer. Can be seen at the Empire Chain Co., 2839 Smaltman st., city.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 3 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock; shafting, pullers and hangers and large lot machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.
JOHN S. YOUNG,
108-110 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

COME and see our 3½ H. P. Gas or Gasoline Engine, skidded, ready to run, $125.
One second-hand double cylinder, Opposed Lambert Gas Engine, 60 H. P.
One 3½ and one 2 H. P. Brighton, second-hand engine.
EMPIRE MACHINE CO.,
210 Third ave.

FOR SALE—Three 35-h. p. Waltath gas engines, in first-class condition, only used a short time; two 30-h. p. horizontal tubular boilers, one 50-h. p. vertical tubular boiler, to be sold at a big bargain. Inquire D. H. Cussack, Supt. Iroquois Apartments, Oakland.

ONE single drum hoisting rig, iron lathes, planers, shears, Bradley hammer, 4-inch radial drill, boilers, gas and steam engines; all sizes tanks on hand. Gausman M. & M. Co., 927 Rebecca st., Allegheny City.

GAS ENGINES—New, second-hand; have us do your repairing. BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 223 Second ave.

1—10 H. P., 1—20 H. P., 2—2 H. P. gas engines, second-hand. 318 Second ave.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED.

Manager and salesman in large department store, city; must be able to take stock in the company; only first-class man with experience need apply. Write, giving reference, etc., F 4, The Gazette.

IT'S OUR BUSINESS
SELLING STORES, SALOONS and HOTELS. No charges of any kind unless sale is effected; stocks of merchandise sold quickly for cash or traded for city real estate. We advance money to sell your business. All transactions confidential.
E. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
Established 1893.
1107 Arrott building. Fourth ave. and Wood st.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS,
Limited Liability. Perpetual Existence.
Corporate Purposes Unlimited.
Write for FREE BOOKLET.
UNIVERSAL INCORPORATING CO.,
Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTION STORE—Established business in most hustling town in Western Pennsylvania; best location in town; china, books, stationery, musical and sporting goods; stock invoices about $3,500; good lease on building. Address box 363, Butler, Pa.

GROCERY STORE—In Allegheny; doing a business of $800 a month; will sell cheap if sold at once. 1201 Arch st., Allegheny.

FISH and poultry store for sale cheap, doing a good business. 1211 Federal st., Allegheny.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

Safes.

MOVING—Safes almost given away. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Refrigerator; porcelain lined; cost $20; will sell for $10. Box 12, Station A.

BAR FIXTURES, billiard tables, etc.; easiest terms. DELP'S, Fourth and Liberty aves.

HALL'S SAFES, all sizes. Howe Scale Co., 114 Market st.

CASH PAID for castoff garments. Write J. Wald, 1841 Webster ave., Pittsburgh.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE—Western district of Pennsylvania. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the United States district court for the Western district of Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of June, 1905, notice is hereby given that I will sell by public auction, for cash, on Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the United States marshal, room 302 Postoffice building, Pittsburgh, Pa., the steamboat P. K. Hulings, her engines, boilers, machinery, boats, tackle, apparel, appurtenances and furniture, as she now lies moored in the Monongahela river at the Hazelwood Dock Co. United States marshal's office, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30, 1905. Stephen P. Stone, United States marshal.

LOST.

LOST—A turquoise and diamond brooch in vicinity of Fifth ave., Forbes st., Gist and Jumonville streets; an adequate reward. Address Mrs. H. P. Gilmore, 524 Ivy st. Telephone 2365 Highland.

LOST—Black watch fob with I. O. H. emblem; finder will receive suitable reward by returning same to H. E. Hisrich, 208 East Ohio st., Allegheny, or The Gazette office.

A FRENCH bull female, from 517 Aiken ave.; one finding same will be liberally rewarded.

PERSONALS.

The Finest Barber Shop in Pennsylvania in basement of GAZETTE BUILDING, Wood Street and Oliver Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL

SUMMER SCHOOL
CURRY COLLEGE,
606 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Students may enter at any time. Call or send for catalogue. 1027 Court; 2118 Main.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In the Dull Months Borrow Money From Us At Six Per Cent

Of course this is the dull season and you may be spending more money than you are making. If you need assistance we shall be pleased to loan you all the money you need at 6 per cent, the lowest rate in Allegheny county. We accept as security

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

silverware, furs, clothing, etc. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.
Our new easy payment plan for redeeming pledges is a great convenience to our customers.
IN BUSINESS OVER 50 YEARS.
SIX PER CENT
MARKET STREET LOAN CO.
Cor. Market St. and Third Ave.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

BORROW where you are not compelled to pay at expiration of time. We renew your loans as often as desired. Our charges are lowest.
6% SIX PER CENT 6%
(No Extras.)

ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Though 50 years in same store, our business methods are far in advance of any competitor. Our free booklet will convince you.
JOS. DeROY & SONS,
OPP. POSTOFFICE, 307 SMITHFIELD ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. G. H. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

YOUR watch repaired and insured one year, $1. SEVENTH AVE. JEWELRY HOUSE, 302 Seventh ave., cor. Liberty st.

WANTED—Present address of Robert A. Goshorn. Address E. Webb, 39 East Twenty-seventh st., New York city.

MISS MORAN, manicuring, facial massage, scalp treatments, chiropody. 408 Penn ave.

BEDS—MORT BLANC BUGS, DRUGGISTS. GET A BOTTLE AND TRY IT.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

MEETINGS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1st, 1905.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be held on Tuesday, August 1st, 1905, at the banking house No. 814 Wood street, corner of Fourth avenue, to approve or disapprove an increase of the capital stock of said bank from five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) to six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000).
C. F. DEAN,
Cashier.

NOTICE.
To the Stockholders of the Patterson Coal & Supply Company:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors passed at a meeting held on June 9, 1905, a meeting of the stockholders of said Patterson Coal & Supply Company will be held at the office of the company, 1222 Grant ave., Allegheny, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, July 11, 1905, for the purpose of consenting and agreeing to the sale of certain real estate owned by said company, to wit: Two certain lots in the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, numbered forty-four (44) and forty-five (45) in H. L. Dean's second plan.
CHRIST S. KNAUR, Secretary.

Office of Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad Company.
50 Carson st., South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company on Thursday, August 10, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering a proposition for the leasing or selling of certain of its property. By order of the president.
F. J. LEMOYNE, Secretary.

MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duquesne Storage Company will be held at its office, Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City, Pa., at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, July 25, 1905, for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year and to transact such other business that might be brought before the meeting.
C. H. OGDEN, Secretary.

MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Union Stock Yards Company will be held at its office, Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City, Pa., at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, July 25, 1905, for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business that might be brought before the meeting.
W. M. WHITE, Secretary.

MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company will be held at its office, Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City, Pa., at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, July 25, 1905, for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business that might be brought before the meeting.
JOHN F. HOWLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ROBERT T. HOULDEN, Attorney-at-Law, 708 Frick building, Pittsburgh, Pa. In the court of common pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county, ss.: state of Pennsylvania. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to said court on No. 84, September term, 1905, on July 15, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., by Angelo P. Trantes, Stamatios A. Cratsa, Vasilios L. Triandafillon, Demetrios N. Vaselaros and Nicholas Th. Glaros, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Icarian Brotherhood of America, the character and object of which is to assist and otherwise extend financial aid to sick and disabled members and pay death benefits from funds collected therein, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the benefits and privileges of said act of assembly and supplements thereto. The above application is now on file in the prothonotary's office. Robert T. Houlden, solicitor.

W. H. PRATT, Attorney-at-Law, 518-519 Bakewell building, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Methodist Episcopal church union of Pittsburgh. The above named corporation filed its application on June 24, 1905, in the court of common pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 928 July term, 1905, praying certain amendments and changes in its charter (recorded in Charter Book vol. 21, page 17), and the said amendments and changes will be allowed and granted on July 22, 1905, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., unless cause be shown why the same should not be done. W. H. Pratt, attorney for applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William O. Mundy, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay. Kathleen Eddy Mundy, Administratrix. Care William M. Hall, Jr., 328 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESTLEY & NESBIT, Attorneys, 450 Fourth ave. Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, 1905, the Shinn Slag Sand Company filed in the court of common pleas No. 2 for Allegheny county, its petition praying for a decree of dissolution, and that a hearing upon said application for dissolution has been fixed by said court for the 2d day of July, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend, and show cause against the granting of the prayer of the said petitioner, if they so desire. Prestley & Nesbit, solicitors for petitioners.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
This is to certify that the partnership lately existing between W. M. McMillin and James H. Anderson, partners, doing business as Homewood Real Estate Company, at 719 Homewood ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said James H. Anderson retiring and the business of said company will be conducted by Mr. W. M. McMillin at the same place and all accounts due to said firm are payable to him, and all debts due to said firm will likewise be settled by Mr. McMillin.
JAMES H. ANDERSON,
W. M. McMILLIN.
Partners as Homewood Real Estate Company, 719 Homewood ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Iocie Lodge, No. 526, Free and Accepted Masons, will be held in the lodge room, Masonic Hall, North ave. and Race st., Allegheny, Pa., on Tuesday, July 11, 1905, at 2:15 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Past Master William W. Whitesell. Funeral from residence of Frank C. Whitesell, 348 Broad st., Sewickley, Pa., at 4 p. m. Train leaves Union depot, Pittsburgh, at 3:05, Allegheny, 3:10 p. m. (city time). Members of sister lodges respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Worshipful Master.
CHARLES L. HANNAN,
Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY AUCTION CO.,
124 NINTH ST.,
WILL SELL AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, ON TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK, THE ENTIRE FURNISHINGS OF A LARGE RESIDENCE, embracing fine antique mahogany bookcase, leather davenport, brass bed, 7-oak folding beds, chamber suites in oak and mahogany, large mirror door wardrobe, chiffoniers, pictures, curtains, bric-a-brac, linen and bedding, upright piano, Turkish parlor suite, leather suite, leather couches, fancy chairs and rockers, sideboard, extension table, leather dining chairs, dishes and glassware, mirrors, hall rack, tapestry portiers.
At 1 o'clock prompt, large line of new and second-hand carpets, velvets, brussels, ingrain, rugs and druggets, kitchen furniture, large range, office desks, etc.
HENRY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

HENRY AUCTION CO.,
124 Ninth st.,
WILL SELL AT 11:30 A. M. SHARP,
WHITE STANHOPE AUTOMOBILE

1902 model with top complete, in good condition; on exhibition at our salesrooms on Tuesday morning; must be sold to close an estate.

DIVIDENDS.

The German Fire Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.
Nos. 215 and 215 Fourth ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 3, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 81—The board of directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT (12.50) PER SHARE, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable July 10. Checks will be mailed.
A. H. ECKERT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office of the Teutonia Insurance Company.
135 Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.
DIVIDEND NO. 65.
The board of directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share of the old capital stock, and an extra dividend of ONE ($1) DOLLAR per share out of the earnings of the past six months. Checks will be mailed.
C. W. GERWIG,
Secretary.

Pittsburgh Insurance Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 66—The board of directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT ($) PER CENT or FOUR ($4.00) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable forthwith. Checks will be mailed.
R. J. M'KNIGHT, Secretary.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6, 1905.
DIVIDEND—Directors have this day declared for quarter ended June 30, 1905, dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT on preferred stock, payable July 20 to stockholders of record July 10. Checks will be mailed.
HAMILTON STEWART, Secretary.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

FEMALE AND MALE INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY OF PITTSBURGH—License and bond; private transactions attended to promptly; day and night. Bell 'phone 2677 Cedar. 11 East Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

McSWEENEY'S INTERSTATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 606 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. All communications treated strictly confidential.

PERKINS' UNION DETECTIVE AGENCY, 521 Fourth ave.—Telephone (private exchange) 1693-1694 Court.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

M'DOUGALL'S, Craig and Forbes, Pittsburgh; 27 Federal st., Allegheny. Ten lessons, $3. Six private, $5. Afternoon and evenings. Open all summer—electric fans.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

UNCALLED FOR LETTERS remaining at the Pittsburgh postoffice Monday, July 10, 1905. When calling for letters please mention above date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Mrs. Adera, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. J. C. Allott, Ursulina Alsafeinke.
B—Soloma Baker, Mrs. D. A. Bartlett, Miss E. Barnett (For.), Mrs. Fannie Beasley, Mrs. Kittie Beckler, Mrs. Margaret Bechtel, Mercydees Becker, Miss E. H. Bell, Estella Bevans, Mary Bidwell, Miss Steanda (For.), Mrs. Bud Blazier, Susie B. Bolden, Mrs. Maggie Bond, Mrs. Rose Boothe, Mrs. Laura Boyd, Grace Boyd, Miss M. Boyd, Mrs. Nellie Brann, Mrs. Catherine Breen, Emma Britton, Mrs. Hattie Brown, Mrs. A. F. Brown, Eula Brown, Mrs. C. W. Brown, Rose Bruckheimer, Mrs. Charles D. Budd.
C—Bell Cameron, Mrs. Anna Caraccia, Amelia Carthy, Elij Carter, Laura E. Cashdollar, Mrs. Lucy Chandler, Mrs. Mary A. Chapin, Roberta Cheek, Mrs. Mary F. Cherry, Mrs. Chochowski, Gertie Clifton, Mrs. Ethel Conklin, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Bert Craik (For.), Mrs. Ida Crawford, Lillie Criddle, Mrs. Cromlish, Ethel Cronkright.
D—Lillie R. Daniel, Nannie Davis, Lizzie Dear, Molly Dell, Ray DeRoy, Mrs. Caroline Dette, Mrs. Margaret Dietrich, Mrs. Francis Doherty, Josh Donald (For.), Mrs. James S. Dorsing, Mrs. E. Douteau, Mrs. Raymond Dunn, Laura Dunlap.
E—Bertha Edison, Sister Ella, Mrs. Ellen Erbitin, Mrs. John Eshrich.
F—Mary Faze, Clara L. Felck, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, Mrs. Richard Fischer (For.), Clara Fisher, Mrs. Nellie I. Fleming, Mrs. H. W. Fleming, Mrs. Wm. J. Flinn, Mrs. Annie Fohr, Mrs. Flickenstein, Mrs. Annie Floyd, Mrs. Barbara Francis, Rose Freemann, Mrs. A. Frezel, Harriet P. Frithle, Mrs. Matty Frisel, Celia Friedman, Francis Fromneyor.
G—Georgie Gain, Mrs. Harriet Gardner, Mrs. John Gartley, Mrs. F. E. Geisler, Mrs. Lizzie Georz, Freda Gerheim, Mrs. V. C. Getty, Maia Ghau, Annie Glunt, Irene Golz, Mrs. Goodloe, Mary A. Gregg, Elizabeth Griffin, Rosa Guda, Mrs. Mary Gunhouse.
H—Mrs. Mary Haggerty, Emri Halsdc, Bernedetta Haley, Lizzie Hall (D. L.), Mrs. W. K. Hall, Nellie Hall, Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. B. I. Hartshorn, Mrs. Alice Harris, Mrs. Robert Hartman, Ada Harper (For.), Mrs. E. L. Haymond, Mrs. Elliott Healy, Henrietta Hebert, Jenneaver Helnter, Mrs. Clara Henry, Allie M. Henry, Helen Henry, Mrs. Robert E. Henry, Mrs. W. Henly, Christine Herrick, Henrietta, Herbert, Mrs. Mary J. Hiltz, Mrs. Hildebrandt, Stella Hilnion, Mrs. A. M. Hirschfield, Mrs. Myrtie Hochard, Mrs. A. Lizzie Homer, Mrs. Hopkins, Florence Horner, Flora E. Horne, Maggie Houch, Mrs. Mary Howard, Mrs. Clarence H. Howell, Agnes Hughes, Minnie Hunt, Anna Huter, Mrs. Marilla Hutchinson.
J—Mrs. Mamie Jackson, Jennie Jenkins, Miss T. I. Jewel, Carrie Jewett, Miss E. O. Johnson, Ama Johnson (D. L.), Miss E. O. Johnson, Mrs. Annie Johnson, May Johnson, Lula Johnson, Mrs. Belle Jones, Mrs. Lizzie Jones, Lulu Jones, Mrs. John Jones.
K—Mary Keans, Mrs. R. A. Keitlin, Helen and Margaret Kelly, Lucy Kelley, Mrs. Susie Kelley, Agnes Kelley, Zella Kennedy, Mrs. Nora Kennedy, Mrs. Rose C. Ker, Mrs. E. Keley, Jettie M. Klinear, Mrs. Ida Kiple, Mrs. Mamie Knox, Rosana R. Kurg.
L—Mrs. Alexander Lain (For.), Mrs. Lane, Mrs. B. F. Lanz, Sarah E. Lannon, Margaret Laufman, Lillie Lel, Mrs. Carr

SPIRITS AT WORK IN COUNTRY BARN

Spiritualistic Services Held Out the Steubenville Pike Amid Rural Surroundings.

DEPARTED ONES GIVE ADVICE

To enjoy real comfort while attending Sunday services seems to be the aim of the First Church of Spiritualists, and in a large measure those of this cult have found the way. Ordinarily, the meetings are held in a hall in West Diamond street, Allegheny, but for the summer season a large barn out the Steubenville pike, back of Ingram, will shelter the congregation.

On the cards announcing the meetings Ideal Grove is named as the place of assembly, but the reporter found no park. In a broad sloping meadow where the barn sits. It is reached after a walk of somewhat less than a mile from the street car in Ingram. The visitor easily locates the place by the sounds of music. The notes from a piano, a violin and a trombone can easily be distinguished out on the pike. You pay 10 cents at the door and are admitted without further formality.

After sitting for a few minutes the visitor comes to the belief that barn services are even more comfortable than services out doors. The advantages of the barn is that there is a roof to shelter those under it from the hot sun.

Amid Rural Surroundings.

The doors are open wide and through them floats the sweet smell of the hay harvest. Up in the rafters some house martins twitter, and occasionally one of the cows on the ground floor gives a voice to a melancholy moo. The flies are numerous and persistent, but this is about the only annoyance that diverts the listener's attention from the activities of the mediums. Altogether, it is really a nice place on a hot afternoon.

There were perhaps a hundred persons at the service yesterday afternoon. The percentage of men was one in five, which may be the case in almost any church. J. C. Day, the pastor, presided. On the platform with him were Mrs. Louise Bannerot, S. B. Fetzer and William Fitch Ruffle. With the exception of Mr. Fetzer all were mediums and had communication during the afternoon with the spirits of the former friends and relatives of those in the audience. The latter were the folk of the countryside and the service was distinctly a novelty to them. That they were a church-going people was manifested by their ready familiarity with the hymns. This was demonstrated when Pastor Day asked that the hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River?" be sung. The fiddler did not know the tune and a cleanly-shaven, bald-headed farmer promptly started the singing and was joined by every one present.

Objected to Frivolity.

Pastor Day became indignant during the middle of the afternoon at the apparent skepticism of some young ladies in the audience who could not, or would not, suppress their giggling, and admonished them to remember some Biblical injunction against frivolity. Aside from this, the audience was well behaved and remarkably attentive. Mrs. Bannerot and Mr. Ruffle contributed most of the interest of those present. Those who wished a message from departed ones deposited on a small table on the platform some article; some carried up photographs, others, lockets or other trinkets. Several girls placed side combs on the table.

By these the spirits knew of the desire of friends in the audience that some message be sent through the mediums. Many were told to proceed with plans they had formulated, as they were certain to be successful. None of the spirits made positive mention of the schemes to which they alluded, but nearly every one who contemplated anything was assured of a favorable termination. Those who were in doubt were advised whether to proceed or quit.

Described the Spirits.

Mrs. Bannerot was more explicit than Mr. Ruffle, and described the appearance of the spirits she saw and talked with. She repeated verbatim the messages sent and apparently pleased many of the women who she addressed as the recipients of messages. Several times messages delivered to woman apparently had no meaning to those who received them, but usually some one had some plans that they were glad to know would eventually bear fruit.

Several women seemed to be affected by the close proximity of the spirits of their departed ones and by the messages sent them. This was true especially where the names of the dead were mentioned. There were communications from parents, grandmothers and children. Some received messages from several spirits, some of whom they had knowledge of and others whose former identity they could not remember. In one instance Mrs. Bannerot delivered a message to an elderly woman. The spirit, as it was in the flesh before its advent into ethereal realms, was described in detail, but for some reason the elderly woman repeatedly asserted that she could not find the connection.

Not a Remunerative Profession.

Mr. Ruffle, who is an Englishman, prefaced his work with some remarks concerning himself. He asserted that William Fitch Ruffle was his real name and not a nom-de-plume. Fictitious names were assumed only by fortune-tellers, he said, and with this branch of astrology spiritualism had no relationship whatever. During his talk Mr. Ruffle said:

"I have at times been unable to make a living at spiritualism and am going again into commercial pursuits."

Mr. Ruffle has been a spiritualistic preacher in Chicago and is on his way back to visit his relatives in England.

His methods differed somewhat from those of Mrs. Bannerot. He made no attempt at the description of spirits with whom he was in converse, but never hesitated to give a message with each article that was laid on the table. Picking up a gold watch he remarked jocosely:

"We overlooked at the opening of this service, to say that nothing of value is ever given back."

The girl that owned the watch looked frightened, but she got her timepiece back.

His Wife Was Satisfied.

A woman who carried up a brooch got a message that her husband said he could understand only in part. The wife was fully convinced, however, that she understood every bit of it, and the husband did not argue. He seemed perfectly satisfied with his wife's decision.

A pair of gold-rimmed glasses, Mr. Ruffle said, belonged to some one who was fully aware of their importance; a person who had a rather good opinion of himself or herself. The owner was in the future going to engage in something with great energy. It was a business transaction. A woman in the rear of the barn claimed the glasses and did not deny that she thought pretty well of herself.

"Well, maybe I do," she remarked when questioned.

When asked if she was not soon to be engaged in some business transaction, she replied:

"Well, I had a little money left me."

"Now are you not going about getting that in an energetic manner? Won't you fight for it if necessary?"

"I expect I will," replied the woman, with a manner that left no doubt as to her intention to do just that thing if necessity demanded.

A lad'n'p, Mr. Ruffle said, belonged to some one who was not satisfied with his or her position, and was contemplating a change.

"Make that change, even if you are getting $50 a week," was the spirit message sent through Mr. Ruffle.

A lad about 15 claimed the hairpin and was asked if the message meant anything to him. It did, but when the medium asked him how much he was getting a week at his present job, he said:

"I don't want to tell that."

This caused much laughter, but the boy didn't tell.

The barn is fitted up with chandeliers and gas. The floor is waxed and has been built for holding barn dances. Because of the gaslight it is possible to hold evening services, and during the summer there will be afternoon and evening services there every Sunday.

Search for New Extensions Is Not Being Rewarded

Lower southwest operators had very little to claim their attention during the past week aside from routine work. The completions were confined to the old fields and none of more than the late average productiveness or in any way important as to location. The search for new extensions to the old fields has not been rewarded with any new strikes that hold out any inducement to keep up the effort to enlarge the producing area.

During the expiration of the first half of the current year not a lower southwest pool has been discovered. Occasionally a well has been drilled in that made the outlook favorable, but when the development of the surrounding territory began there was nothing but very light pumpers or dusters encountered. Operators have met with so many disappointments of that character that they have become skeptical and attach less importance than formerly to wells of the experimental kind, should they make a fair showing when drilled into the sand.

In some of the old districts, in particular the deep sand district, the larger companies are giving more attention to drilling old wells down to the lower sands than starting wildcat work. It is less expensive and the chances for converting an old into a new producer is just as favorable. No gushers have been found in late months by drilling to the deep sands, but the wells, though small, possess good staying qualities and in time pay a profit. The Fairview district, Marion county, has been given more attention than any other. The best wells produced as much as 200 barrels a day when first drilled down, but of late they have come in light and there is now a falling off in operations. The 30-foot development west of Mannington, in the same county, is falling to a lower point in production. All of the producing wells in the district have a combined production of less than 350 barrels a day. The pool did not prove to have any considerable area. The holders of leases inside drilled the territory and the result was the producing territory, being small in area, was soon drained. Had there been but 12 instead of 80 wells drilled, they would in time have taken out all of the oil.

In Harrison county there is considerable new work starting and a part of it of the experimental kind. Salem Fork was a promising Gordon sand development a few months ago, but the producing streak proved narrow and a slight divergence from a northeast and southwest line generally resulted in a dry hole.

On Kincheloe creek, in the same county, operations in the fifth sand district have come almost to a standstill. This territory is capable of furnishing light wells, but it is expensive to operate and the present market price does not warrant the heavy investment.

The Yellow Creek district, Calhoun county, has been the foremost in active operations during the year. During the week fewer wells were completed than has been the rule for some months, and the size of the completions was somewhat lower than had been the average. The district shows a slight decline in development work, the northeast extension being the only quarter that shows any activity. The late wells in advance of the defined limits do not look promising for extending the producing limits of the field.

In Pleasants, Wood, Ritchie and Wirt counties there has been a heavy falling off in development work. Scarcity of producing territory is the cause. In the last named county there is a little new work in the Burning Springs district, but the wells are very light and one of the largest companies engaged in developing the territory stacked up its tools during the past week and gave out the statement that it would not drill any more till the market advanced.

In Tyler county there is still some experimental work under way along the eastern edge of the county. The Wick district is still the most active. An occasional good producer is found in that territory. It is thought that the outer limits of the pool have been reached, but there is some little work starting in advance.

Operators on the Ohio side are not meeting with more than ordinary wells in any district. During the week the Tecumseh Oil Company had an experience of that kind when it drilled in its No. 17 on the Ruth A. Chapman farm and got a producer that placed 210 barrels to its credit the first 24 hours after the pay was tapped. The size of this well, however, is no indication that the next, a few hundred feet distant, will not be a light pumper.

In the Hays Run district there is still a fair showing of work and operators are hopeful of carrying the producing lines to the Ohio river. Washington county can claim 50 per cent of all of the work under way in Southeastern Ohio.

On Wells creek, Jefferson county, the new development is attracting some attention and the outlook for an increase in development work is very favorable. Near Piedmont, Guernsey county, a little new work is starting in the vicinity of the 20-barrel producer recently completed on the Hibbs farm.

On the whole Ohio holds out no greater inducement for increased operations than West Virginia. The only favorable feature is that it is nearly all shallow territory on the Ohio side and can be operated at less expense.

THE THREE RIVERS

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 7.7 feet, and the river was stationary.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., July 9.—(Special.)—The rise in the river from above as a result of the rains along the upper tributaries, reached Cincinnati this afternoon and at 8 o'clock the Ohio river gauge registered 18 feet 9 inches, a rise of four inches during the day. The Indiana came from Louisville a little late and was delayed about an hour in the start on the return trip. The Douglas Hall left for Louisville with a tow. A number of tows and probably some of the coalboats will arrive Wednesday. Cloudy and cool.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA.—River 9 feet 6 inches and rising; weather warm and partly cloudy; down, Henry M. Stanley, Winifred, Greenland.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—River 10 feet and rising; weather clear and hot; the Virginia left at 5 p. m. for Cincinnati.

WARREN—River 2 feet 8 inches and falling; weather clear and warm.

OIL CITY—River 3 feet 8 inches and falling; weather clear and warm.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—River 10 feet 6 inches and falling; weather fair.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—River 10 feet and falling; weather hot and partially cloudy.

GREENSBORO—River 5 feet 2 inches and falling; weather clear and hot; Woodward down Monday, Columbia up.

WHEELING, W. VA.—River 10 feet 3 inches and rising; weather cloudy and warm; departed, Ben Hur, Pittsburgh, 10 a. m.; Lorena, Zanesville, 4 a. m.; Virginia, Cincinnati, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, Pittsburgh, 9 a. m.

LOUISVILLE—River stationary in canal, 7.5 feet; on falls, 3.3 feet; below locks, 11.6 feet; raining.

MAKES GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST TWO YOUNGSTERS

According to Archangelo Lancio, the Bucy boys are desperate bandits. Joseph, the eldest, is 12, while Pazi is but 8. Lancio alleges that the youngsters beat his little son because he refused to join in a plot to rob the store of George K. Stevenson & Co., Sixth avenue. The robbery has not yet been pulled off. Magistrate Moke held the boys for juvenile court yesterday, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

Warning to Corner Loafers.

Sixteen men, arrested Saturday night for loafing at the corner of Fulton and Logan streets, were each fined $1 and costs yesterday.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN THE LOCAL MARKETS

Tremendous Improvement Was Noted in Business and the Dealers All Rushed.

Every line in the local markets showed a phenomenal improvement last week, and more business was transacted in one week than was carried on in a month during the past winter. Everybody seemed in a buying humor, the markets were well stocked, stock was in good condition, and business was brisk. The usual Saturday half-holiday had to be foregone yesterday. There was too much business, and late buyers forced the Liverty avenue houses to remain open.

Prices settled down during the week and fruits, vegetables and produce are much cheaper this week. The butter and egg markets remained as they were, without change in price or in condition. The butter market is very draggy. Good eggs are strong at 18 cents, while poorer ones take what they can get.

The grocery market did not have a ripple all week. Flour held out in sympathy with wheat. Millers report no business doing, the buyers still refusing to load up and buying just as they need the goods. The same is true of sugar, which is cheaper than it has been for a year, but buyers fear the future.

HAY AND GRAIN.

Receipts.

Receipts Saturday were: Pennsylvania lines, 10 cars oats, 5 cars hay, 4 cars straw, 3 cars feed, 3 cars corn, Baltimore & Ohio, 1 car hay, 1 car oats, 1 car corn, 1 car feed, 1 car straw, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 1 car hay.

The market for the week was very active. Receipts of grain, especially oats, were heavy, but were picked up as fast as received and all needs are not yet supplied. Hay has been in light receipt, but as the supply has been heavy the market did not show any advance in price until toward the close of the week. Corn was firm all week and straw and millfeed steady.

No. 1 timothy	$12.25@13.50
No. 2 timothy	$11.00@11.50
No. 1 clover	$10.00@10.50
No. 1 mixed	$10.00@10.50
Straw, oat	$7.50@7.75
do wheat	$7.50@7.75
do rye	$12.00@12.50
No. 2 white oats	37½@38c
No. 3 oats	37½@37½c
No. 4 oats	36@36½c
No. 1 timothy	White middlings, No. 1 ton ...$20.50@21.00
No. 2 mixed middlings	$18.50@18.75
do brown	$18.75@19.25
Bran, ton	$17.25@17.75
Wheat, No. 2 red, at mill	93@95c
Corn—Yellow shelled	62½@63c
High mixed	61@61½c
Yellow car	62@62½c

FRUITS.

Lemons, Messinas	$4.75@5.00
Oranges, late Valencias	$4.00@4.50
do St. Michaels	$4.00@4.50
Cocoanuts, bags	$3.25@3.50
do doz	5@5c
Bananas, large	$1.50@2.00
do 2ds	$1.00@1.50
Apricots, crt	$1.25@1.35
Pineapples, Florida	$3.25@3.50
Pears, large crates	$4.50@5.00
New apples, bu	$1.25@1.50
do ½ bu	75@75c
Limes, per 100	75c@$1.00
Dates, stuffed	15c
Peaches, 6 bsk, carriers, Ga. & N. C., fancy	$1.75@2.00
Choice	$1.25@1.50
do Cal., crates	75c@$1.00
Plums, Cal. red, crate	$1.00@1.25
do Trade	$1.25@1.50
do Md., qts	7@10c

SMALL FRUITS.

Blackberries, qts	8@9c
Dewberries, crates	$3.25@3.50
Raspberries, red, qts	9@10c
do pints	6@6c
do black, fancy, qts	8@9c
do choice	6@7c
Gooseberries, qts	8@10c
Huckleberries, pails	7½@8c
do large bsk	90@$1.00
do small bsk	40@50c
Currants, qts	10@12c

GROCERIES.

Flour.

Fancy spg. patent, quarters, in wood	$6.20@6.25
Fancy winter patent	$5.85@5.75
Rye	$4.60@4.70
Graham, 10-lb bags	$3.50@3.60
Cornmeal, bbls	$3.00@3.25
Rolled oats, bbl	$4.25
do bags	$2.40
Roasted Coffee.	
Rio	12@15c
Santos	12@15c
Maracaibo	15@16c
Peaberry	15@15½c
Golden Rio	11c
Curacao	20@23c
Standard, pkgs	13.05c
High grade	18@19c
Molasses, fancy, refined	35@36c
do choice	31@34c
do open ket	37@38c
do 5-lb	36c
do 3-lb	$1.35@1.45
Fancy syrup	28@30c
Maple sugar, gal	$1.50
Sug. and cans	9@10c
2-lb cans, doz	75c
2½-lb cans, doz	90c
5-lb cans, doz	$1.50
10-lb cans, doz	$2.40
Maple, gal	75c@$1.50
Sugar, sta. gran	5.00c
do bags	5.00c
do 2-lb carton	5.75c
do 5-lb bags	5.75c
do cut loaf	5.85c
do cubes	5.30c
do coffee A	5.45c
do No. 1 yellow	5.05c
do No. 2 yellow	5.15c

Beans.

Navy, choice H. P.	$1.90@2.00
Red kidney	$3.00@3.10
Cal. lima, lb	6½@6½c
Peas, dried, bu	$1.10@1.15
do split, lb	3½c
do marrowfat, bu	$2.00@2.10
Oil, carbon, 150 deg	13½c
do headlight	13½c
do water white	11½c
do Ohio W. W.	12½c
150 deg	11½c
do Elaine	12c
Mineral oil, special brands	8@8½c
Rice, ex-fancy head, lb	6@6½c
do fancy, Japan	5½@4½c
do choice Carolina	4@5c
Salt, No. 1 bbl	$1.10
do No. 2 extra	$1.20
do gran. rock	75c
do pocket	$1.35@1.55
do dairy	$1.40
Lentils, fancy	6@7c
"6-O," lb	4½@5½c
Sauerkraut, 40-gal. cask	$4.25
do 10-gal. keg	$1.60

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, bu. store	20@22c
do new, fancy	$1.25@1.35
do choice	80@$1.15
Onions, Bermudas	80c@$1.00
do Texas, crates	90c@$1.00
do Texas silver-skins	$1.15@1.25
do southern, sacks	$1.00@1.25
Cabbage, new, crates	$1.15@1.25
Spinach, bu. hampers	65@75c
Honey, new	13@15c
do extra fancy	16c
Green peppers, crates	$1.50@1.75
Parsley, doz	05@15c
Spring onions	10@15c
Green beans, bu	65@75c
Wax beans, bu	75c@$1.00
Mint, doz	50@75c
Celery, Kalamazoo	15@25c
do Ohio, large bunches	20@25c
do small bunches	10@15c
Summer squash, ½ hampers	40@$1.00
Asparagus, Ohio	50@70c
Rhubarb	1½@2½c
Popcorn, lb	4@5c
Eggplant, crates	$2.00@2.50
do doz	$1.00@1.50
Mushrooms, per lb	50@60c
Garlic, lb	10@12c
Watercress, doz	30@40c
Lettuce, field, doz	20@25c
Green peas, bu hamper	$1.25@1.50
Cauliflower, doz	$1.00@1.25
Watermelons	25@35c
Canteloupes, crates	$2.00@2.25
do baskets	60@75c
do Cal. stan	$2.50@3.00
Combination	$3.00@3.50
Carrots, doz	05@25c
Tomatoes, Misc. & Tex., crates	$1.00@1.15
Radishes, long red, doz	25@30c
do white, doz	30@35c
Cucumbers, Ashtabula chips No. 1	75@80c
do No. 2	50@60c
do southerns, basket	$1.00@1.25
Corn, doz	20@30c
New beets, doz	20@25c

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, sta. pie	$1.50
do pie, gal	$2.50@2.60
do California, lg	$1.80@2.25
do California, Y. P	$1.30@2.25
Corn, fancy	$1.10@1.20
do stand	85@90c
Cherries, California white	$2.00@2.25
Lima beans	$1.35@1.45
do soaked	70@80c
String beans, 2-lb	85c
do 3-lb	95c
Stringless beans	$1.25@1.75
Peas, marrowfat	80@95c
do early June	75@85c
do soaked	55@65c
Plums, California	$1.40@1.65
Apples, N. Y., gal. cans	$2.90@3.25
Pineapples	$1.25@2.50
Raspberries	85@95c
Gooseberries	85@90c
Tomatoes, fancy	$1.10@1.20
do standard	75@80c
do gal	$2.35
Succotash, 2-lb cans	$1.10@1.25
Baked beans, cans	
tomato sauce	75@95c
Salmon, doz	95c@$2.00
do red, 1-lb flats	95c@$1.60
do 1-lb flats	$1.65@2.00
do pink, 1-lb talls	$1.30@2.10
Chipped beef	$2.25@2.75
Corn and roast beef, 2-lb cans	$2.20@2.40
do 1-lb cans	$1.25@1.30
Mackerel, broiled	$1.90@2.50
Sardines, domestic, ½s	$2.10@3.15
do mustard, ½s	$2.20
do French	$6.50@18.50

SEEDS.

Clover, from store, recleaned, 60-lb bu, small	$8.00@8.10
do mammoth	$8.10@8.20
do crimson	$5.50@5.60
do white	$8.50
Dutch	$9.75@11.50
Alsike	$8.00@8.10
Alfalfa	$8.00@8.25
Millet, Western	$1.35@1.52
Southern	$1.85@2.00
Grass, Hungarian	20c@$1.00
do lawn, lb	10@15c
do blue, 15-lb bu	$1.25@1.50
do red top, 14-lb bu	$1.10@1.60
Timothy	$1.45@1.70

PROVISIONS.

Hams.

18 lbs and up	11½c
Over 14 to 18 lbs	11½c
Over 10 to 14 lbs	11½c
10 lbs and under	12c
Skinned	13½c
Boneless boiled	15c
California	8½c
Shoulders, N. Y., cut	8½c
do skinned	9c
Ribs, 8 to 12 lbs	11½c
do 10 to 12 lbs	11½c
do back strips	10½c
do clears, 8 to 10 lbs	12c
do 10 to 12 lbs	11½c

Breakfast bacon.

basic strips	11c
Dry salt sides, extra short clears	9½c
Bellies, 20 to 25 lbs	8½c
do 18 to 20 lbs	8½c
do under 18 lbs	10c
Lard, pure, tierces	7½c
large, bbl	$16.50
do half bbls	8.00
do quar. bbls	$4.25
do 20-lb pails	$1.90
do 10-lb pails	$1.00
do No. 2 Irish, ½-lb tubs	$5.00
Lake herring, 100 lbs	$3.00
do 20-lb	$1.45
do 10-lb	80c

SALT FISH.

Mackerel, No. 1 mess, bbl	$26.00
do half bbl	$11.50
do quar. bbl	$6.00
Mackerel, No. 1 plain, bbl	$20.00
do half bbls	$10.50
do quar. bbls	$6.25
do 10-lb pails	$2.50
do 10-lb pails	$1.75
Mackerel, No. 2	52c

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live chickens	13@13c
do springers	18@20c
do roosters	7@8c
do turkeys	10@12c
do geese	10@12c
do ducks	14@15c
do pigeons, doz	$1.00@1.25
Dressed hens	16@17c
do springers	23@24c
do roosters	11@12c
do turkeys	22@23c
do Long Island ducklings	20c
do ducks	18@19c
do capons, lb	20@22c
Squab, doz	$3.75@4.00
do No. 2	$2.00@2.25
Ducks, ruddy	$1.25
do red head	$1.70@3.00
do canvas-back	$2.75@3.00
Impt. golden plover, doz	$5.50
do black plover	$4.00
English pheasants, pair	$3.25
Red birds, doz	$1.25
Snappers, per lb	7@9c
Pigeons, pair	20@25c
Frogs, doz	$2.50@2.75

JOBBERS' YARD PRICES.

Potatoes, car lots	100@110
do bu	20@25c
New potatoes, car lots	$1.00@1.15
do fancy	$1.00@1.15
do choice	75c@$1.00
New cabbage, crates	90c@$1.00
Texas onions	1@1½c
Tomatoes, Miss. and Texas	$1.00@1.75
Canteloupes	$1.75@3.00
do baskets	50@60c
Watermelons, car	$125.00@150.00

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter.	
Prints	22@23c
Tubs	22@23c
Ohio cream	20@21c
Dairy	16@17c
Cooking	13@14c
Cheese, N. Y. full crm. new	16@16½c
do Ohio crm	16@16c
do ½ cream, new	14@15c
Picnics	10@11c
do Wis. Swiss, tubs	13@13½c
Eggs, selected	17@18c
do southern	17@17c
Gathering Point Prices:	
Dairy butter, lb	10@11c
Eggs, doz	14½c
do block	15@16c
do imported	27@27½c
do Limburger	12@12c
5-lb brick, new	12@13c

WANT LIBERTY TO SPEAK.

Social Congress Adjourns from Baden to Meet Across the Border in Switzerland.

CONSTANCE, BADEN, July 9.—The international social congress opened here today. The Baden government had forbidden speeches for foreign members because they refused to ignore German politics.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the reichstag, attacked Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, because he prohibited M. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the French chamber of deputies, speaking at Berlin today. The conference then adjourned to the neighboring Swiss town of Kreuzlingen, so as to enable the foreigners to speak.

Language Is Too Strong.

Hattie Smith of Morgan street, Allegheny, paid $25 and costs for cursing on the street yesterday morning. Georgy Schroffert of High street, who was with the woman and is said to have been swearing some himself, was fined $5 and costs.

Kicks a Policeman.

Richard Trent of Forty-fifth street was arrested Saturday night for fighting. As he aggravated his offense by kicking Policeman John Christy, he was fined $50 and costs yesterday.

TAILOR-MADE TRAVELING SUITS—

Some Voiles—
Some English Suitings—
Some Cecelians—
Some Homespuns—

At $20

Formerly $45, $50 and $65. Certainly an opportune offering for those who are going away.

The English Suitings are of very light weight the Homespuns in light or dark effects.

Just 50 of the suits at the attractive price. A case where delay in coming will probably mean disappointment.

HATS REDUCED, TOO.

Special lot of Pattern Hats, which formerly sold at $12, $15 and $18—

NOW $5 FOR CHOICE.

J. G. BENNETT & CO.

New Stores,

Wood St. and Fifth Ave.

NICOLA BUILDING COMPANY

Building Contractors

Railroad Work, Warehouse Construction and Coal Mining Development a Specialty.

FARMERS BANK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

IT'S A "BULL MARKET"

The Following Stocks Will Advance Five Dollars a Share This Month:

AMALGAMATED COPPER
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT
PITTSBURGH COAL PREFERRED
PITTSBURGH OIL & GAS

I Carry Any of the Above on Five Dollars Per Share Margin.

INTEREST RATE 4%.

Bring Your Business to an "Up-to-Date" Broker.

R. M. WEAVER,

223 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Use Either 'Phone. Call "Weaver," Pittsburgh, at My Expense.

Cleanly

Our brewery is as clean as your kitchen.

We clean every tub, vat, tank or barrel—every pipe and pump—every time we use it. We wash every bottle *four* times, by machinery.

The very air is filtered.

That is one reason for purity.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling. See that the cork or crown is branded

Schlitz

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Phone { P. and A., Main 1778, or Bell, Grant 1246
Paul Wuesthoff Co.
14th and Pike Sts., Pittsburg

STRONG MANAGEMENT

This company is officered and controlled by Pittsburgh business men—Backed by Pittsburgh capital—

JAMES H. WILLOCK, President A. W. MELLON, Vice President
E. E. COLE, Secretary H. C. BUGHMAN, Treasurer

Surplus to Policy Holders - - - - $1,055,828 42
Reserve for Policy Holders - - - - 768,734 93

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

BELL 'PHONE—4TH COURT P. & A.—2619 MAIN

Arrott Building, Pittsburgh

INVESTORS ARE FIGHTING SHY OF THE MARKET

Restraining Element Is Probably Influence of Disclosures of Low State of Commercial Morals as Evinced by Recent Scandals.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—News developments during the last week in Wall street, particularly such as bore upon harvest prospects, were somewhat less satisfactory than those which came to hand earlier in the season. That the government report, giving information as to a short crop in cotton, and the various unofficial utterances as to unfavorable weather, and such, in the spring wheat belt, had little influence on speculative stocks is not much a matter for surprise.

In the first place, it is too early definitely to determine much about the country's great crops, with the exception of winter wheat, which is by no means unfavorable. Aside from that, the character of the stock trading is so notoriously professional, so largely confined to pool and clique operators, and so much a matter of merely "making up" prices to permit of profitable distribution later on that there really was little or no reason to expect the news would impress itself on the speculative stock market.

It is generally noted the investment division of the security market has made little progress, as compared with the purely speculative sides, and there is now a lengthening list of bonds which can be purchased at prices that yield more than the common stock of the same properties. Very likely the harvest uncertainties, normal at this period, play some part with the investor and restrain his purchase until the final outcome is more definitely assured. It must be acknowledged, however, that the bond dealers, who stocked up rather heavily in anticipation of the July reinvestment demand, still lay greater stress upon the possibility of anarchy in Russia, growing out of the internal disorders, with the effect thereof upon the International money market, as influences chiefly deterrent at present to the investment business.

Investors Are Holding Back.

Be the influence what it may, no secret is made that the investment side of the market has been disappointing, and has responded but slowly to the improving sentiment reported in the speculative division of the market, and now manifested by the confident and aggressive operations of the professional element. It seems largely a matter of temperament. The professional speculator shifts his position quickly, and is as ready to sell as to buy, using surface developments and transitory happening as his "arguments."

The investor takes but one side. He thinks long and ponders deeply before making his purchases. That something is not clear to many investors now seems apparent, in view of the reports of the large sums of investment money lying idle and contributing to the abnormal money market. That this "something" is likely to be the abiding influence of disclosures of low commercial morality, evidenced by rottenness in banks and life insurance companies, graft in operations, "indiscretion" and knavery in governmental departments is wholly probable.

Speculative Wall street is rather callous, and accepts the disclosures as a matter of course. To be sure, it inveighs furiously for a time against some individual or corporation, detected in some one or other of the low trickeries to which the community has become so familiar of late. But of a sudden the stock market is started up again, the street eliminates the scandal, forgets its anger and the rogues go unpunished. But it may be doubted if merchants, business men and manufacturers, reared in the school of higher business standards than now prevail, forget so speedily.

Should Be Punished by Law.

It is shocking to think that an offense as heinous as that disclosed by the secretary of agriculture on Saturday is not punishable as a crime. If there is no statute that provides a penalty for such offenses, then one should be created forthwith. The penal code provides a penalty for the dissemination of false news to depress stock prices, and there are provisions against conspiracies. If the "doctoring" of figures in a crop report by an official, associated with a group of discreditable speculators, to "rig" a market, influence prices and reap a dishonest profit from ignorant persons is not conspiracy, what is?

There is a statute, too, against swindling; one against obtaining money under false pretenses, and, in fact, to the lay mind there appear many provisions of the code under which such an offense as that disclosed by the secretary of agriculture Saturday night fall. When the enormous monetary injury, actual or contingent, to merchants and textile manufacturers the world over is considered, it appears indeed a pity that there should be no prosecution, if for no other than the country's determination to prevent recurrence of such work be demonstrated to the chief consumers of cotton, the foreign spinners.

Upsets Cotton Statistics.

Of course, it is now practically useless to attempt to make any comparisons as to the cotton crop this year and last, based upon government figures of condition. Any group of figures taken at random would be as valuable. That this will have the effect of upsetting calculations and seriously disturbing confidence is taken for granted, and since those persons interested in uprooting the whole scheme announce that the surface only has been scratched, and announce also that other branches of the department of agriculture are affected—that dealing with the grain group estimates, for instance—great confusion is likely to follow in all speculation commodity markets as a result of the disclosures. How seriously this may reflect on security markets, which have been hanging on the government reports of wheat and corn, remains to be seen.

It seems scarcely likely an associate statistician of the department of agriculture, acting as a chief of the bureau of crop statistics, with an eye to the main chance in cotton speculation, would have overlooked the possibilities in wheat and corn speculation. That they were not overlooked is indicated by the telegram of September 6 last announcing four days in advance of the crop report a decrease from 87.5 to 67.5, "which will no doubt raise prices 5 to 10 cents." In fact, the decline was more, the condition being given as 65.2. This "faking" of the figures of the crop reports throws some interesting sidelights on past government crop reports and speculative commodity movements.

LONDON MARKET HAS MADE GOOD RECOVERY

Peace Prospects and End of Moroccan Trouble Have Been Quieting Factors.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 9.—In the markets generally, there has been a recovery during the week. Everybody in the vicinity of Chapel court is now in a more cheerful frame of mind than for months past. The difficulty between France and Germany is practically settled, and events in Russia seem to be shaping themselves toward peace. There is a general expectation money will now be easy and plentiful.

Within the last day or two, however, a certain amount of disquiet has been observable, traceable to trouble in the mining market both here and in Paris, where the persistent fall in prices is understood to have hit certain houses carrying large blocks of stock. Some little difficulty is anticipated in arranging next week's account in that portion of the market.

The change in the money market from extreme pressure attendant upon the close of last half year, to ease and abundance, result from the distribution of large amounts of dividend coupon money, and also from the fact that the banks, having made up their balance sheets, are loading out freely. The market, too, had command of the money borrowed from the Bank of England, and the effect of this superabundance was that loans were obtainable as low as 1 per cent.

Later on, the repayment of this last borrowed money caused a hardening of rates, but the whole of this indebtedness will have been cleared by Monday afternoon. As the dividends scattered through the country are already finding their way back to London, the condition of the market points to the continuance if not the increase of the ease.

There is also a prospect of the bank increasing its strength, as Paris is drawing gold in considerable amounts from New York. Lazard Freres, for example, having engaged $1,000,000 for shipment. It is also announced that 1,000,000 sovereigns are coming here from Bombay.

Thanks to the release of dividend money and the consequent increase in the demand for high class investments, consols fully recovered the loss sustained in the previous week. The top price has not been quite maintained, as the market has been affected by severe depression in some other departments, but it is still well over 90.

Other gilt-edged stocks have naturally followed in the wake of consols, with the deduction of numerous coupons of July 1. Foreign stocks had a more tempting appearance, and as the Morocco question does not look like giving much more trouble, prices showed a tendency to improve.

Russians at first advanced, in spite of the extraordinary happenings in the Black sea. Afterward prices weakened a little when the Paris bourse showed signs of renewed nervousness.

Japanese issues improved a little, but the upward movement was arrested by the announcement of the impending issue of the new loan of 50,000,000.

The general trend of prices in the home railway market has been downward, stock being thrown out. It is believed to provide for losses in the Kaffir market.

Traffics have not been particularly brilliant, and with a few exceptions the most that can be hoped for is that dividends will be maintained, while in several cases reductions are extremely probable.

In America railways the public here is doing practically nothing, being convinced the market is completely under the control of manipulators.

Considerable space is devoted by the financial papers to the Equitable affairs. In a long article discussing the report of Mr. Hendricks, the state superintendent of insurance, the Economist says:

"We are less confident than the superintendent (Mr. Hendricks) about the remedies. The best is we see no future for the Equitable. By the delinquencies of the past its future prosperity has been permanently impaired and the best advice we can give in connection with the matter is that intending policy-holders should leave the Equitable alone."

SEPTEMBER GOES DOWN ONE CENT

Free Movement of New Wheat in Southwest Causes Weakness in the Market.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—Free movement of new wheat in the southwest caused weakness in the wheat market here today. At the close the September option was precisely 1c below yesterday's final quotations. Corn is off 1@1½c. Oats are down 1c. Provisions are irregular higher.

Weakness in the wheat market developed soon after the opening. At the start the market was quite firm, September being up 1c to 1c at 85½c to 85¾c. Heavy rains throughout Kansas were the main cause of the initial firmness. In the northwest, however, weather conditions were generally favorable for the spring-sown crop and this fact led to free selling by several prominent commission houses, resulting in a quick decline. Later the market became still weaker, largely in sympathy with a sharp decline in cash prices, following reports of an increased movement of new wheat in the southwest. There were a number of advices of a bullish nature, but they seemed to have little effect on the market. One report from San Francisco claimed that the wheat crop of California had deteriorated 25 per cent. From Minneapolis came another report asserting that black rust had caused considerable damage to spring-sown wheat. A factor that brought out much of the late selling was a revised estimate by a Chicago expert regarding the total winter wheat crop, based on matters pertaining after July 1. According to these figures the total yield will be 400,000,000 to 420,000,000 bushels. September reached the lowest point of the day at 87½c. The market closed weak with spot at 87½c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 180,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 317,000 bushels, compared with 181,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 140 cars, against 219 cars last week and 148 cars a year ago.

Larger receipts than expected and more liberal acceptances caused weakness in the corn market, notwithstanding a sharp advance at Liverpool. Cash houses were the principal sellers, receipts at primary points were more than double those of a year ago. The market closed weak and near the lowest point of the day, September opened 1c lower to ½c higher at 46¾c to 46¾c, sold off to 45¾c and closed at 46¼@46¾c. Local receipts were 426 cars, with 153 of contract grade.

A firm tone prevailed in the oats market early in the session on an active demand from commission houses. Later the market weakened in sympathy with the declines in other grain. September opened a shade to ½c higher at 32¾@33¼c, sold between 32½c and 31¾@32¼c and closed at 31¾c. Local receipts were 146 cars.

Provisions were firm from start to finish. The volume of trade was fairly large. A 5-cent advance in the price of the "spot" had a strengthening effect. At the close September pork was up 12½c at 13.05. Lard was up 7½@10c at $7.30. Ribs were 15c higher at $7.82½.

Estimated receipts for Monday—Wheat, 32 cars; corn, 626 cars; oats, 16 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures, as reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., Farmers' bank building, Pittsburgh, members of Chicago board of trade, engaged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT, No. 2					
July	91½	91½	85½	86¾	87¾
September	84½	85¾	87½	87½	88¾
December	83¾	83¾	87⅜	87⅛	88¼
CORN, No. 2					
July, old	57¾	57¾	57	47¾	47¾
July, new	47¾	47¾	47	47⅛	47⅛
Sept., old	46½	46¾	46¼	46½	46¾
Sept., new	46¼	46¾	45¾	46¼	46¾
Dec., new	40	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40
OATS, No. 2					
July	32¾	33½	32½	32½	33¼
September	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
December	29½	29¾	29	29	29¼
MESS PORK					
July	12 75	12 75	12 75	12 75	12 55
September	12 87½	13 05	12 80	13 05	12 77½
October	12 85	13 02½	12 85	13 02½	12 80
LARD.					
July	7 12½	7 17½	7 10	7 15	7 05
September	7 22½	7 32½	7 22½	7 30	7 22½
October	7 30	7 35	7 30	7 35	7 27½
SHORT RIBS.					
July				7 72½	7 57½
September	7 77½	7 82½	7 77½	7 77½	7 71¼
October	7 85	7 90	7 85	7 85	7 82½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat, $1 12@1 13; No. 3, 1 09@1 12; No. 2 red, 93½@93¾c (new). No. 2 corn, 47½@48c; No. 2 yellow, 47½@48c. No. 2 oats, 33½c; No. 3 white, 34@35½c. No. 2 white, 30@32c. No. 2 rye, 76c. Good feeding barley, 42@43c; fair to choice malting, 47@48c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 26; No. 1 northwestern, $1 41. Prime timothy seed, $2 25@2 30. Mess pork, per bbl., $12 75@12 80. Lard, per 100 lbs., $7 10@7 12½. Short ribs, sides, loose, $7 70@7 80. Short clear sides, boxed, $7 75@7 87½. Whisky, basis of high wines, $1 27. Clover, contract grade, $12 50@12 60.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	21,000	15,000
Wheat, bushels	25,000	17,000
Corn, bushels	320,000	202,000
Oats, bushels	171,400	82,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	
Barley, bushels	27,500	500

BETTER FEELING IN PARIS.

Foreign Bonds Especially Have Registered Distinct Advance—Gold Deposits Increase.

PARIS, July 9.—(Copyright Cable.)—A better feeling prevailed last week on the bourse, especially as regards foreign bonds, all of which have registered distinct advances. French rentes have been firm without great fluctuations, and deposits at the Banque de France continue to increase, being now over 2,000,000,000 francs, more than half of which is gold. This is the highest figure ever attained.

Speculation outside of the official list has been rather unfortunate, especially in South American mines. The holiday season is causing a very prevalent stagnation. Credit Foncier, Egypt has been bought up. Informed opinion states that this share is on the eve of a big rise.

Jerseyman With Pawn Tickets.

Charles Buchanan, who says his home is at 21 Wright street, Newark, N. J., was arrested on suspicion in the East End yesterday. He had two pawn tickets, one for a ring and the other for a gold watch.

First Mortgage Bonds.

Commonwealth Trust Company, No. 327 Fourth avenue, is offering to investors choice first mortgage bonds yielding 5 to 5½ per cent.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Statement of the associated banks of the city of New York, from reports to the New York clearing house, as required under section 35 of the constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 8.

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank of New York, Nat. B'k'g Ass'n	19,951,000	13,234,800	11,966,000	$34,375,100	$ 957,500
Manhattan Company	28,445,700	7,621,000	2,642,000	31,438,000	
Merchants' National	13,078,800	2,502,200	1,041,200	13,035,000	
Mechanics' National	27,483,700	4,703,400	3,575,600	30,552,000	457,600
Bank of America	13,470,800	3,161,700	2,134,400	16,787,200	
Phoenix National	4,966,000	681,600	825,000	5,196,500	597,500
National City	136,333,100	37,874,500	9,433,900	161,242,600	5,035,700
Chemical National	23,787,800	4,526,900	1,584,600	23,568,100	
Merchants' Exchange National	4,110,400	1,342,400	511,300	4,332,100	253,500
Gallatin National	3,197,300	1,250,400	479,600	3,747,100	224,700
National Butchers' and Drovers'	2,122,800	672,200	78,600	2,849,200	47,000
Mechanics' and Traders'	3,217,000	630,000	262,000	3,809,000	
Greenwich Bank	4,171,400	1,014,600	284,800	4,232,100	
American Exchange National	19,705,400	4,677,000	1,583,000	24,253,000	4,504,600
National Bank of Commerce	104,874,600	24,654,700	23,466,300	143,723,600	17,551,600
Pacific National	22,981,500	2,609,400	1,497,800	30,508,900	2,508,300
Pacific	2,643,900	324,500	239,200	4,084,200	
Chatham National	6,254,800	671,400	944,200	6,262,100	47,900
Peoples'	2,320,300	155,800	334,500	3,283,500	
National Bank of North America	14,708,800	1,409,100	1,925,200	13,373,000	503,100
Hanover National	19,176,800	3,761,400	2,277,400	24,571,600	1,277,000
Irving National Bank	7,561,000	694,700	1,111,100	8,113,000	392,700
Citizens' Central National Bank	15,615,900	3,178,100	1,625,000	20,317,800	1,413,700
Nassau Bank	3,377,400	623,200	491,700	3,744,000	
Market and Fulton National	2,896,500	1,007,400	343,000	4,077,700	28,500
National Shoe and Leather	8,441,700	1,582,800	487,200	9,067,500	126,000
Corn Exchange Bank	20,999,000	4,933,000	4,696,000	30,362,000	
Oriental	4,797,100	1,249,300	291,400	5,413,700	
Importers' and Traders' National	24,811,000	4,794,000	1,494,000	27,205,000	81,400
National Park Bank	43,208,900	10,548,000	8,227,700	61,494,000	2,252,500
East River National Bank	1,197,700	219,700	208,500	1,456,600	45,000
Fourth National Bank	21,108,500	3,543,600	2,471,300	24,576,000	50,000
Second National Bank	10,179,000	215,000	1,184,000	11,624,000	274,000
First National Bank	191,500,000	21,312,700	2,491,000	92,599,000	200,700
New York National Exchange	5,846,000	1,772,000	909,700	7,514,300	931,400
Bowery Bank	2,994,000	491,000	98,000	3,771,000	
New York County National	1,715,300	1,664,100	525,000	1,871,100	37,900
German National	4,078,500	1,000,400	156,600	4,972,700	90,000
Chase National	6,914,800	10,527,300	1,807,700	20,592,000	
Fifth Avenue	10,156,000	2,628,700	1,000,000	11,731,300	
German Exchange Bank	1,197,700	219,700	208,500	1,456,600	
Germania Bank	5,052,600	459,800	896,700	5,668,900	
Chase National Bank	14,078,900	958,700	1,342,000	15,671,700	356,700
Garfield National Bank	1,484,900	1,056,200	279,400	2,721,100	45,000
Fifth National Bank	2,681,500	542,900	125,000	3,023,500	252,000
Bank of Metropolis	3,543,800	1,303,600	754,200	10,346,200	
West Side	2,703,000	788,000	267,000	3,127,000	
Seaboard National	14,564,000	2,205,600	1,569,000	17,474,000	116,000
First National Bank, Brooklyn	4,797,300	1,737,000	757,000	4,917,000	45,000
Liberty National	11,837,000	2,427,000	500,000	10,775,100	500,000
New York Produce Exchange	1,338,500	1,145,000	479,900	2,716,300	
New Amsterdam National	3,241,700	831,200	253,400	7,466,000	150,000
Astor National Bank	1,435,000	480,900	210,300	4,347,000	250,000
Totals	$1,116,457,500	$216,973,100	$88,562,900	$1,156,205,100	$45,758,000

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN BUSINESS OF BANKS

Commissioner McAfee's Report to the Governor Makes a Favorable Showing.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, July 9.—There has been a wonderful improvement the past eight months in the business of the banks, trust companies and savings institutions under the control of the state banking department of Pennsylvania. State Commissioner McAfee has just submitted to Gov. Pennypacker a statement showing the capital, surplus, undivided profits, loans, investments and deposits of these institutions.

This statement is compiled from the reports to the department on May 23, 1905, and also shows a comparison of increase or decrease with those of November 21, 1904. The statement follows:

CAPITAL	May 23, '05.	Nov. 21, '04.
Banks	$ 11,305,250	$ 12,702,925
Savings institutions	25,000	37,500
Trust companies	52,832,250	53,532,250
Total	$64,162,250	$66,272,675
Decrease	$2,110,425	
SURPLUS		
Banks	$ 12,109,797	$ 12,748,232
Savings institutions	140,956	2,340,954
Trust companies	30,907,202	32,772,549
Total	$43,158,454	$47,861,735
Decrease	$4,703,281	
UNDIVIDED PROFITS		
Banks	$ 2,497,302	$ 2,643,124
Savings institutions	2,221,177	4,505,197
Trust companies	19,056,040	20,779,343
Total	$ 24,010,727	$ 27,927,664
Decrease	$ 3,916,937	
LOANS.		
Banks	$ 74,396,715	$ 73,696,592
Savings institutions	7,997,350	8,662,215
Trust companies	210,403,140	190,697,648
Total	$292,797,205	$273,056,527
Increase	$ 19,740,678	
INVESTMENTS.		
Banks	$ 41,995,354	$ 42,167,098
Savings institutions	159,979,468	152,907,395
Trust companies	224,474,421	202,218,512
Total	$426,449,243	$397,293,005
Increase	$ 29,156,238	
DEPOSITS		
Banks	$ 91,499,695	$ 93,268,671
Savings institutions	141,241,686	136,199,845
Trust companies	562,971,309	525,282,996
Total	$795,712,690	$754,751,512
Increase	$ 40,961,178	

UNION FRUIT AUCTION CO.

Will Sell Monday, July 10th, at 10 A. M.—

6 CARS DECIDUOUS FRUITS.
4 CARS ORANGES.
2 CARS CALIFORNIA LEMONS.
1 CAR MESSINA LEMONS.

Jerseyman With Pawn Tickets.

Charles Buchanan, who says his home is at 21 Wright street, Newark, N. J., was arrested on suspicion in the East End yesterday. He had two pawn tickets, one for a ring and the other for a gold watch.

First Mortgage Bonds.

Commonwealth Trust Company, No. 327 Fourth avenue, is offering to investors choice first mortgage bonds yielding 5 to 5½ per cent.

FINANCIAL.

Resources Over $20,000,000.00

NEW FORM OF WILL

Drawn to meet Pennsylvania requirements by specially experienced counsel. A copy, together with our new booklet, "To and from the Bank," sent free to anyone on request.

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
317 FOURTH AVE. 314-316 DIAMOND ST.

4% Compound Interest on Savings Accounts. Savings Department open until 9 o'clock Saturday evenings.
3% Interest on Checking Accounts.
Ask for List of Safe Investment Bonds.

FINANCIAL.

The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh
335, 337, 339 FOURTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL $1,500,000
SURPLUS $20,000,000

SPECIAL RATES OF INTEREST
ARE ALLOWED ON
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
PAYABLE ON DEMAND OR AT A FIXED TIME

These are particularly adapted to the requirements of parties having Idle or Reserve Funds awaiting use or investment.

"High Grade Investment Bonds for Sale."

FINANCIAL.

REFERENCES: Cosmopolitan National Bank. Commercial Agencies.
Bell Telephone, 2727 Grant. P. & A. Telephone 2943 Main

Henry J. Spuhler
(INCORPORATED)

Dealer in New York and Pittsburgh Stocks, Chicago Grain & Provisions ---Bonds and Cotton.

MAIN OFFICE:
Murtland Building, Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Private Wires to Correspondents Throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland.

FINANCIAL.

WHEN MEN QUIT BREATHING.

As soon as men quit breathing they will quit speculating. In the meantime they continue to breathe and speculate, and speculative successes are dazzling.

My customers, for the best of reasons, are among the most successful speculators in Pittsburgh.

R. M. WEAVER,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
223 Diamond Street.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH
Capital $1,000,000 Surplus $1,000,000

If you contemplate traveling abroad we would be glad to consult with you regarding Travelers Checks and Letters of Credit.
409 WOOD STREET.

Mellon National Bank
Assets $31,500,000.

Investments

This bank is always willing to advise its patrons in the selection of choice investment securities.

Pleased to have you consult us at any time.

514 Smithfield st. 409 5th ave.

7% Preferred
Guaranteed Dividends
800 shares at $10 (Preferred)
250 " " " (Common)
Left to Be Sold Before Price Advances to $12.50 Per Share.

PITTSBURGH PICKLING AND PRESERVING CO.
FRED VOLQUARTS, Fiscal Agent,
Stock and Bond Broker,
House Bldg. Bell 2636 Court. Opp. B. & O. Depot.

L. S. SHIELDS
BROKER
New York and Local Stocks and Bonds
Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
311 and 312 (Second Floor) Farmers Bank Building.
Telephones—Bell 2187 Grant; P. & A., 845 Main. Send for Booklet on Speculation.

WE WISH TO BUY
Monongahela Nat. Light & Power Co. Stock.
Clairton Steel Co. 5 Per Cent Bonds.
SPEER BROTHERS,
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
345 FOURTH AVENUE.

George W. MacMullen & Co.
WILL REMOVE ON APRIL 1st FROM THE 4th TO THE 7th FLOOR, BANK FOR SAVINGS, BUILDING—ROOMS, 703-5-6-7.
MEMBERS PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE.
Direct private wires to New York and Chicago.

GEO. R. HARRIS & CO.,
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
GRAIN COMMISSION AND STOCK BROKERS,
Gazette Building,
Oliver Avenue and Wood Street.
P. & A., Main 907, Bell Grant, 2913.

Spencer Trask & Co.
We issue special circulars describing railroad, street railway and other high-grade bonds, paying about 3½% to 6%. We also execute commission orders for bonds and stocks upon the New York Stock Exchange.
William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. BARBOUR, Jr.
Member of Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
REMOVED TO
201 TIMES BUILDING.

Established 1871.
WHITNEY, STEPHENSON & CO.
Members New York and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges.
W. S. & Co. Wires East and West.
Official quotations furnished elsewhere on this page.

R. H. SMITH & CO.
STOCK BROKERS,
Third Floor, FARMERS BANK BUILDING.
Bell Phone 1695 Grant.
P. & A. Phone 492 Main.

Henry Sproul & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
PEOPLES BUILDING.
Members of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
New York Office, 30 Broad Street.

M. K. McMullin & Co.
New York Stocks, Chicago Grain and Local Securities.
304 FOURTH AVE.

The W. G. Wilkins Company
ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK
No. 409 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital - - - - - $500,000
Surplus - - - - - $700,000
SOLICITS BUSINESS.

Bell 3511 Court. P. & A., 2207 Main.
C. P. McCOLLOUGH,
Stocks, Grain and Provisions.
SECOND FLOOR, NEW ARCADE BLDG. Directly Over Diamond St. Entrance.

JOHN D. ARMSTRONG & CO.
BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions.
Farmers Bank Building
Phones—Bell 548-249. P. & A. 1003.

High Grade First Mortgage Bonds netting 6% and over
Absolutely safe and readily convertible into cash. Write or call.
ROB'T C. HALL,
Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
345 FOURTH AVE.
P. & A. 1055 & 1056 Main. Bell 57 & 58 Court.

DON'T GET LEFT
If you expect to take advantage of this Bull Campaign which is now starting in the stock market, the quicker you BUY Stocks, the better you will be able to take care of them and larger profits you will be able to make.
Special Information, Booking and Daily Market Letter Mailed Free.
E. B. JENNINGS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
311 Fourth Ave. - - - Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

DOVER & BRIGHTON MINES
COLORADO
GOLD SILVER LEAD COPPER

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY—IT WILL SECURE ALLOTMENT OF SHARES PENDING YOUR INVESTIGATION.

W. M. LAIRD, President Pitusburg Comsolidated Company, 601 Peoples Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

My Dear Sir:
Please mail prospectus and late report "Dover and Brighton Mines," giving full particulars of your company. In the meantime reserve in my name, pending my investigation.....shares at 35c per share, payable in cash or monthly payments.
And oblige yours truly,

Name .....
Address .....
Gazette.

Sale of treasury shares will positively close very soon. Many are buying. These shares will look very cheap at $1.00 per share later.

PITTSBURGHERS CATCH ON QUICKLY
They bought 60 per cent MORE life insurance in June, 1905, than in June, 1904, from their home company.
The Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company.
CONCENTRATE YOUR WEALTH AT HOME.

Established 1810.
Capital $2,000,000 The Surplus $2,000,000
Bank of Pittsburgh
National Association
Your account invited. Fourth Ave.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
ON AND AFTER JULY 5th,
314 Wood St., Cor. 4th Ave.

FEDERAL NATIONAL BANK
Fifth and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus, $1,245,000.00
Accounts Solicited.

E. D. GARTNER & CO.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS

HOME TRUST COMPANY
Directly opposite McCreery's.
A Reliable Bank. At Wood St. and 6th Ave.

INSTALLING NEW FORM OF SPORT

Visitors to Schenley Park Will Soon Be Enabled to See Highflying Pigeon Races.

CARMINO TELLS BURKE OF IT

Antonio Carmino made Supt. Burke of the bureau of parks acquainted with a new form of sport yesterday. Carmino asked Burke if the Schenley park management would object to the installation of a few flocks of high-flying pigeons on the roofs of the houses of the foreign settlement in Boundary street, the hollow back of the conservatory.

Carmino explained that high-flyers were not on the list of any of the pigeon and pet stock shows in this country, but that in Italy, Austria, Germany and France they are a well defined and popular form of sporting bird. The highflyer, according to Carmino, is not a homing pigeon and has none of the useless qualities of the pouter, fantail and tumbler pigeons of the American bird shows. The highflyer is what its name implies, a pigeon which flies straight up in the air. It is trained to leave the roof at a signal and to return from the sky at the sound of its master's whistle. It never settles anywhere but on a roof, is useless for long distance flying, but no other pigeon can fly so high as it can.

Encouraging the Highflyers.

Carmino says it is a very pretty sight in the villages and towns of the countries named to see the owners of the flocks standing on their roofs startling out their birds and encouraging them to dizzy heights, the pigeons sometimes flying so high that they are mere dots in the sky, or even disappear from sight.

Mr. Burke was interested, for it struck him that it would be an interesting addition to the attractions of the park, and in his mind's eye he saw hundreds of visitors on the edge of the bluff above Boundary street, observing the flight of the pigeons, so he told Carmino that there would be no objections to the installation of the flocks.

According to Carmino's story, the keeping of highflyers must be conducive to the development of the sporting instinct in its better aspects. When a race has been arranged between owners, judges are selected who seat themselves on some flat roof nearby. At a signal from the judges the contesting owners send their flocks aloft. The birds fly in a spiral movement, higher and higher, and the judges estimate the height of the flight by the seeming size of the birds away up in the air, and award the decision accordingly.

Birds Return at a Whistle.

At another given signal the birds are whistled back. The sense of hearing in the highflyer is well developed. Hearing the whistle, the pigeons return in descending spirals, their duty being to settle back on the home roof.

Usually after such a race the real fun begins. According to the rules of the game, any bird that strays from its own flock goes under the control of the man whose flock it joins. He is permitted to set a price upon the stray bird, and the real owner must pay the price before he can secure the return of the bird. Again, according to the rules, the new owner must not keep the bird, if the other owner declines to buy it back at the price fixed. He takes it to the bird store, and the real owner must do his dickering with the bird store man. If, within a stipulated time, usually two weeks, the real owner buys back the bird, the money is given to the accidental owner, the bird store man retaining a commission fee; otherwise the pigeon itself is returned to the accidental owner, the bird store man retaining a fee for his care and trouble.

Never Resort to Law.

Carmino flew highflyers for years in the old country, and he says the sporting instinct is so highly developed in the owners of highflyers that, although the law protects them in their property rights, no case is on record of an owner appealing to the law against the rules of the game. There are plenty of sensations in the sport for, as the flock-flyers are torn between fear of losing valuable birds and hope of securing some fine specimens from the lofts of their rivals, and the ensuing bargaining between the rivals, with the bird store man as a go-between, all this supplies emotions to the bargainers and entertainment to the neighbors.

There are some flocks of highflyers in the tenement districts of New York, Carmino says, but there is none in Pittsburgh. He, a Hungarian, a Pole and a Russian, living in the Boundery street settlement, have decided to acquire flocks, and the Italian hopes to see lots of sport when these men of varying nationality pit their birds against one another. The settlement stands well down in the hollow and the contests can be observed comfortably from Schenley park.

Supt. Burke yesterday took a trip in the new sightseeing automobile bus operated by a company. The route lies through Highland and Schenley parks and the route was submitted to Mr. Burke, who approved it.

Will Attend Florists' Convention.

A. M. Eberhart of Chicago, one of the committeemen having in charge the arrangements for the annual convention of florists in Washington next month, called to see Supt. Burke. Mr. Burke will attend the convention.

The debris of the Fourth celebration in Schenley park has been cleaned up and about six wagonloads of fireworks refuse, scraps of bread and meat, popcorn boxes and paper bags were picked up and carted off.

Work of improving the Lawrenceville park, at Butler and Forty-sixth streets, will begin today. The contract was awarded several days ago.

Excellent music and a myriad of amusements of other kinds served to make pleasant the day for several thousands of people at Kennywood park yesterday. Rocereto's band acquitted itself admirably, playing to two big audiences, afternoon and evening. The band will play every afternoon and evening this week. Beginning tomorrow night, and remaining throughout the week, Dare Devil Nelson, the balloonist, will be the free attraction at Kennywood. The circle swing and scenic railway are crowded every day, and the pantomime theater, laughing gallery, miniature railway, old mill, roller coaster and other devices are holding their own from point of patronage.

At Other Trolley Parks.

At Calhoun the Grand Army of the Republic band, directed by Mr. Panalla, played two popular programs, which were well received, each band number being encored. Charles B. Lawlor, author of "On the Sidewalks of New York," "Alabama," and other popular songs, and his daughters, were also on the program at Calhoun. Their act made a decided hit, as did Eckel and Wanner, comedians.

Dobin's Homestead Library band, assisted by Miss Madaline Burdette, vocalist, and Howard and Linder, German comedians, gave the concerts at Oakwood. Miss Burdette's singing was one of the features of the program. At the evening concerts her songs were illustrated.

Sirella's Fourteenth Regiment band headed the bill at Southern park. The Colonial Comedy Four made their initial appearance at the local parks this season. Jones and Sutton, vocal and talking entertainers, further augmented Southern's program.

This will be laughing week at Southern park, as nature's born comedians, Cummins and Gore, with a splendid company, in the funny musical comedy "A Warm Match," are on the bill. Oakwood park theater will also have a high class attraction with Carter and Blueford's Louisiana Troubadours in the farcical musical comedy, "The Coonville Carnival," concluding with a strong olio. The cineograph at Oakwood will show the sensational "Nihilist" pictures. Southern park motion pictures will be "The Great Train Robbery."

$7.45 Niagara Falls $7.45
P. & L. E. R. R.

Excursion next Tuesday. Tickets good 15 days. Valid on the 6-hour "Buffalo Limited."

Farms and Realty
you'll find on the realty page today.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. the Kind You Have Always Bought

PLANS ARE READY FOR NEW CHURCH

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Congregation to Erect $80,000 Structure in East End.

CHANGES ITS NAME OFTEN

Plans are under consideration by the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church to erect a new church on its property at Murray and Forbes street and bids for the new edifice are soon to be asked for, with a view of starting work early in the fall. According to the present plans the structure will cost, approximately, $80,000, and is to be of English church architectural type and built of rubellite stone, which is deep red in color. The present plans permit of a seating capacity of 1,000 in the main auditorium, while the present intention is to keep the Sunday school room separate from the auditorium, and not joinable, as in most of the newer churches.

The congregation recently sold its property on Fifth avenue for $150,000, but previously had purchased a large tract of ground on Forbes and Murray streets. This property has a frontage of 300 feet on Forbes street and runs back a full block on Murray street to Marlborough street. A large residence stands upon the property, while the congregation has erected a temporary concrete structure for worship. With the $150,000 proceeds from the old church the congregation will be able to pay for the Forbes street property in full and still have sufficient left to erect the new church. It is proposed to erect a parsonage on the property. These two buildings will consume but a small fraction of the property and will be erected on the Forbes and Murray street corner of the frontage. The congregation will then sell the major portion of the remaining property in parcels or as a whole at such time when offers seem reasonable and fair.

With the selling of the Fifth avenue property the congregation made application for a new charter in order that the name of the church might be changed from Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church to Asbury Methodist Episcopal church. The congregation has changed its name often. It was organized as Asbury chapel mission in 1833, when the congregation worshiped in Liberty street. It became Asbury church in 1841, and located in Townsend street. In 1858 the Fifth avenue property was purchased for $5,000, the avenue then being known as Pennsylvania avenue, and the congregation changed its name to the Pennsylvania Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Ralph Johnson, a trustee of the church and a bricklayer, built the church. Pennsylvania avenue was later changed to Fifth avenue, and the congregation again changed its name in accord with the avenue.

The present pastor, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Wood, leaves this week for an eight weeks' European tour as the guest of H. J. Heinz. Dr. Wood and Mr. Heinz have been staunch friends for many years, and the friendship has been further cemented by the fact that both observe their birthdays on the same day, October 11.

HOLD UNION MEETING.

Derry Sends Large Delegation to Latrobe Gathering of Total Abstinence Societies.

The Holy Family Total Abstinence societies of Latrobe held a union meeting yesterday afternoon in Rodgers hall in that town. There was a lage turnout of the people of Latrobe and under the leadership of Edward O'Brien over 100 members of the St. Joseph's men and women's societies of Derry came over in special cars to return a visit Latrobe had recently made.

E. S. Dalton, president of the Latrobe society, presided and the principal address was made by Charles D. McShane of Pittsburgh. He spoke on what a temperance society and its members should be and talked very plainly. Brief remarks were also made by Edward O'Brien, James Connolly, W. S. Murphy and Daniel Kist of Derry; A. B. Floyd of Irwin, and C. C. McFayden of Latrobe.

Special Mid-Summer Clearance Sale of PIANOS and ORGANS

We are offering all slightly used Pianos and all second hand Organs at greatly reduced prices.

Upright Pianos $85 to $200
Used Organs $15 to $50
Square Pianos $25 to $75

In all we have about seventy bargain instruments. Some have only been used at concerts. Some rented a few months, others that have been exchanged for our new style instruments. If you are interested in a piano or organ call and see these special offers. We can arrange easy terms.

Organs $3.00 cash and $1.00 per week. Pianos, $10.00 cash and $1.50 per week. Square Pianos $5.00 cash and 75 cents per week.

Chas. M. Stieff,
618 Penn Avenue.
Manufacturer of the
Popular Stieff and Matchless Shaw Pianos

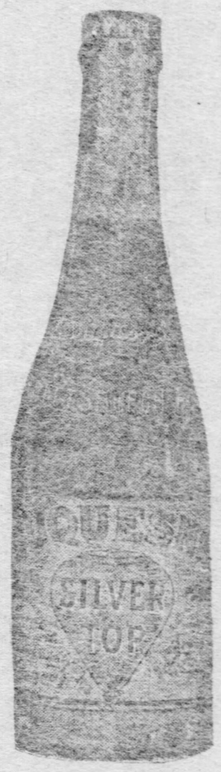
Write for special bargain list. See our Self-Playing Pianos—and the "Yacht" Piano, a very small upright with large, sonorous tone.

DIAMONDS
TERHEYDEN
RELIABLE JEWELER
530 SMITHFIELD ST.
50 YEARS IN ONE LOCATION

MAJOR'S CEMENT
IS THE BEST for Repairing Broken Articles, 15c Major's Leather and Rubber Cement same price.

LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE
(FORMERLY GUSKY'S.)
Largest Co-operative Store in America.
Market St., Fourth and Third Aves.

It has the taste—
the tasty beer for tasty persons.
That's because it's a proper brew.



For that basket picnic, park outing, mountain retreat, fishing camp, automobile run or tour, health-seeking vacation, seashore "week end" let

DUQUESNE SILVER TOP

the new brew of the INDEPENDENT BREWING CO. of Pittsburgh be your constant companion—it will tone you up and add much to your vacation pleasures and enjoyment.

When in Atlantic City get it at the Academy Buffet, New York avenue, near Boardwalk.

INDEPENDENT BREWING COMPANY

SAYS SAMSON'S RIDDLE IS THE RIDDLE OF LIFE

The Rev. C. F. Wishart Declares That Out of the Mouth of Defeat Comes Sweetness.

"Samson's Riddle and the Riddle of Life," was the sermon theme of the Rev. C. F. Wishart in the Eleventh United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, yesterday morning. The pastor took for his text, Judges xiv:14, "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness," and said in part:

The answer to this riddle was found in the lion which had threatened the life of Samson, but which that giant slew by sheer physical prowess. In the mouth of the dead beast a swarm of bees had deposited their honey. Samson had taken this honey and thus, from the very jaws of the enemy which had tried to slay him, he had received nourishment, strength and sweetness.

Is not the riddle of Samson the riddle of life as well? The power and sweetness of our lives come out of the very enemies which threaten to destroy us, but which, by the grace of God, we fight and conquer and destroy. Truest power and beauty of living is not in shelter from our enemies, but in victory over them. From the dangers, the temptations and sorrows that confront us we can win true blessings through valiant struggle and Christ-bought victory.

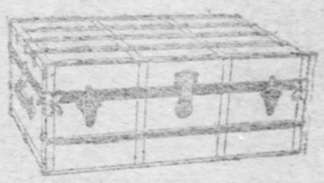
The lions in the way yield life's honey to the strong hand, the courageous heart and the loyal face. A glance at history will show how true is this principle in the lives of nations as well as in the lives of men. There was a time in our country when civil disruption threatened our national life. We met the grim-visaged monster, conquered it, and from its jaws wrung the honey of a free spirit which makes for peace, for liberty and for national unity.

Russia is today at the death grips with bureaucracy above and guardly below. But the hope of the world is that out of the struggle may come the strength and wisdom of a free national life of liberty and equality and justice and mercy. Defeated, she may yet snatch honey from the very jaws of destruction. Japan are hard upon this ursine but misguided people. Let us pray and hope that the power and bravery of a new and better social order may emerge from the struggle and that a hundred million slaves rising against tyranny on the throne and anarchy in the gutter may unveil the eater to bring forth meat and the strong to know the sweetness of the Christ who rules by love.

1¢ A Plate
ICE CREAM
With one quart of milk and a package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder you can make two quarts of the most delicious Ice Cream in 10 minutes.

You need no eggs or flavoring. Four kinds, Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry, and unflavored. 2 Packages 25c at Grocers or by mail—when ordering by mail give name of grocer.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Leroy, N. Y.

STEAMER TRUNKS



$4.00 to $35.
B. B. & B.
(BOYDS)
520 Wood Street, 626 Smithfield St., } Pittsburgh.
109 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FACTORY—32 to 38 Isabella St.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
High Standard of Excellence Maintained. Booklet. Rates, etc. Now Open. Address MORGAN & PARSONS.

COLEMAN HOUSE.
Asbury Park, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK H. CONOVER.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

CAPE MAY, N. J.
Famous for half a century as a seaside resort. More attractive this year than ever. Nearly half a million dollars spent within twelve months for improvements. From Portland to the Golden Gate its hotels are renowned for their comfort and hospitality. Safest of bathing on the most perfect beaches. Five miles of boardwalk and pavilion.

ELBERON—Terms reasonable. Opposite Congress Hall. J. R. WILSON & SON.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J.

HOTEL BALDWIN—Under management of owner. Estate of Chas. T. Parry. The largest and most modern hotel in Beach Haven and the only one having unobstructed view of both ocean and bay. Rooms with private baths, electric lights, best service. Send for booklet. Beach Haven is unequaled for fishing, sailing and bathing.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator; hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath. Cottage annex. Now open.
A. C. and S. H. LEITCHWORTH.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

United States Hotel
One block from Ocean. Cuisine Excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Prop.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

MT. CLEMENS
FAMOUS MINERAL SPRINGS FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES.
These waters are unrivaled in the world. Delightfully located 20 miles from Detroit. Illustrated booklet on Mt. Clemens free. Address P. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

TOURS.

Before You Go Abroad
Consult this bank about
Steamship Passage
Letters of Credit
Travelers' Cheques
Foreign Department open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays until 9 p. m.
All Languages Spoken.
The Union Savings Bank,
Frick Building.

SUMMER VACATIONS
An Ocean Voyage to a Foreign Land
GO TO BERMUDA
by the new twin-screw Steamship Bermudian in forty-five hours from New York. Temperature cooler than at the Middle Atlantic coast resorts. For health or scenery and perfection of climate this trip is unsurpassed. Good fishing, sea bathing, sailing and bicycling. Princess Hotel open. For illustrated pamphlets and rates, address A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., 39 Broadway, New York. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada, or T. J. McCormick, 500 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER TRIPS
FOR VACATIONS.
Raymond & Whitcomb Company.
Park Bldg., Second Floor.

SUMMER HOTELS AND RESORTS RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TOURS

Hotel & Resort Information

THE Gazette will keep constantly on hand a large supply of literature concerning hotels and resorts advertised in its columns; also time cards, special rates and other printed matter of interest to resorters.

Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Pittsburgh, rates and transportation will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating as fully as possible location and nature of resort about which information is desired.

Address:

Gazette's Hotel & Resort Information Bureau.

ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST NOTABLE ADDITION TO ITS FAMOUS HOTELS.
HOTEL PRINCESS
(Built of Stone, Brick and Iron.)
South Carolina ave., near the beach; the very center of all amusements and within a few yards of the piers and bathing grounds. Capacity 400. The PRINCESS has every appointment known in modern hotel equipment, together with inviting comfort of the highest degree. The rooms are single and en suite with private baths. Elevator service; spacious porches; orchestra, etc. Cuisine and service of the finest order. Special July season and family rates. Write for terms and illustrated booklet.
WALTER R. NELSON, Manager.
C. E. PRETTYMAN, Owner and Prop.
Trolley at Penn. R. R. station direct to hotel.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST LOCATED.
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach front, with 300 large cool rooms commanding an ocean view. Fresh and sea water in all private and public baths. The most extensive sunrooms of any resort hotel. Orchestra, casino, with tempered sea water swimming pool; bowling alley and other amusements connected with hotel. Special July and season rates. Lyman J. Watrous, Mgr. Chas. B. Prettyman, owner and proprietor.

HOTEL CORNELL
MARYLAND AVE. AND THE BEACH.
ONE BLOCK FROM STEEL PIER.
Splendid ocean front rooms. Brand new in every particular. Excellent family hotel. White service. Capacity 250. Rates $2 to $2.50 daily; $10 to $15 weekly. CAPE SCHULZ.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Virginia Ave., near the Ocean; most popular section. Elegant modern hotel; new throughout. Capacity 400. Fine large rooms, metal beds, private baths, elevator, etc.; 4,000 feet wide cool porches. Orchestra; frequent social features. Superior table. Special terms—$2, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly; $2 up daily. A number of most desirable rooms at the $2 rate during July. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $2.50.
J. F. COPE.

THE FRONTENAC.
A new hotel as good as the best. Kentucky ave., 100 yards from Beach. The center of all attractions. Direct southern exposure. Contains every comfort and convenience. Elevator; baths, etc. Capacity 150. Spacious porches with unobstructed view of ocean. Special July rates for large pleasant rooms and excellent table—$2 to $10 weekly, $1.50 up daily. Saturday to Monday—$2. Booklet.
MRS. H. F. MOYER.

BEST MODERATE PRICED HOTEL.
HOTEL ELBERON
Tennessee ave., near beach. Opposite Catholic Church. Central location, new throughout; extra large rooms, metal beds, private baths. Capacity 400. White service, unsurpassed table; 1,000 feet of porch, windows screened. Booklet. Special $2 to $15 weekly. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

THE IRVINGTON.
On the Beach at Virginia Ave. Overlooking Boardwalk and Steel Pier. No finer location; very center of all attractions. Modern up-to-date hotel. Capacity 300. Elevator, baths, extensive porches, etc. Terms—$8 to $15 weekly; $2 up daily. Also special July and family rate. Table and service a feature. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3.50.
W. F. WATTS.

HOTEL JACKSON—FIREPROOF
On the Beach at Virginia ave. SPECIAL MAY AND JUNE RATES—$10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 daily. 200 ocean view rooms overlooking Boardwalk; private baths, etc. Hotel faced by beautiful lawn. Built of brick, stone and steel. Service and cuisine the best. Booklet. Coach at trains. JOHN CRUSE, Prop.

HOTEL RALEIGH.
Ocean end St. Charles place. (Capacity 400.) A hotel that offers everything high class and modern, with superior cuisine. Elevator, private baths, large porches with ocean view, etc. Special terms. Automobile meets trains. Booklet mailed.
C. C. SHINN.

THE NETHERLAND—New York ave. and the Beach. Near amusements. Unobstructed surroundings; baths; elevator, etc. $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. Coach meets all trains.
IRVIN WELLS.

BERKSHIRE INN.
Ocean end Virginia ave. Open view. $9 to $16 weekly; $2 to $3 daily. Capacity 300; elevator; private baths; long distance 'phones in rooms, etc.
J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

SPENCER HALL—Maryland Ave. and the Beach. Best moderate priced hotel. Baths, steam heat, sun parlor, etc. $2 to $3 daily; $10 to $15 weekly.
SPENCER & RITTER.

CARISSROOKE INN
VENTNOR, Atlantic City's residential suburb. On the Beach. Capacity 300. High class and moderate. C. H. HALL, Mgr., A. C. McCLELLAN & SON, Props.

HOTEL GLENDALE.
St. James Place and Beach. Rooms en suite with baths; elevator from street level; $10 up weekly. Write for booklet. I. F. BURCH.

NEW BERKELEY—Boardwalk and Kentucky ave. Ocean-view rooms. $8 up weekly.
FAIRBANKS & MACKENTHUN, formerly The Rvard.

HOTEL MERVINE.
New York Ave., first house from beach. Rooms en suite with baths; $2 up daily; $9 to $15 weekly. Free bath houses.
K. JOELIS.

BEECHWOOD—Ocean and Kentucky Ave. Center of all attractions. Excellent family hotel with all appointments. Special rates.
W. F. MOONEY.

COULTER HALL—Massachusetts ave. and Beach. All modern appointments; elevator from street level; unobstructed ocean view; $2 to $2.50 daily; $10 to $15 weekly.
S. J. McCLINTOCK.

WALLINGFORD—Pacific and Kentucky Aves., near Beach and Steel Pier. Rooms and amusements; good table and service; $8 to $12 weekly.
W. N. TAGGART.

LA FONTAINE—Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Refined home. Excellent table and appointments. Special rates $8 to $12 weekly.
E. B. PARKER.

SCHAFER—9 So. Pennsylvania ave. Modern; fine location; good table and service; $8 weekly.
LIZZIE SCHAFER of Pittsburgh.

THE FREDONIA, Ocean and Tennessee ave. First-class family hotel. Rooms en suite with private baths. Running water in bedrooms. Send for booklet. C. W. CARMANY.

THE CLIFTON—Cor. Atlantic and Connecticut aves. All conveniences. $1.25 to $2 daily; $7 to $10 weekly. A family house with home comforts. C. A. SHAW.

HOTEL OSBORNE—Arkansas and Pacific aves. Good table, home comforts, same management, elevator; $1.50 daily, $8 weekly. R. J. OSBORNE.

ATLANTIC CITY.

GRAND ATLANTIC
Virginia ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies' Re-fluble Orchestra. Special rates $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Prop.

HOTEL IROQUOIS
South Carolina Ave. and Beach, near Piers. Capacity 400. INVITING RATES $10 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Large porches. Booklet. Orchestra.
W. P. SHAW, Prop'r.
D. P. BARTER, Mgr.

HOTEL AGNEW
NEW OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
WHOLE BLOCK OCEAN FRONT.
Directly on Boardwalk at Boston Ave. Thoroughly rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Hot and cold sea water baths; swimming pool; orchestra. Capacity 600. Rates and booklet upon application. Automobile meets all trains.
S. K. CHAMPION.

HOTEL DENNIS,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Situated directly on the beach front, with an unobstructed ocean view. Hot and cold sea water in private baths. Open the entire year.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

A modern hotel of high class with the greatest degree of elegant and cheery comfort.

THE HOLMHURST
Its location, with open surroundings, Pennsylvania ave., near the ocean, is excellent and its appointments include elevator; baths with suites, annunciators, etc. Always open. Booklet.
HENRY DARNELL.

$2 HOTEL HYGEIA
DAY UP. AMERICAN PLAN. European Plan $1 per day up. Special Weekly rates.
New York and Pacific Avenues.
Open all year. Electric lights. 40 ft. bathing. Mineral baths. Cafe attached. Send for sample menus and booklet. Capacity 200.

HOTEL SHOREHAM.
Virginia Ave., Near the Beach.
Capacity 300; up-to-date hotel, with every modern convenience; surrounded by large open lot; private baths; elevator. 'Phones in rooms; spring rates, $10 to $15 weekly.
W. B. COTTON.

THE SAVOY
Directly on the beach. Hot and cold water in every bedroom. Rooms en suite with sea water baths. Elevator, etc. Capacity 600. Booklet.
S. M. HANLEY.

EARL-MAR HALL
Fireproof. Elegant and modern; directly on the ocean front at Vermont ave. Unobstructed ocean view. Capacity 250. Offers special terms, $10 up weekly. Every modern appointment. Complete system of baths. Theme to rotate suites with baths. Booklet. I. J. BROWN.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
On the Beach at Virginia Ave. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Special rates to July 15th, $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per day; $15, $17.50, $20 and $22.50 per week. Booklet mailed.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

HOTEL KENTUCKY—New, Elegant and Perfect; corner Pacific and Kentucky ave. Enlarged and Improved; modern appointments; private baths; hot and cold sea water; electric lights; elevator. Special rates $10 to $15 weekly. Booklet mailed.
F. A. CHAPMAN.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
Ocean end South Carolina ave. Very close to Boardwalk, piers and all amusements. Capacity 200. Rooms en suite with bath, sun parlor, elevator from street level, etc. Special spring rates. Booklet.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

SCARBOROUGH—Directly on the ave. Unobstructed ocean view; 100 parlor and bedrooms; new throughout; elevator to street level; capacity 400; special rates, $10 up weekly. Send for booklet.
SAVAGE & TAGGART.

HOTEL GLADSTONE.
Directly on the Beach. Unobstructed ocean view from every room. Southern exposure. Cool rooms, with baths, en suite; salt water in all baths, etc. Write for booklet.
N. J. COLLINS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Ocean End Virginia Ave. Modern and excellent. Capacity 300. Best location. Elevator and all appointments. Special rates $10 up weekly. Booklet.
SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

HOTEL CHETWOODE.
Pacific and Illinois ave. Open all year. Heated, modern conveniences, superior table and service; special rates $2 up daily, $10 up weekly.
R. M. DEMPSEY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Directly on the Beach Front. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long distance 'phones in rooms. Orchestra of soloists.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL ARLINGTON—Michigan Ave., and Beach. Capacity 400. Rooms en suite with bath; elevator to street level; steam heat, sun parlor, etc. Always open. Coach meets train. Booklet.
L. K. KUNZ.

HOTEL IMPERIAL.
$2 TO $3 A DAY. $10 TO $20 A WEEK.
Centrally located, close to Boardwalk and Pier, at ocean end of Dorcas ave. Elevator. Capacity 300.
W. CHANDLER STEWART.

THE PENNHURST—Ocean End of Michigan Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Rooms en suite with bath; long distance telephones in rooms; elevator to street level. Booklet mailed.
WM. R. HOOD.

THE CARLTON—Fireproof. On the beach at Chelsea ave.; finest location. Capacity 200. Every appointment; superior table and service. Elevator, private baths, etc. Special June and season rates. Booklet.
CHAS. P. RAZZALL.

HOTEL DE VILLE—Ocean End Kentucky ave. Capacity 300. High-class and modern. Elevator, etc.; private baths; special $10 up weekly; $2 up daily. Booklet.
J. P. GIBERSON.

HOTEL ABBEY—FIREPROOF.
Pacific and Kentucky aves., near beach, open surroundings, capacity 400; elevator, private baths, etc.; large rooms. Special rates $10 up weekly. Booklet.
H. J. OGDMLEY, Manager.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON—Always Open. Virginia ave., at beach. Modern in appointments. Capacity 350. First-class cuisine and service. Special rates. Booklet.
E. E. SWEENEY.

THE NORMANDIE
Formerly the Champlaine. Kentucky ave. at Beach. $3.00 daily; $15 weekly. Capacity 250.
S. L. MURPHY.

THE WILTSHIRE—Virginia ave. and Beach. Open all year. Capacity 250. Long distance 'phones in rooms. Delft cafe. Special rates. Orchestra.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

HOTEL BRADDOCK—New York Ave. and Beach. First-class family house; modern improvements. Excellent table and service. $10 up weekly.
W. L. BRADDOCK.

HOTEL RICHMOND—Ocean front, Kentucky ave. Capacity 200. Elevator, baths, etc. Special rates.
J. D. PEASE.
C. H. PEASE, Manager.

NEW CLARION—Kentucky Ave. and the Beach. Sun parlor; $2 to $14 weekly. Booklet.
S. K. BONIFACE.

THE ARCADIA—18 S. Kentucky ave., near beach. Booklet.
Attached, American and European Plan. Reasonable.
CHARLES HOHNS.

THE COOL COTTAGE—336 Ocean ave., near the beach; $7 to $12; table and service first-class.

STRATH-HAVEN—Ocean end Kentucky ave. Homelike family hotel; $7 to $15 weekly.
BINDER & CO.

ACME—Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Thoroughly Modern. Special moderate rates. Mrs. G. W. Stoddart.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD—Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Elegant rooms; capacity, 200; Spring rates, $2.50, $3 weekly; booklet. B. Walker, mgr.

COLWYN—Michigan Ave., near beach. Home comforts. $1.50 to $2 daily; $7 to $12 weekly.
F. C. Warburton.

THE ROBBINS—S. South Carolina Ave. and Beach. First-class family houses; modern improvements. Excellent table and service. $10 up weekly.
W. L. BRADDOCK.

HOTEL RICHMOND—Ocean front, Kentucky ave. Capacity 200. Elevator, baths, etc. Special rates.
J. D. PEASE.
C. H. PEASE, Manager.

NEW CLARION—Kentucky Ave. and the Beach. Sun parlor; $2 to $14 weekly. Booklet.
S. K. BONIFACE.

THE ARCADIA—18 S. Kentucky ave., near beach. Booklet.
Attached, American and European Plan. Reasonable.
CHARLES HOHNS.

THE COOL COTTAGE—336 Ocean ave., near the beach; $7 to $12; table and service first-class.

STRATH-HAVEN—Ocean end Kentucky ave. Homelike family hotel; $7 to $15 weekly.
BINDER & CO.

ACME—Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Thoroughly Modern. Special moderate rates. Mrs. G. W. Stoddart.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD—Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Elegant rooms; capacity, 200; Spring rates, $2.50, $3 weekly; booklet. B. Walker, mgr.

COLWYN—Michigan Ave., near beach. Home comforts. $1.50 to $2 daily; $7 to $12 weekly.
F. C. Warburton.

THE ROBBINS—S. South Carolina Ave. and Beach. First-class family houses; modern improvements. Excellent table and service. $10 up weekly.
W. L. BRADDOCK.

BEAUMONT—Tennessee ave., near beach. Good table, $6 to $10 weekly.
J. B. CORR.

ATLANTIC CITY.

SEASIDE HOUSE.
Ocean front. Every comfort, including sea water baths; elevator, golf, etc. F. P. COOK & SON, formerly of the Hotel Scarlet.

HALCYON HALL
Maryland Ave. and Beach. New Brick Hotel. Nearly furnished. Rooms en suite, with baths. Rates $8 to $15 weekly. Buffet attached.
H. M. HILLMAN.

LITTLE BRIGHTON HOTEL—So. Carolina Ave. and Beach. Under new management. Rooms en suite with baths. Rates $8 to $15 weekly. Buffet attached.
CHAS. H. ITE.

HOTEL ST. CLARE—Formerly the Colonnade. Arkansas Ave., near Ocean; improved, refurnished, suites with private baths; telephone in rooms; open all year. Booklet.
O. C. MILLER, formerly of the Seabright.

THE STERLING
VIENNA HOTEL.
Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Modern in all appointments. Capacity 300.
L. WAGNER.

GALEN HALL.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Hotel and sanitarium.
Always Open.
F. L. Young, General Manager.

AVON INN—Virginia ave., corner to Beach; capacity 200; modern conveniences, perfect in comfort. Elevator, baths, etc. Table excellent. Special $8 to $15 weekly. Booklet.
H. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HOTEL WORTHINGTON—Parlor and Missouri Aves. Spacious rooms; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; $8 to $15 weekly.
J. B. WORTHINGTON.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place, facing the ocean. Capacity 200. Fresh and sea water baths; sun parlor, etc. Special rates. Booklet.
CHAS. E. WAGNER.

THE CEDARCROFT—S. Carolina Ave., near the Beach. Forty-foot lighted grounds; high grade cuisine and service; $8 to $15 weekly. Modern appointments, booklet.
C. E. VAN FOSSEN.

THE CLARENDON—Virginia Ave. near bench. Steam heat, sun parlor, tiled baths, elevator, etc. Perfect sanitation. $2.50 daily; $15 weekly. Coach meets all trains.
H. M. HILLMAN.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open All Year. European and Am. Plan. Ocean front; running hot and cold sea and fresh water baths; orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

BREVOORT HOTEL—So. So. Carolina Ave., centrally located. Telephone in rooms. Terms reasonable.
MARGARET WALSH.

THE ALVIN—Arkansas and Pacific Aves. 1 min. from Beach and Pier. Plant-class table with plenty on it; $7 to $8 weekly.
M. C. EWERHART.

ROANOKE HOTEL AND ANNEX.
So. 3rd York Ave. Renovated, enlarged, good table, $8 to $12 weekly.
N. A. DILLING.

MILLER COTTAGE—$7 to $8 No. Ocean ave., Electric Lights. $1.50 Daily, $7 weekly.

HOTEL ATGLEN—Michigan Avenue, near Beach. First-class family house, $6 to $10 weekly. Booklet.
J. D. REED.

THE LOCKHART—St. James Pl., 5th center of all attractions; house from beach; service and cuisine first-class. $8 to $15 weekly.
J. P. SIBERSON.

HOTEL BREXTON,
South Michigan Ave., near Beach. Moderate rates; elevator.
J. A. MYERS.

THE MEYERDALE—So. So. Carolina Ave., Ocean front; newly fitted; all conveniences, $8 up weekly.
J. F. SMITH.

HOTEL COLUMBIA.
Directly on the Ocean Front.

AMPERSAND, N. Y.

THE ADIRONDACKS
Hotel AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Polo, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. E. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. office, 160 Fourth Avenue.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH-CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis.....July 12|St. Paul.....Aug. 5
Philadelphia.....July 19|New York.....Aug. 12
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Noordland

SPECIAL BUSINESS SECTION

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905. TWELVE PAGES.

SPECIAL BUSINESS SECTION

DESPITE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION PITTSBURGHERS ALL KNOW THE CITY'S GREATNESS

World at Large Recognizes the Greater City as One Immense District of Manufacturing Plants and Towns.

DEVELOPMENT OF YEAR PAST

Neither Pittsburghers nor the world at large confines this great city to its corporate limits. The world has come to know of Pittsburgh as a district, not as a city. That district is indefinitely proscribed, but includes something or all of the manufacturing, joining and commercial life of Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburghers are not so extensive in their views as those not residents of the city, but, despite the opinion of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and the opposition of those who cannot see their own immediate benefit in the greater city as an actuality, they have come to look upon all Allegheny county as Pittsburgh. Allegheny is never considered and seldom mentioned as a separate municipality. It is simply the bedroom of its big neighbor across the river.

The population of Pittsburgh, counting in that of Allegheny, is now about 500,000. The census of 1900 gave Pittsburgh 321,666 and Allegheny 129,896, a total of 451,562. It is certainly no exaggeration to say the population of the two has been increased by 50,000 since those figures were obtained.

This census put Pittsburgh in the 11th place among the leading American cities, giving Cincinnati a close race for the 10th position. If Allegheny had been annexed prior to the census it would have placed Pittsburgh in the sixth place and ahead of Cincinnati, San Francisco, Buffalo and Cleveland, all of which cities it leads in activity, business and commercial liveliness. In area the combined cities would be greater than Berlin, Paris or Baltimore. Pittsburgh has an area of 27.6 square miles and Allegheny an area of 7.8, a total of 35.2 square miles for the combined cities.

Always an Important Point.

Pittsburgh has always been an important point. The early explorers of America recognized this and the French established a fort here as one of the first of their chains of trading posts. The commercial and strategic importance of the post was recognized by the English and in the French and Indian war the English made valiant attempts to capture the little log fort at the forks of the Ohio. George Washington, sent on a mission to the fort during the disputes preliminary to that war between the Anglo-Saxon and the Gaul, reported that the place was admirably situated and bound to become of great military and commercial value. He advocated its reduction or capture by the English and the spot became known as the "Gateway to the West."

Those were the days when the eye of man had not seen and his brain had not conceived the steamboat or the steam locomotive. The site of Pittsburgh was looked upon as practically the outpost of possible development. The batteau and flatboat was expected to carry civilization beyond this point and carry on its commerce, but no man dreamed of great cities being built beyond that line. As a military point of importance no person thinks of Pittsburgh now. Even the wisdom of the United States congress has seen fit to remove from this city its great arsenal. To an invading army there could be nothing more attractive in Pittsburgh today than the possession of great mills which could turn out hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies in the shape of steel rails, plates and whatever might be needed by an army to conduct operations along the railway line or in the building of ships. But as a military post its glory has gone and given way to the greater and more glorious reputation gained in the pursuits of peace.

Early Trade in Whisky.

Pittsburgh's earliest trade was in the barter of whisky for pelts, salt and other commodities needed more by the first settlers than the whisky. There were few roads in those days and there was no way of getting grain to market as grain. This was before the "Whisky Insurrection." Every farmer had his own little distillery, where he made an honest brand of liquor that was only a trifle more aggravating than spring water. This liquor was brought to the trading post at Pittsburgh and exchanged with the Indians for the skins of the game they had killed or trapped or with the traders from the east for the stores of salt and goods they had brought over the mountains. This trade amounted to considerable and it was early seen that Pittsburgh was destined to become a great trading post. No one dreamed of manufacturing in those days, as the organization of industry had not yet taken place. The individual tradesman kept his own little shop, where he manufactured goods for the use of his immediate neighbors, and usually exchanged them for goods they produced. There was little cash afloat.

With the introduction of the steam engine and its application to manufacturing, with the current organization of industry, Pittsburgh at once became an important manufacturing point. Before this many little blast furnaces had been established in this vicinity, the iron ore being taken from the hill against which the furnace was usually built, the limestone being found nearby, and the fuel used being charcoal produced in the woods which surrounded every furnace. These little furnaces had a capacity of about 500 to 1,000 pounds of metal a day. This was cast into Dutch ovens and other cooking utensils for the early settlers. The blacksmith worked it up by hand labor into various tools. But the application of the steam engine changed this. Early in the nineteenth century steam was introduced to Pittsburgh. Robert Fulton and Nicholas Roosevelt came a year or two later to build steamboats here and they installed a machine shop for the building of their own steamboat engines. The first rolling mill in America was established here a few years later. It was operated by engines of 250-horse power. That was the beginning of the manufacturing life of Pittsburgh.

How Growth Was Effected.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," so our old copybooks used to tell us, and from this little acorn has grown Pittsburgh's mighty mills and factories, which supply the nations of the world. The predictions of the early visitors that it would be an important point has been borne out more fully than they could have dreamed of. One gentleman visited the city during its early days and wrote in his diary: "I do not think it will ever amount to much." He is dead. Pittsburghers are too busy turning out hundreds of thousands of tons of manufactured articles every year to remember his name if it were told to them. But the present city is a most enduring monument to the fact that he was a miserably poor prophet. Let him rest in peace.

There is no more wonderful city in the world to the tourist than Pittsburgh, but it is only of recent years that it has come into favor with this class. The fame of Pittsburgh as a smoky city, where the sun never shines, has spread around the world until the world imagines Pittsburgh as Willard Glazier first described it: "Hell with the lid off." He journeyed here and looked down upon Pittsburgh at night from the top of Mt. Washington and witnessed the fires from numerous mill stacks, which were far more numerous in those days than they are now, the great mills having been concentrated at points farther up the rivers and the old sites having given way to railroad yards. There is plenty of fire to be seen at nights yet but it is not so thrilling in that feature as when Glazier so aptly described it.

Pittsburgh today consists of the main city, that portion which clusters down about the Point and spreads out over the East Liberty valley, and a great arm, thrown up the Monongahela river for a distance of 30 miles. Up that river is the great Carnegie works, the Pittsburgh steel foundries the American Ax and Tool company, the Page Woven Wire Fence company, the American Steel and Wire company, the American Sheet and Tin Plate company and a great host of manufacturing establishments which few men could call by name offhand.

Big Increase in Investments.

Some idea of the wonderful development which has come to Pittsburgh in the past 10 or 15 years may be gained when it is known that fully $50,000,000 in actual cash has been invested in this district in the purchase of sites, building of plants and improvement of old manufacturing establishments. The great manufacturing concerns are averse to giving out more than general figures on this subject, but the amount is known to be at least that figure and probably more. In the past decade great cities have grown out of the river bottom cornfields, each based on the solid foundation of some mammoth manufacturing plant. Among these cities are Glassport, Clairton, Monessen, West Homestead, Rankin and several other towns which are almost unknown, even here in Western Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh. The identity of all these towns is lost in the reputation of their metropolis. Pittsburgh is the location of the offices of most of these great manufacturing companies. The coal companies transact their business from this city. Consequently Pittsburgh has come to be looked upon as the center of this great mass of industrial nerves.

Pittsburghers are proud of their city and will accept what is told them, believing that there is nothing too good for the place which is home to them. There have been complaints that it is not so beautiful as some other cities, that there is not the opportunity for recreation here that is afforded elsewhere. Even this a real loyal Pittsburgher will dispute. He will point out the fact that no victim of wanderlust who ever leaves the city at the head of the Ohio fails to come back. "If a man can't make a living in Pittsburgh, he'll starve to death anywhere else in the world," is a common saying among men who have roamed the country over.

But while Pittsburghers believe what is told them of their city, the outsider is the difficult one to convince. If you tell a man from New York, London or Liverpool that Pittsburgh has one of the finest harbors in the world, that she ships more freight than any of the great maritime cities of the world, that it requires more than two million cars to move this freight every year and that other millions of tons are handled by water in a very short season of navigation, it will be scarcely believed. Even when the figures are shown it is inconceivable. It requires a personal investigation and sightseeing tour on the part of the stranger to convince him. But none has ever gone away unconvinced after once being shown through the great manufacturing establishments of Greater Pittsburgh.

Immense Railroad Traffic.

To carry the traffic going into and coming out of Pittsburgh during the past year, required 2,650,000 railroad cars. It amounted to about 80,000,000 tons. In addition to this some 10,000,000 tons of freight was moved by river, making a total tonnage of 90,000,000 tons, a figure which simply takes the breath away from strangers. This is immeasurably the largest freight tonnage of any district in the world.

The railroad facilities of Pittsburgh have been and are entirely inadequate to the transportation of this immense amount of freight. Serious blockades occur every year which prove more or less disastrous to business interests. It is almost impossible at times to get freight hauled into or out of the city, as the railroad lines are simply paralyzed with the surplus of business. Manufacturing establishments and blast furnaces have been compelled to shut down for weeks at a time because of inability to secure fuel with which to continue operations, while the manufactured product has piled up around mill yards, awaiting the time when the railroad companies could furnish cars for its transportation. So serious has this trouble become that it has been made the matter of special inquiry by the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce and by the United States department of commerce and labor. The situation is now being relieved by the railroad companies themselves, but Pittsburgh will be handicapped until such time as the United States congress provides a substantial system of all the year around navigation on the Ohio river. This will bring relief in the shipment of iron and steel products to the south and west and for foreign shipment.

Increased Shipping Facilities.

One of the notable means of relief which has come to the freight situation the past year has been the entrance of the Wabash system into the city. At an expense of several millions of dollars this railway system has built its tracks into Pittsburgh, tunneling through Mount Washington, and bridging the Monongahela river to the new passenger and freight station at Liberty avenue and Ferry streets. This building is one of the most imposing in the city, and one of the finest railway stations in the country. The road is not yet in condition for handling freight, but will be within a couple of months. In addition to this the system is building an elevated track into the South Side mill district, which will do much to relieve the condition of affairs on that side of the river, as it will tap all of the great manufacturing plants on that side of the Monongahela.

The Pennsylvania has also done much to bring about relief during the past year or two. Two of the most notable works are the elevation of the tracks through Allegheny and the construction of the Brilliant cutoff. Mr. George H. Anderson, superintendent of the chamber of commerce, in his report for the year just ended, gives some interesting figures on this matter, which are here given in full:

"The Pennsylvania lines east and west in the Pittsburgh district have a daily interchange of cars of about 5,000 and a daily delivery to local industries of about 2,500, making a total of about 7,500 cars handled daily throughout the year. When it is considered that 48 hours are allowed for loading and 48 hours for unloading cars, it is obvious that a great number of cars must be in the district at all times. The necessity for moving these cars rapidly has resulted in the development of the improvements outlined below.

"Local freight yards at Brushton, now being arranged so as to be able to receive and classify for local distribution, freight from the east, west, north and south.

"Brinton 'U.' This work is designed to facilitate the movement of freight from the South Side and Connellsville coke regions to the points reached by the Brilliant branch and to the local yards at Brushton.

"Pitcairn yard. Total capacity, 4,900 cars, including those held for repairs, awaiting orders by consignee, etc. This yard is used to receive freight from the east and west and make the proper classifications of it. The 'live cars,' including the cars from the transfer house and cars repaired at the shops, are cleaned up about every 18 hours.

The Brilliant Cut-off.

"Brilliant branch, recently put in operation. This is a four-track railroad, connecting the Pittsburgh divisions of the P., & A. V. division and the West Penn. It was necessitated in order to take freight away from the Union station route, thus making it free for passenger movement and to allow a free freight movement between Union station and the B. & A. V. division and leave them free for better mill service. In moving freight it serves as a route from the South Side district, the Connellsville coke region, industries and operations located east of Pitcairn, on the main line of the P. R. R. to western, New York and Canadian points, also to local industries. In addition it forms an alternate route for east and westbound through movement.

"Coleman yard. Capacity, 600 cars, emptied about every 12 hours.

"Herrs island, lately completed, taking the place of the old East Liberty stock yards. About 250 cars of stock are handled and fed and watered here daily.

"Grade changes through Allegheny, eliminating grade crossings at Liberty and Penn avenues in Pittsburgh and all grade crossings in Allegheny.

"East leg of 'Y' at Ohio connecting bridge.

"Ohio connecting junction at Verner.

"Conway yard, capacity 11,000 cars. Emptied about every 19 hours.

"Duffs branch, Scully yard, capacity 1,700 cars, Rossiyn connection and second tracks on P., C. & Y. railway.

"Third and fourth tracks, Sheraden to Birmingham.

"Monongahela river bridge.

"Improvements on the South Side between Birmingham and Thomson.

"Double-tracking at Port Perry bridge."

This list of work carried on by the Pennsylvania system alone for the better handling of the freight of Pittsburgh will give some idea of what the greatest railway system in the world thinks of the importance of Pittsburgh as a freight receiving and delivering point. The total cost of these improvements, including the erection of the new Union station, is about $31,000,000.

The Liberty Avenue Improvement.

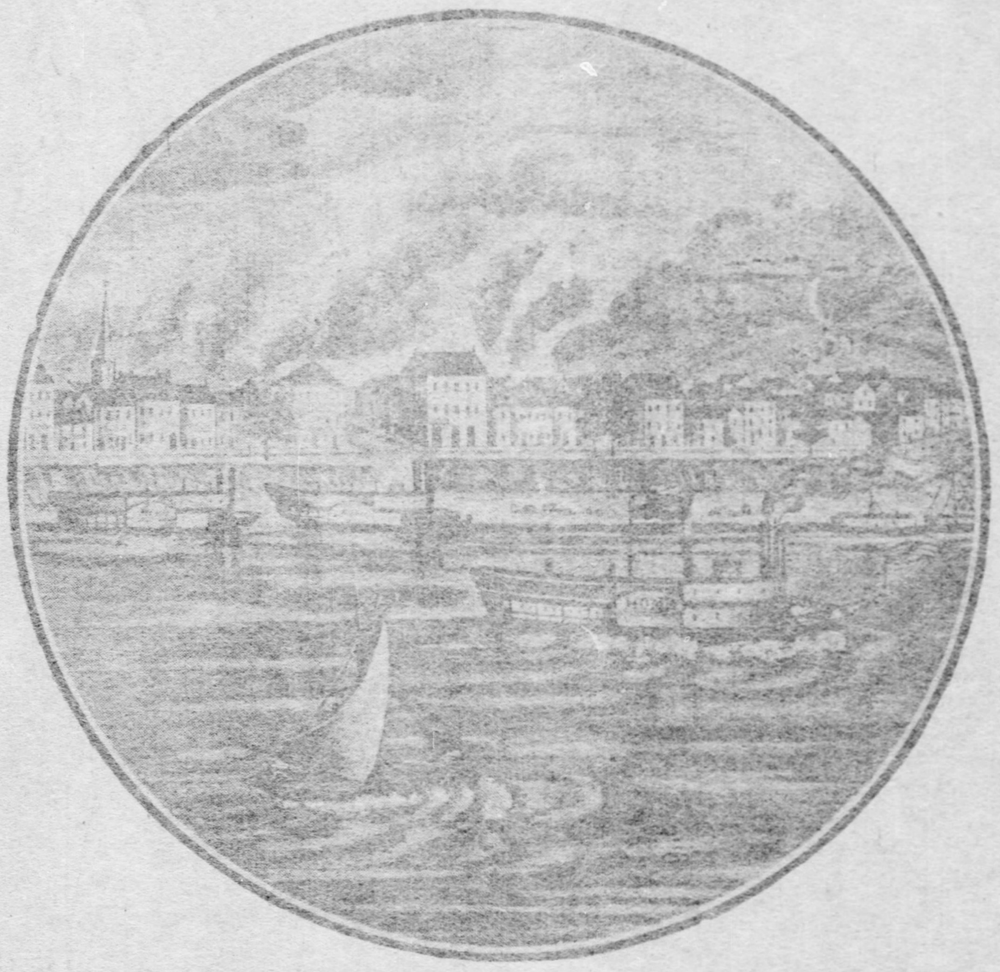
But to Pittsburghers themselves, the greatest improvement undertaken by the Pennsylvania lines and one not included in the above list, is the removal of the tracks from Liberty avenue by the building of the elevated structure in Duquesne way. Liberty avenue is naturally the finest street in Pittsburgh. It is wide, level and straight. For years it has been held back by a single track running down the center of the street from the Union station to the Pennsylvania freight depot at the Point. By October 1 it is promised this track will be taken up. The street will at once be repaved with asphalt and it will take its proper place among the great thoroughfares of Pittsburgh. To the business men in the downtown district, and especially to those in Liberty avenue, no improvement that has been made in Pittsburgh in many years is of so great importance. Beside it the cutting down of the hump is only a secondary consideration.

Pittsburgh has only commenced its growth. There is no contention but that the improvements which have already been made by the railway companies have followed demands and are not leading them. Even now the capacity of the roads is taxed to handle the business. In a few more years it will be strained beyond its limits. An improved Ohio and the Lake Erie and Pittsburgh ship canal are the improvements now being asked by the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh. Both are under way. When they are completed Pittsburgh will be able to handle its increasing tonnage for a century or two to come and there will be no more freight blockades to cripple the business of the whole country, for that is what the troubles here in Pittsburgh have effected in the past. Pittsburgh is only stretching herself now. She has not yet fully exerted her strength.

Every normal year marks an upward stride in the district's growth and figures gathered one year are likely to be outdone the next. The depression of 1903-04 offers an exception to this statement, but the present year is making inroads upon records which were but a few years ago considered unattainable.

Perhaps the fact that is least well known among those acquainted with the district is that it is becoming more and more a region of diversified business. Iron and steel are the first thought when the city's name is mentioned, and while it is true that these great staples form the city's principal source of activity they are far from being the only ones.

THE PITTSBURGH WHARF 80 YEARS AGO



The Picture Above Is Reproduced from a Plate of a Set of Dishes Owned by an Old Pittsburgh Family. It Is Said to Represent the Monongahela Wharf in 1825.

The cruder forms of iron and steel were once the final ones produced here with the bulk of the output, but of recent years there has been created a growing business in many forms of steel in its final use. The most delicate, as well as the most massive, of tools and machines are made here and sent out in the world for completely finished products. The manufacture of engines, of electrical goods and apparatus, of ordnance for the armies and navies, of articles of many kinds into which metals, whether iron, steel, brass, bronze or copper enter, has grown to an importance which is astonishing and a size which is crowding the river banks for room for more growth.

Leads World in Many Lines.

The list of articles aside from iron and steel, coal and coke, in which Pittsburgh holds a world-famous position needs only to be mentioned to show how true is the statement that she is a city of diversified enterprise. Oil is still distinctively Pittsburgh's for here the industry centered its youth and here it centers today, even if the wells are in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas or Louisiana, for it is Pittsburgh wealth and experience that must go forward to develop them. Even if the days of a great oil strike every few hours are now past, there is still left an oil production of 30,000,000 barrels annually in the Pittsburgh district, about one-half of the total in the United States and one-fourth of the world's total.

The air brake, electrical apparatus and machinery, gas and steam engines and railway signaling and yard devices, are but a part of the industries by which the name of George Westinghouse has been linked to Pittsburgh.

The extent of the natural gas business here is shown by the fact that 30,000,000 cubic feet are consumed daily by 130,000 families in this district, the output of 2,000 wells being taken. The pipe lines total 4,000 miles in length and 500 new wells are drilled yearly to keep up the supply.

Home of the Modern Railroad.

With all this activity here railroads became from their first development a Pittsburgh problem, and such they remain today. It was natural that the city itself should solve the transportation question of how best to handle its characteristic products. The huge freight locomotive and the steel cars are both of Pittsburgh parentage. For years the old Pittsburgh locomotive works, now a part of the American Locomotive Company, held the record for powerful locomotive construction, and the railroad world marveled at the performance on the Bessemer railroad. The steel car showed the railroads the method for safe and economical transport of the great tonnage here, and their adoption has become universal where such traffic is to be carried. The way to greater safety in passenger transportation is being pointed out now by a Pittsburgh company, with steel baggage and postal cars already in successful use and steel coaches only a question of a little time. The solid forged wheel, brought out by the same genius whose name is linked with the steel car, is offering another means of increasing safety. The air brake, the railway signaling devices and other Westinghouse contributions to railway practice have already been mentioned. The automatic car coupler is another huge gift of Pittsburgh to the railroads.

The value of railway appliances manufactured in the Pittsburgh district yearly is so far up in the score of millions that it is hard to realize. Directly and indirectly about 50,000 men are employed here in this one series of allied industries.

Home of American Glass.

The American glass industry looks to Pittsburgh as its home. Even if the cheap natural gas of Indiana did attract many local glass interests there for a few years, the growth of the industries here has more than made up for the loss. With an estimated value of $51,000,000 for the entire glass output of the United States in the big year, 1902, Pittsburgh produced upward of $14,000,000 worth. This includes all kinds of glass, whether plate, window, tableware, bottles, tumblers or chimneys.

Fireproofing material, with a total output valued at $15,000,000; underground cables selling for $12,000,000 yearly; 200,000 of the country's 250,000 daily production of the finest grade of silica brick; an annual output of 5,000,000 of manufactured copper; the largest cork manufacturing plants in the world; the largest pickling and preserving industry in the world, and many other features of local industry might be mentioned.

In all the Pittsburgh district includes over 5,000 manufacturing establishments. The number of employes will average 250,000. The value of the product has been placed at $425,000,000 annually and the invested capital at $2,000,000,000.

BIG JOB TO MOVE NEWSPAPER PLANT

John S. Ritenour Tells of the Work Involved in Transferring The Gazette.

WAS DONE OVER ONE NIGHT

John S. Ritenour, editor of the Weekly Genius of Uniontown, printed the following recently:

The Pittsburgh Gazette Company recently accomplished a feat whose magnitude can only be appreciated by those familiar with the business of printing a daily newspaper. On a recent Saturday it published the Chronicle Telegraph in the just-abandoned quarters on Oliver avenue. Then it moved part of its machinery, linotypes, presses, etc., to the new building at the corner of Wood street and Oliver avenue. With the remainder it printed the Sunday morning Gazette in the old offices. Then the balance of the machinery was taken to the new place, from which Monday morning's paper was issued. And all this was done as though it were the most ordinary thing in the world. Almost the entire plant of a great daily picked up and set down again in a new spot inside of 24 hours, unknown to any except those who did the work, and without any blowing about it! If Aladdin could have been present to see the flitting he would have at once hocked his magic ring for the price of an eye-opener.

"The new establishment of The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph is one of the completest newspaper offices in the world. It does not lack a single essential or convenient accessory. Money has not been spared in the assembly of an equipment that is absolutely unsurpassed. And it has all been well invested. The future of The Gazette, as of all the other Pittsburgh papers, is assured. A lucrative field lies right at their doors and the owners of The Gazette are sagacious and enterprising in providing for the scope of their work so as to meet the ever-increasing demands of this constantly growing section.

"It is not more than three years since The Gazette moved to Virgin alley, now Oliver avenue, where a complete equipment had been set up in a new building at a cost, including machinery, of what should say, not less than $50,000. When everything was ready for an 'opening,' thousands of the paper's friends being invited to inspect the new structure and equipment and note how complete and befitting it all was. And thousands were there.

"Now all this has been discarded. The elaborately constructed edifice has been razed to make room for the transformation of Virgin alley (the Tin Pot Alley of Eugene O'Neill, as named by him) into Oliver avenue, destined to become one of the chief thoroughfares of the lower city, as Diamond alley has already become.

"The enforced mutations of the Gazette are but reproductions of many similar instances in the wakeful and wonderful city of Pittsburgh, where the restless, ambitious spirit of change, of progress, of improvement stirs, enterprising men to strenuous action for the best that is to be had in the varied forms of life in that pushful community.

"A visit now to the press room and mailing room of The Gazette, with its marvelous printing machines and labor-saving devices, vividly impresses one with the extraordinary character of the improvements in such machinery during the last 30 years. When the writer took a desk on The Gazette as a reporter in the spring of 1875—after a delightful 9-months' trying out service on the Leader, under the watchful and kindly guidance of that admirable man, the late Col. John I. Nevin—the then four-page Gazette was printed on a double cylinder press at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, the press being of but little greater capacity than the one now used for printing the Evening Genius, while the press room was not even so large.

"This press was used until Mr. Reed bought the Commercial in 1877 and moved to Fifth avenue, opposite where the Press is now. Soon thereafter he put in a Scott web press. But even the mechanical equipment of only 15 years ago, adequate as it was thought to be, was paltry indeed when compared with the opulent press room conditions of The Gazette at present.

"The Gazette has always been a profitable enterprise, but it never broke away from certain well-understood and needless limitations, which greatly restricted the scope of its operations, until it passed into the control of the present energetic management, which has wisely conducted it along lines of ever broadening liberality."

SUNDAY GAZETTE KEEPS UP ITS ENVIABLE RECORD

Offerings for Yesterday Covered Wonderful Range and No Happening of Importance Overlooked.

The Gazette of yesterday was but a continuation of the good things which had gone before. The same careful attention was paid to every department which has served to place The Gazette among the foremost and peerless journals of the country. The fiction was carefully selected; the features bore evidence of the most assiduous attention, and the news columns, as usual, covered everything that happened in the universe. The people have come to look for their Gazette as one of the pleasant diversions of a Sunday. Relaxation from the toils of the week is rendered doubly pleasant when every anticipation has been gratified. And The Gazette of yesterday certainly went into every field for the tid-bits which tickle the literary palate and those substantial morsels without which the meal is incomplete. Special articles on Japan, a tale of the spread of Mormonism, one on the new speaker of the house of commons, another of Gen. A. R. McClure's best efforts, and an interview with Secretary George B. Cortelyou to name some of the heavy weights of yesterday, while, when seasoned by the timely little topics in lighter vein, make up a most appetizing relish.

Baron Komura, Japan's peace plenipotentiary, sailed for America. Europe's comment on Elihu Root's appointment as secretary of state was uniformly congratulatory. The boat transfer of the remains of John Paul Jones to the Brooklyn at Cherbourg was made and the squadron started for New York. The mutinous Russian battleship, Kniaz Potemkine, has been surrendered by the crew to the Roumanian government, and the sailors will be escorted to the frontier and given their freedom. The seizure of the island of Sakhalin is an important card in Japan's diplomatic contest at Washington.

Fifty persons were stunned by a lightning bolt and two are likely to die. A Kentucky circuit judge declared he would try Caleb Powers notwithstanding the United States court's mandate that the case should be heard by a federal court. Lawson addressed the Kansas Chautauqua on "Frenzied Finance," and advised the people how to get even with the system. New York brokers are implicated in the Cotton Report scandal. Dr. Brooks, ex-superintendent of schools at Philadelphia, charged with embezzlement, is under arrest at Liverpool, Eng. Mayor Weaver's attorneys dismissed the advisability of pressing suits against Hill and Craven. Monessen has two chiefs of police as the result of a row between the mayor and council.

Indications are that the Duquesne pirate tale would still be a grewsome one. Harry Graney, the negro burglar, was sentenced to the penitentiary for 11 years, to be followed by a workhouse sentence. Another dispute in striking testimony in the Ruff case was submitted to Judge Buffington. Monongahela Water Company will ask $1,400,000 for its property and franchises. Homestead frenzied finance the scene of much activity. John H. Larkin drops the role of scuttler and goes along. H. C. Frick gave $100,000 to complete the $1,000,000 endowment of the American Academy of Arts at Rome. Citizens meeting leaders are now holding their conferences at the city poor farm. Clarence Riddle, office boy at the Baltimore & Ohio superintendent's office, arrested for taking and selling passes.

The Pittsburgh and Chicago teams split even in a double-header. The Brighton handicap was won by Artful. Miss Sutton, the California girl, won the tennis championship of England, defeating the English champion by sensational passing.

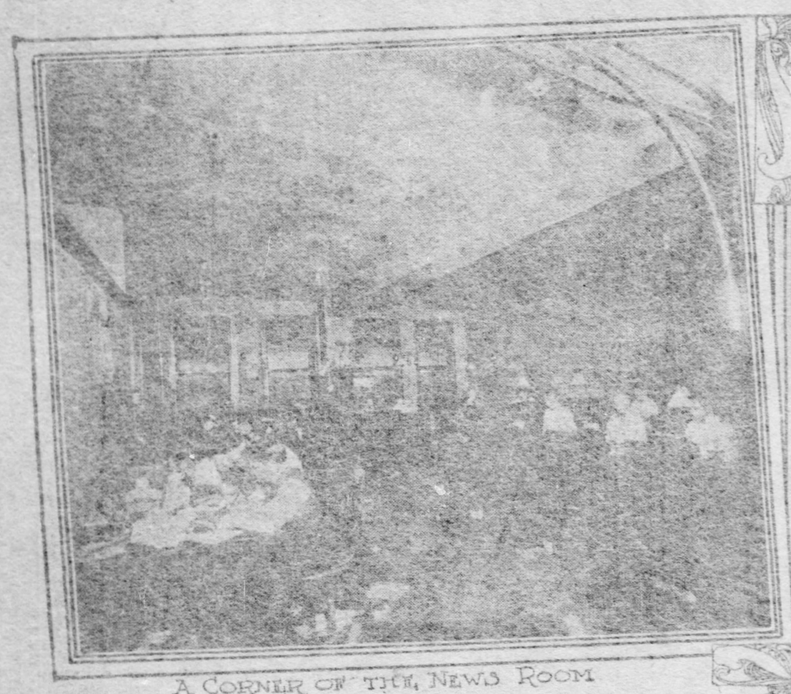
New York stocks less active and prices reacted slightly, but the market closed firm. Weekly bank statement unfavorable, the decrease in cash reserves amounting to $5,624,000. Wheat dropped one cent.

PITTSBURGH'S COMING RETAIL BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE

View Along Liberty Avenue From Ferry Street East.

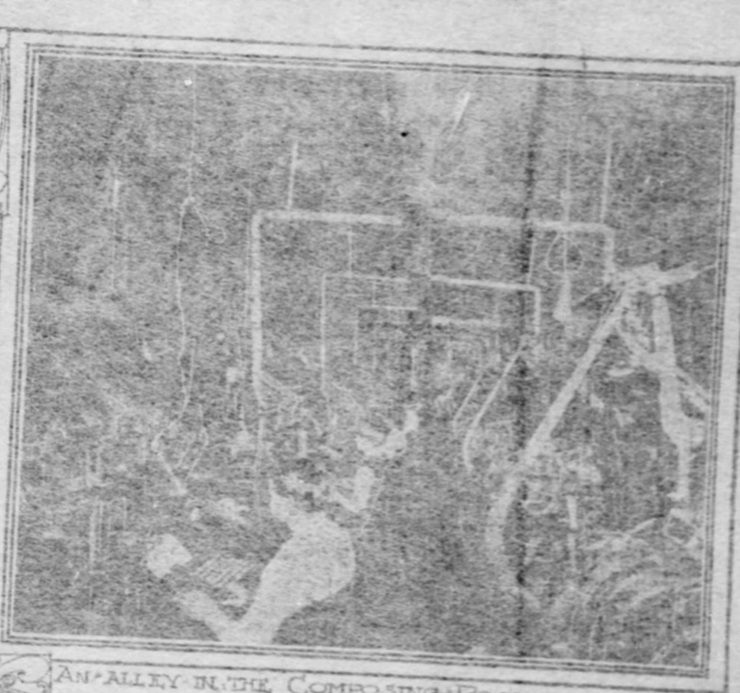
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that by October 1 it will have completed its elevated freight track along Duquesne way and will then lift the tracks from Liberty avenue and repave that broad highway. As soon as this is done it is quite likely that the street will be transformed into the leading retail thoroughfare in the city. Wider than any other downtown street for many blocks it will be admirably suited to the purpose. Owners of realty along the street are waiting for the change to be made and it is quite likely that by next spring many new building projects will be under way.

NEW HOME OF THE GAZETTE A MODEL BUILDING



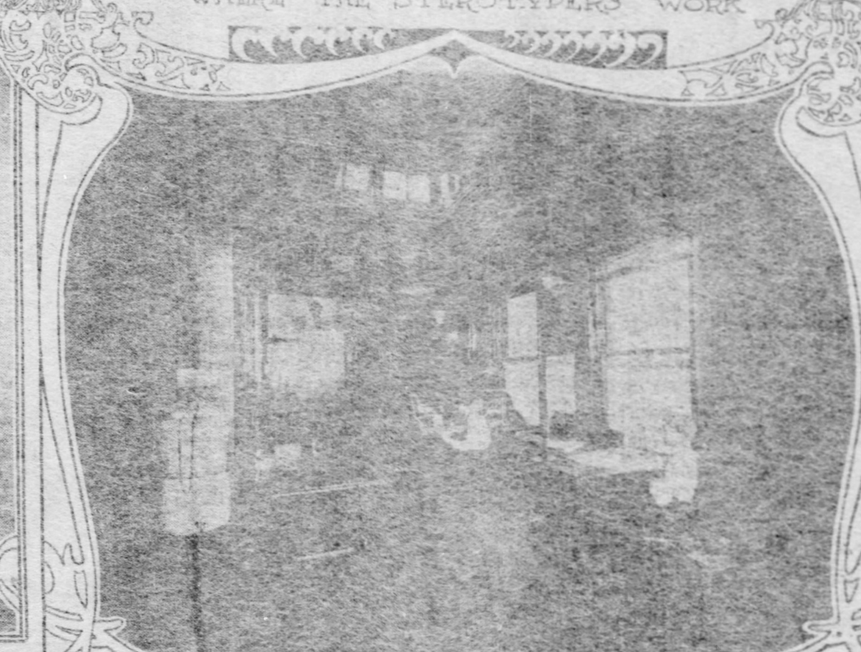
A CORNER OF THE NEWS ROOM

WHERE THE STEREOTYPERS WORK



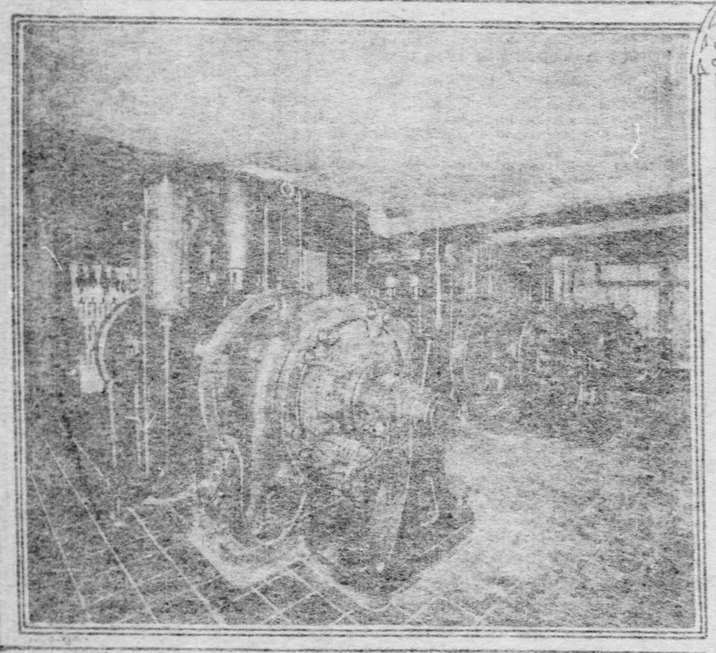
AN ALLEY IN THE COMPOSING ROOM

THE ARTIST'S STUDIO

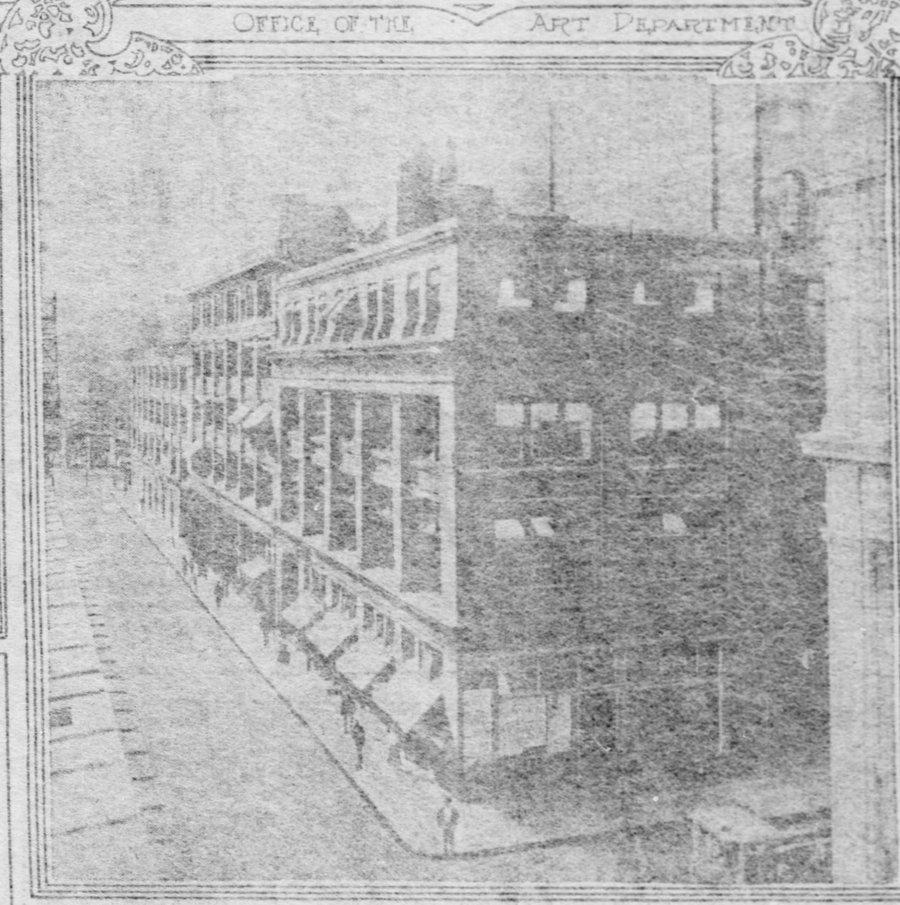


OFFICE OF THE ART DEPARTMENT

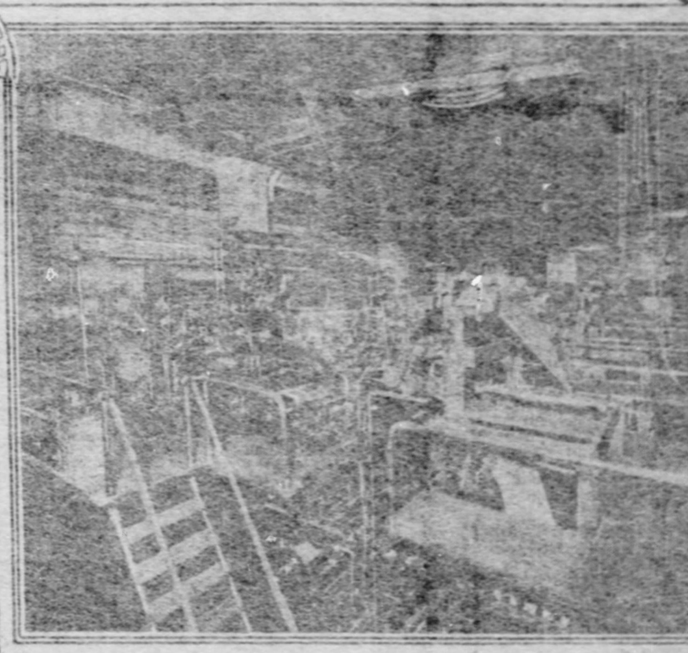
THE PHOTO ENGRAVING ROOM



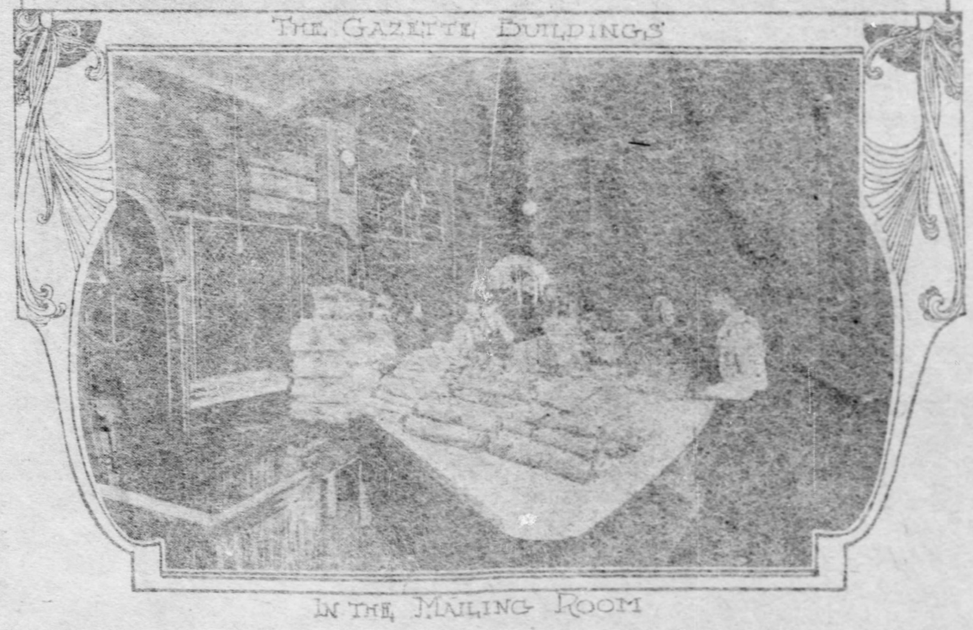
THE POWER PLANT



THE GAZETTE BUILDINGS



A VIEW OF THE BIG PRESSES



IN THE MAILING ROOM

NEW HOME OF THE GAZETTE PERFECT

It Represents the Latest and Best Ideas in the Making of a Newspaper Plant.

EVERY DETAIL ARRANGED FOR

Newspaper men from all over the country who have inspected the new home of The Gazette have pronounced it one of the most modernly equipped, best constructed and most compactly arranged newspaper buildings in the country. No person is crowded. There is plenty of room for every worker, yet no space has been wasted and there are no great, unused empty spots in the big building.

The plans for the new structure were prepared after long and careful study of the needs of a great Twentieth century newspaper. Each department was placed where it could transact its share of the work of producing a big morning daily with the least expense of time and labor. Everything is so arranged that all fit in together harmoniously and produce a complete whole without friction in any of the departments.

Those who remember the dingy row of buildings which fronted on old Virgin alley, now Oliver avenue, can appreciate the change which has been wrought by the handsome appearance of the new building, whose front is continued for a solid block from Wood street down Oliver avenue to Liberty avenue. Terra cotta is the material used and the entire block, fronted with this material in handsome forms, makes one of the best appearances of any business block in Pittsburgh.

Where the Work Is Done.

The first floor of the big new building is given up to the mailing room of the newspaper and the business department, the advertising department taking up the Wood street front, the mailing room fronting in Oliver avenue. The second floor is the accounting department and offices of the business manager and circulation department. Each of these floors is handsomely finished and arranged for the conduct of the business of the department which occupy them, so that their affairs may be carried on in the most satisfactory and expedient manner possible.

On the third floor are the editorial rooms, where copy is prepared for the composing room. Here also are the offices of the managing editor, financial editors, sporting editors, writing editors and the various heads of departments who contribute to the makeup of The Gazette each day. These rooms are also well lighted from two sides and the ventilation is perfect, two great items which are often overlooked in the erection of a newspaper building. Particular care was observed in the construction of The Gazette's new home that every man employed in any capacity on the paper should have an abundant of light and air and the result has been most satisfactory. On these July nights, when incandescent lamps are adding to the intense heat, the blessing of fresh air is fully appreciated by the men who are preparing something interesting for Gazette readers to pore over at the breakfast table each morning.

On the fourth floor is the big composing room of The Gazette, where a battery of 24 linotype machines set the type and an army of compositors arrange the matter before it goes to the stereotyping room, which is situated on the floor above. Here the matrices are made from the forms of type and into these molds is cast the molten metal which comes out in the form of stereotyped plates, ready for the big presses in the sub-basement.

Perfection in Details.

The sixth floor is given over to the art department, where the illustrations are prepared by a corps of the best artists in the newspaper profession, and where the half-tone engravings are made by the most expert workmen in that line of business. The art department of a great newspaper is one of the most interesting places about a newspaper office, but the various processes of making a cut, from the drawing to the finishing of a plate, must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

In the basement of the building are the big gas engines and electric dynamos which furnish power and light for every department. The Gazette is an electrically produced newspaper; every piece of machinery in the great building being operated by an independent motor, furnished with power from the paper's own dynamos.

In the sub-basement are placed the great presses, described on another page. These are the latest developments in the line of printing machines and The Gazette can be turned on them, printed in colors, pasted, folded and ready for the reader, at the rate of 150,000 an hour.

One of the most interesting pieces of machinery in the building is the paper hoist, which carries the finished papers from the depths of the press room to the mailing room on the first floor. The presses deliver the papers in bundles of 50. These are dropped upon the paper hoist and carried by means of an endless belt to the mailing room above. So ingeniously are these hoists arranged on the belt that they can never be spilled off in transit, and the supply cannot be interrupted by any untoward accident below, unless it should be a complete breakdown of the electrical machinery.

Water is furnished to the building from a well driven several hundred feet into the sand and gravel which underlies downtown Pittsburgh. An electric pump lifts this water to a tank on top of the building, from which it is distributed by gravity to all departments. The sub-basement being away below the sewer level of Pittsburgh, the matter of sewerage disposal had also to be arranged for. A well in the sub-basement receives all the sewage and an electric pump forces it up and into the big main sewer running down Oliver avenue. No detail has been overlooked which would tend to make the building perfect in every respect and there is no better planned lot of men anywhere than The Gazette staff with the arrangements which have been made for their comfort and accommodation.

Peculiarity of Journalism.

The newspaper business is a manufacturing business and it is peculiar in that its product is valueless the instant the process of manufacture has been completed. The paper that is not immediately disposed of represents a dead load to the manufacturer. The paper for one day completed, the work and capital required to produce it is done with. The workers must turn to and destroy their labor the next day and the capital must be reinvested in another day's product. The making of a newspaper is an art which is learned only by actual experience and many there have been who have become exhausted in the requirement of a knowledge of the profession.

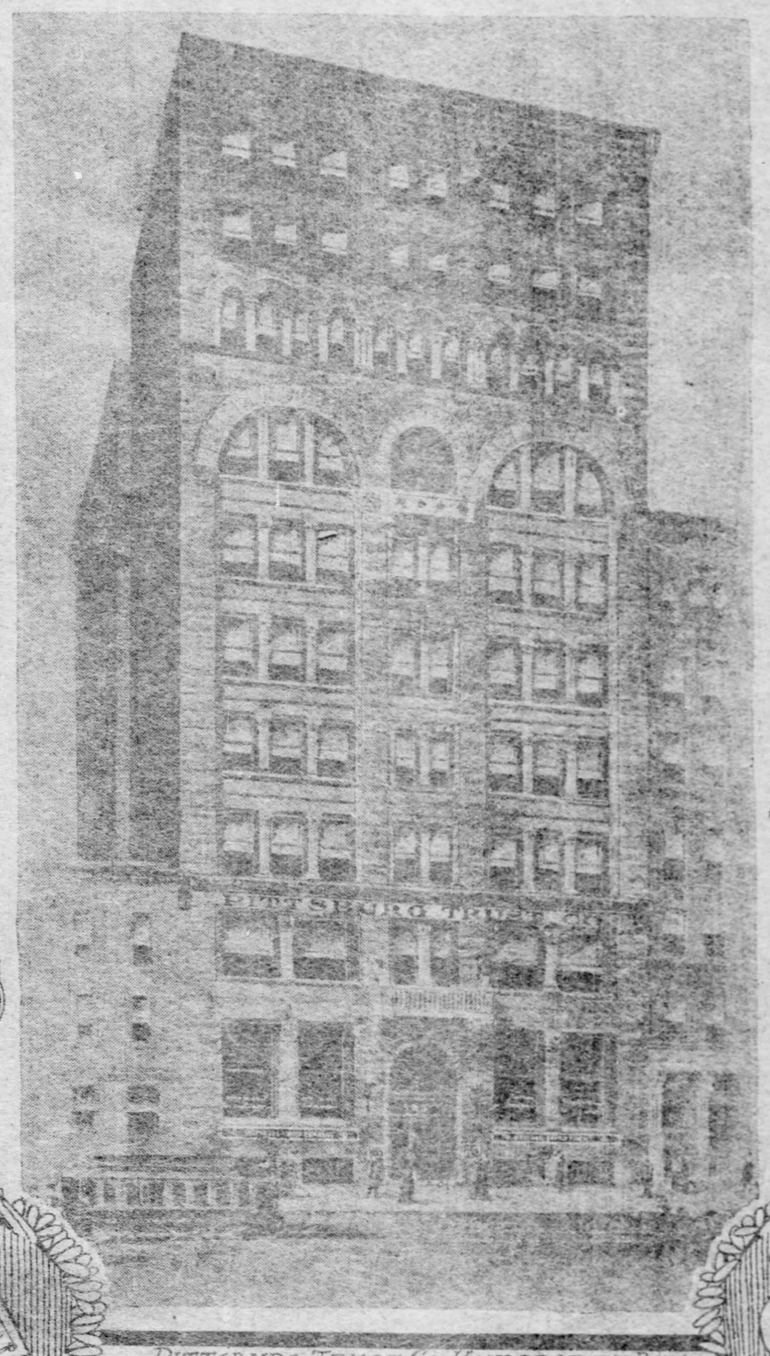
In a newspaper office there is never any hurry in the accurate conception of that term. No matter what develops there can be no excitement. The greatest event that ever happened must not catch the managing editor off his guard. The news editor must be prepared at any hour or minute during the production of the day's publication to change his plans, alter the make-up of his paper, cut out and insert, tear down and rebuild. He must never get excited or worried. Worry kills men and the editorial force of a newspaper must be above worry. Everything must be accepted as it comes and this is drilled into every employe in every department. No matter what transpires every man knows his place and steps in without the slightest jar or friction. That would cause loss of time and time is what counts in the successful conduct of a newspaper.

In the erection of a newspaper building all of these things must be taken into account and no paper in the country has a building better constructed with these ends in view than The Gazette. To say that it is perfectly adapted to the peculiar nature of manufacture in which it is engaged is to bestow the highest praise upon those whose ingenuity worked out the difficult details and constructed this new home of Pittsburgh's greatest newspaper.

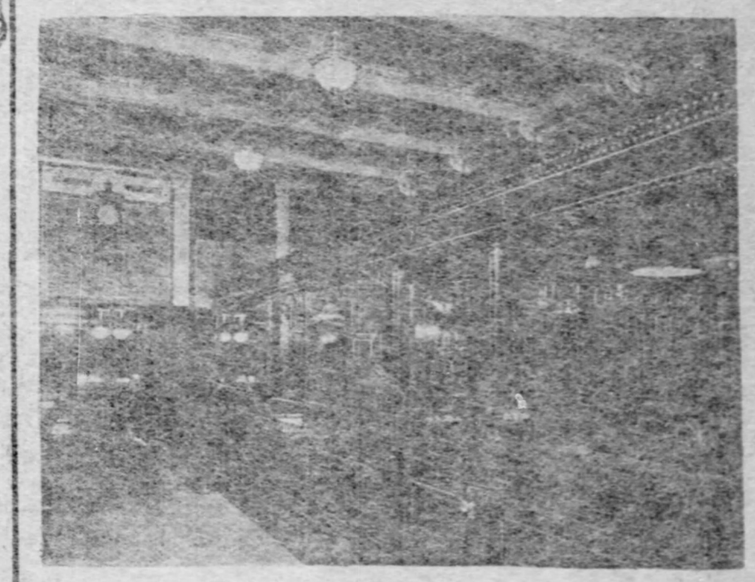
THE PITTSBURG TRUST CO. AND PITTSBURGH'S DEVELOPMENT

BOND DEPARTMENT

MAIN BANKING ROOM.



PITTSBURG TRUST CO VANDERGRIFT BLDG.



SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

COUPON ROOM

Pittsburgh's wonderful development in the industrial lines has only been excelled by the development of her financial institutions. Where, a few years ago, Pittsburgh banks were of little importance in the financial eyes of the nation, today they have become great centers of power, about which the money kings of the nation gather. They have become financial institutions able to finance gigantic undertakings, such as have become a part of the daily life of this great city. The little events of a semi-monthly payroll are no longer the great items in the banking affairs of the city. It is no longer a matter of thousands. Today we deal in millions as our fathers dealt in thousands, and the banks of Pittsburgh have developed to meet the change.

Among the great banks of the city whose growth has been most remarkable is the Pittsburg Trust Company. This bank was organized March 10, 1892, with a capital of $600,000. In but little more than a decade it has increased its capital to $2,000,000, has a surplus of the same amount and a similar sum in undivided profits, giving it a financial standing second to none and an abundance of capital to finance the mammoth business enterprises in which Pittsburghers are today employing themselves. The growth of this bank has been phenomenal and has been an abundant reward of the faith the citizens of Pittsburgh had in it, in the conservative men who handled its affairs, and in the wisdom which has guided all its movements. Today it stands second to none, either in the estimation of the people at home or in its standing abroad.

Capt. J. J. Vandergrift, who has since been called to his reward, was the first president of the company, and his selection was a particular fortunate one. The name of Vandergrift has never been connected with a doubtful enterprise. The business men of Pittsburgh recognized the stability of the new banking concern from the first and business rolled in upon the company. C. B. McVay was the first vice president and his name, as that of Captain Vandergrift, stood for all that was most upright and best in the business world. The company was prosperous from the start. February 1, 1895, the first dividend was declared. It was of 1½ per cent and left $50,000 of undivided profits. The future of the young financial institution was assured.

Business cares were growing heavy for the aged Captain Vandergrift, and he desired to be relieved of at least some of them. He had taken a special pride in the founding of the Pittsburg Trust Company, and he had watched its growth until he was assured that it had secured a firm foundation among the banking concerns of the great manufacturing center. It occupied quarters in his building in Fourth avenue and he was always particularly proud of "his bank." Once it had safely rounded the corners, however, he desired to be relieved of the care and responsibility connected with his position as president of such a great and growing institution, and in 1896 asked that some younger man be elected to fill his office. Mr. McVay was then advanced from vice president to president and Charles H. Hays was elected secretary and treasurer.

Both Mr. McVay and Mr. Hays were men well known in the financial life of Pittsburgh. They were men who could do things and were willing to assist in doing them. Under their able management the bank grew still more prosperous. Dividends continued to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent until February 1, 1900, when they were put on the 8 per cent basis. January 1, 1899, a savings department had been added to the business of the trust company. It was given separate quarters across the hall and the Pittsburg Trust Company now occupies the entire first floor of the big Vandergrift building, giving it a banking room and facilities for the transaction of both departments of its business which were second to none in the city.

By October, 1900, the business had increased to such proportions that it was necessary to have more capital for its proper handling. The capital stock was therefore increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The par value of the stock was $100. The 4,000 shares were disposed of at 250, the $500,000 profits being added to the surplus. For a seven-year-old bank this was considered a record to be proud of. During the year 1901 the bank paid dividends of 13⅓ per cent on the new capital of $1,000,000, another evidence of how the banking public of Pittsburgh was appreciating this institution.

Only another year or two and it was again evident that the capital of the bank was not commensurate with its vastly increased business. It was again increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, the 10,000 shares of new stock being sold at $140 a share, par value $100. This gave the bank a capital of $2,000,000, with the same sum in the surplus and a similar sum in undivided profits. The bank was now in position to handle projects of any magnitude.

Among all the banks of Pittsburgh, there is none which is more highly regarded than this and its reputation has grown with its increasing business. It does not represent any particular "interest," has no affiliations with any clique, but is on an entirely independent footing, although its relations with other banking houses and with leading manufacturing and commercial concerns is of the most intimate and cordial nature. The last published statement of the bank shows that its deposits amount to considerably more than $10,000,000, of which $4,500,000 are savings deposits.

The Pittsburg Trust Company is one of the most advanced in the savings business, having greatly extended this sphere by its simple and safe system of banking by mail. This method of securing and caring for the savings of those who are building a bank account has been most successfully carried on by this company. The method is simplicity itself. The depositor simply sends his first deposit by registered letter or other safe system of carriage; on receipt of this deposit the pass book is made out, with credit entered, and sent to the depositor, with a card for his signature. This opens the account and all future transactions, whether of deposit or withdrawal, may be carried on by the aid of the United States mail.

One of the most important features of the company's business is the coupon certificate of deposit, an ideal form of bank deposit investment, especially for any person residing outside the state, as it embodies almost all the advantages and the safety of a United States bond, a mortgage and a bank account. These certificates of deposit bear 4 per cent interest. They are secured by the bank's capital, surplus and profits of $6,000,000. They are safer than a mortgage and do not require the attention in the matter of bookkeeping, collection of interest, payment of taxes, etc., that a mortgage demands.

These certificates are transferable by indorsement and payable by mail, or through the Pittsburgh clearing house. This makes them as convenient as the ordinary bank check. The coupon certificate is the ordinary certificate of deposit with the additional advantage of having the interest evidenced by coupons, the same as a bond, and of being issued for a term of three years with the privilege of obtaining payment upon them at any interest period upon 60 days' notice. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, bear 4 per cent interest from the date of issue, payable April 1 and October 1. By cutting off the coupons and sending them through the mail or depositing them in any bank, the interest may be collected without trouble. Principal and interest are both payable through the Pittsburgh clearing house. They may be made payable to the depositor or "to bearer." In the latter case the name of the depositor does not appear on the certificate or on the books of the bank, thus insuring absolute privacy. Persons desiring to make anonymous contributions to charitable objects or other worthy undertakings find this a most available way of sending subscriptions.

These certificates may be used as collateral upon loans. Another great advantage is that certificates in the possession of a depositor living outside of this state who dies may be collected by his heirs without the necessity of securing letters of administration issued by the courts of Allegheny county. For non-residents this plan is a particularly desirable one.

One of the big features of the company's business, although one which has but recently been added, is the bond department. It is under the direction of Mr. Olaf Ussing, connected with Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co., of New York. Mr. Ussing is a bond expert and his services are always at the command of the depositors of the Pittsburg Trust Company. The company makes it a rule to sell only high grade investment bonds which have been purchased for its own use, thus insuring the client that the best and most careful investigation of the merits of the investment have been made before the bond is offered for sale. The company always has on hand a number of the best bonds in the country and does not buy or sell on commission. The bond department is second to none in the country and has been of inestimable service to the patrons of this bank.

The great vault of the Pittsburg Trust Company is one of the sights of the financial institutions of the city. It was built by the Manganese Steel Safe Company and is absolutely fire, bomb and burglar proof. The great door is operated by the most delicate clock work mechanism and, once locked, can only be opened at the hour for which it is set. Nothing could penetrate that great strong box after it has been closed. Burglars would be impotent, fire would be defied, and rioters would be helpless. No more secure place in which valuables could withstand a fire or a siege could be imagined.

The use of steel safe deposit vaults has grown greatly within the past ten years. There is scarcely a family today which does not possess some valuable papers, deeds, receipts, important articles of agreement, or perhaps equally valuable or esteemed mementoes which it is desired to insure absolutely against loss. Fire insurance may prevent financial loss, but it cannot preserve the article which it is desired to save and whose salvation is usually of as much or more importance than the mere money value of the instrument. It would be practically impossible for every family to own and control its own fireproof vaults. In this emergency the safe deposit vaults have come to be a part of our American institutions. In no other country have they been brought to such perfection in a mechanical way, and in no other country has the system of their operation been so perfectly worked out. Today there are hundreds of thousands of persons resting more easily at nights because of the knowledge that valuable papers, jewelry or other articles worth preservation are where burglars cannot worry and the moth cannot corrupt.

The Pittsburg Trust Company has perfected its safe deposit system until there is no other bank anywhere which can show a more satisfactory arrangement for its conduct. The great vault is a perfect piece of mechanism, its operation controlled by quadruple time locks on the door, its floor, roof and sides built of heavy manganese steel which would resist the fire of Admiral Togo's heaviest guns. Over all is the electric protection system of the Holmes Electric Company so perfectly adjusted that should any person touch the doors of the vault after they have been closed, the alarm would be sounded at the office of the Holmes company and in less than three minutes the entire building would be surrounded by the best detectives in the service of the company. There would be practically no opportunity for any person to get away who had once interfered with the vault.

For $5 a year the company rents boxes in this secure receptacle, where jewelry, deeds, bonds, insurance policies, papers of every description may be kept secure. For one dollar a year the company will take charge of your pension certificate, your deed or your life or fire insurance policy, provided you do not wish to control a box of your own. The system for filing the papers thus intrusted to the company's care is absolutely perfect and among all the thousands on file any one of them may be secured in not more than a minute's time when the owner desires to examine it.

Lest the impression may get out that such a great institution, with its millions in capital, surplus and undivided profits, is a bank for rich men only, a further word on the savings department may be necessary, as that is the system in every bank which interests the average man. There are few of us who can handle millions, but all of us can handle dollars, and it is the man who handles his dollars with care, who invests them safely where they will produce an income for the labor he expended in earning them, who stands the better chance of holding larger sums in the future. Few millionaires have been made by "chance" or "lucky stroke." Buried treasures are few and still fewer of them have ever been discovered. It is the man who first learns to save and then to invest his savings profitably who becomes a really useful citizen and a factor in the world of finance.

In choosing a depository it is as important that the man who has but a dollar or two a week from his pay envelope should choose a sound one as that the man who has millions to lay away. For security, for careful management, for upright business dealing, for courtesy to all, whether savings depositors or the heads of great industrial or commercial enterprises, the officials and employes of the Pittsburg Trust Company may be safely commended. The six millions of dollars of capital, surplus and profits is abundant guarantee that the company is financially responsible. The company pays 4 per cent on savings deposits and 2 per cent on checking accounts. The sum of $100 may be drawn at any time from the savings account without notice, a convenience which is frequently appreciated when depositors need cash in a hurry to make a favorable purchase or investment.

This is not the rich man's department, although many rich men take advantage of it. It is to this department the workers come with the few dollars they can spare from their earnings. What better recommendation can the workers of Pittsburgh get than the statement that in this one bank they have deposited more than $4,500,000 of their earnings, a vast sum which will tide them over many a hard place, perhaps, in the future. Or, better still, a sum which will insure them against having any hard places. Interest is calculated on all these deposits from the 1st and 15th of each month. It is computed the first days of January and July. If it is not withdrawn it is added to the principal, thus compounding semi-annually.

What vast possibilities there are in systematic and consistent saving are shown in the following table, which shows how small amounts saved each day, if deposited with the Pittsburg Trust Company, will grow:

Daily Saving	In 5 years amounts to	In 10 Years amounts to	In 20 Years amounts to
$ .05	$ 79.00	$ 45.00	$ 115.00
.10	40.00	90.00	230.00
.25	99.00	225.00	575.00
.50	200.00	450.00	1,150.00
.75	300.00	675.00	1,725.00
1.00	400.00	1,350.00	2,300.00
2.00	800.00	1,800.00	4,600.00
3.00	1,200.00	2,250.00	5,750.00
5.00	2,000.00	4,500.00	11,500.00

Early in the year 1904 Mr. McVay was compelled to give up his active participation in the affairs of the company. His leaving was a matter of great regret. Under his leadership the company had made most marvelous advancement. From a comparatively obscure bank it had grown to one of the most influential financial institutions in the country. Its growth and been entirely due to the rule, rigidly adhered to, that it was a bank, not a private treasury for the use of any man or set of men. It had held aloof from all entanglements of a doubtful nature. It was not interested in political affairs. It knew no one man as being of more importance in the community than another. It was a bank in the best and truest sense of the word. This policy, inaugurated by Capt. Vandergrift and the first set of officers, had been rigidly adhered to under Mr. McVay and the success of the plan was shown conclusively in the growth of the bank.

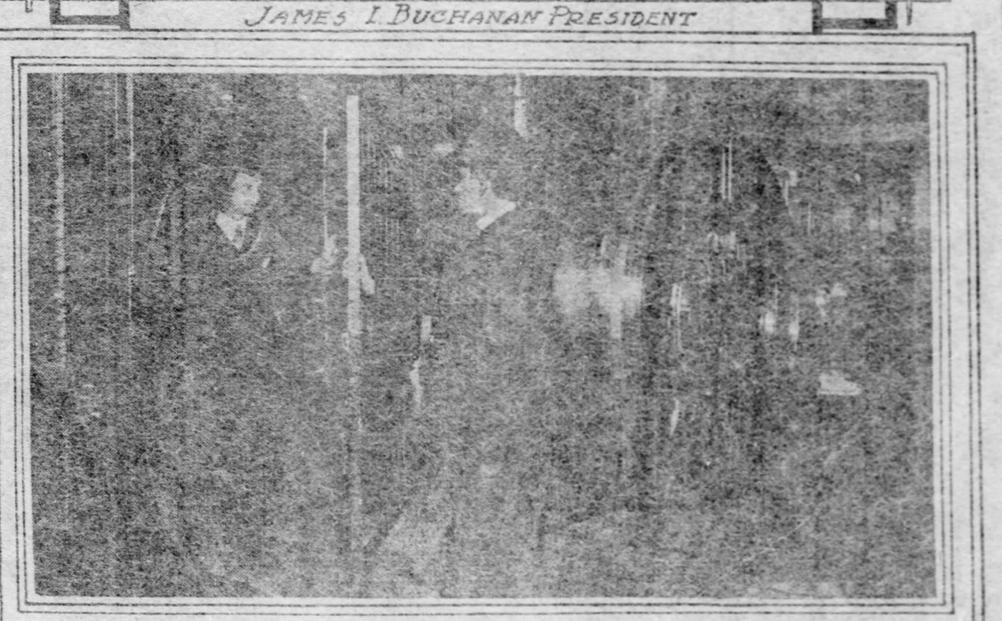
Upon Mr. McVay's retirement James I. Buchanan was elected to the position. No happier choice could have been made. Mr. Buchanan is a man whom Pittsburghers love and respect. Although controlling vast wealth, his habits are simple. He is liberal and progressive and his wealth has not made him unapproachable. In the affairs of Pittsburgh he has always taken a prominent part. He is proud of his home city and has done all that he could to make it a greater and better city. He is president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse & Transfer Company, director of the Keystone National Bank, chairman of the Pittsburgh orchestra, life member of the Art society, and a great force in the financial and social world of the city. His selection for president was, therefore, a most happy one and added to the bank's already good standing and popularity. At the same time Mr. Hays was re-elected vice president and treasurer, B. H. Smyers, secretary; W. D. Jones, assistant treasurer, and Olaf Ussing, manager of the bond department. This board of officials still continues. Mr. Hays and Mr. Smyers have been with the company since its organization. They are personally known to all who have done business with the company and their positions have come as the result of ability and merit. The assistants are young men whose particular abilities in their lines have made them prominent in Pittsburgh's banking circles and no better board of officers could have been selected.

The directors of the company are men whose names spell the greatness of Pittsburgh. They are the men who, for years, have been connected with the great industries, with the life of the city. Headed by Mr. Buchanan the list contains such names as that of G. M. Laughlin of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; Henry Buhl, Jr., of the great dry-goods firm of Boggs & Buhl; W. P. Snyder, one of the leading iron and steel manufacturers of the United States; R. B. Vandergrift, son of the first president and one of the leading capitalists of Pennsylvania; J. C. Reilly, president of the City Insurance Company, and connected with Pittsburgh's great railway system; E. F. Jones, Jr., of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; Willis L. King of the same company; George E. Tener, the coal and iron operator and one of the best-known men in the country in his line, and Charles H. Hays, vice president and treasurer of the Pittsburg Trust Company. Any further introduction of these men would be superfluous. They are known to all Pittsburghers and they are the men who have helped to make Pittsburgh really great. With such a directory as this, composed of men who are noted for their uprightness, their general excellence of character and their business ability, the company cannot fail to go forward, to still greater success than it has enjoyed in the past.

CHARLES H. HAYS VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

JAMES I. BUCHANAN PRESIDENT

B. H. SMYERS SECRETARY



THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY MORGUE

G.W. MILLER

JOHN A. MILLER

CHARLES M. MILLER

H.J. MILLER

WILLIAM MILLER JR.

YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

MEN WHO HELP MAKE PITTSBURGH

It is something to be proud of to be one of the builders of a great city. The man who constructs, though it be from the plans of others, is leaving behind him monuments to his skill for creating and organizing which will stand long after he has finished his labors here. In this field there is none who occupy a more honored place or whose name has become more indissolubly linked with building operations in this section of the country, and particularly in this city, than William Miller & Sons Company. The greatest structures in Pittsburgh stand as an advertisement to their abilities and methods.

The company is most perfectly organized to produce from the forest, the brickfield and the quarry, the most magnificent palace which architects can plan. William Miller, the orginator of the company, went to Rochester in 1855 and engaged as a contracting builder. In 1869 he entered into partnership with A. S. Dobson and Jacob Trax and formed the firm of Miller, Dobson & Trax, and erected an up-to-date planing mill in that city. In 1872 the firm became Miller & Trax, and in 1875 Mr. Miller bought out his remaining partner.

In 1884 the firm of William Miller & Sons was created, and in November, 1898, William Miller retired, the firm remaining under the old title. This firm was incorporated in 1903 into William Miller & Sons, Inc.

The company operates one of the most modern planing mills in the country at Rochester. It is admirably situated between the main line of the Fort Wayne railroad and the Ohio river and covers about six acres. From 50 to 75 skilled mechanics are employed, the specialty being hardwood interiors and bank and office fixtures of the finest quality that good workmanship and first class material can produce.

The Miller Brick Company, William Miller, president, is an underlying concern of this big contracting organization. Its works are situated at Rochester on the Fort Wayne railroad and cover about three acres. The plant is equipped with all the latest machinery known to the brick manufacturer and has a capacity of 25,000 brick a day. It is directly under the management of William L. Miller, who is a thorough brick man and has studied to become an expert in their manufacture.

William Miller & Sons engaged in the building and contracting business in Pittsburgh in 1895 and in 1904 was chartered as the William Miller & Sons Company. The company is located at 532 and 534 Federal street, Pittsburgh, where it has a handsome six-story office building and warehouse. The entire building is used by the company in the conduct of its business affairs.

The above named firms are all controlled by these four brothers: John A. Miller of Rochester, president William Miller & Sons, Inc.; George W. Miller pany; Charles M. Miller, vice-president of the William Miller & Sons Company, and president of the B. P. Young Company, and Henry J. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the William Miller & Sons Company, William Miller & Sons Inc., and the B. P. Young Company.

No company in Pennsylvania has been engaged on more important work than the Millers. Their reputation is not merely local, but extends over the entire United States. The accompanying cuts of buildings they have erected give but a faint idea of the enormous amount of construction they have carried to a successful finish in the few years of their existence. Among the principal buildings completed by them are: The Carnegie libraries at Homestead and Duquesne, the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie library, the Kaufmann building, the Consolidated Ice Company, the Allegheny county morgue, the Arrott building, the Montgomery county court house, the Gayety theater, Washington county court house and jail, York county court house, Schwab Industrial School of Homestead, Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Woodville asylum, St. Augustine church and residences of Lawrence C. Phipps, F. T. F. Lovejoy's house and stable, James W. Platt's residence, Colonel Samuel Moody's home at Beaver, the Murtland building, C. M. Schwab's residence at Homestead, his country home at Loretto and the Fidelity building of this city.

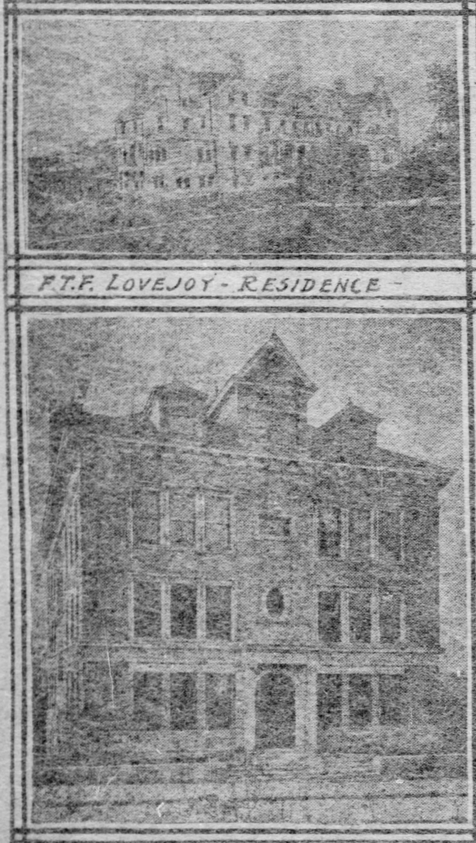
Among the big structures now in course of erection by the company are the Westmoreland county court house, the great addition to the Carnegie museum and library in Schenley park, the Kaufman market building in Fifth avenue, the excavation and steel work of the Frick annex and the residence of E. R. Cluley. All of these buildings are a tremendous undertaking in themselves, particularly the additions to the Carnegie library building, which will be one of the largest structures of its kind in the world when it is completed.

In interior work the Miller Company is especially expert, and some of the handsomest interior finishes in this part of the country have been put in by them. Among those outside of Pittsburgh may be mentioned the hardwood interiors of the residence of C. W. Watson, at Fairmont, W. Va., and the Highland residence in Clarksburg, W. Va.

The connection of the company with the B. P. Young Company gives it superior advantages in the matter of marble and tile finishing. The Young Company, like the Miller Company, is known all over the country, and some of the finest marble, mosaic and tile work in this country has been put in by this firm. A few of the buildings which have been finished by it are: The Frick building, the Wabash and Lake Erie railroad depots, the Farmers bank, Arrott building, Peoples Savings Bank building, Peoples National bank, Keystone and First National bank buildings, McCreery & Co.'s great store in Wood street, Homestead, Duquesne and East End Carnegie libraries, Washington, York and Montgomery county court houses, the Western Reserve and Chamber of Commerce buildings, Cleveland; the Allegheny county morgue, the Farmers building and St. Augustine church. At present the firm is engaged on the Braddock National bank building, Carnegie library extension, Machesney building, Seventh avenue telephone building, First National Bank of Columbus, O.; the Warren National bank of Warren, and the East End hospital.

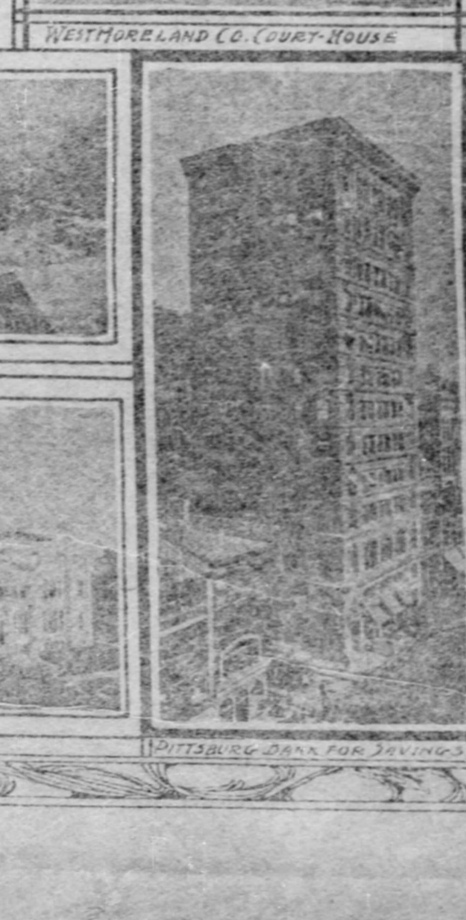
This favorable connection with a company noted for work of this character has given the Miller Company a most enviable place among the building contracting firms of America. The B. P. Young Company was established in 1897, and nothing but success has met its every endeavor since.

As railroad contractors the Miller Company has met with great success. Associated with Roydhouse, Arey & Co., of Philadelphia, the company has built the Pittsburgh Union station, the Ormsby power house of the Pennsylvania company, the Hollidaysburg roundhouse and shops at Altoona, the Latrobe station, and several other important railroad buildings. The success of the Millers in this line has equalled that of the company in other fields of work. Altogether Pittsburghers have a right to be proud of this great firm of builders who have assisted in the beautifying of their city. The great buildings which they have constructed will stand as monuments to their methods and the excellence of their work.

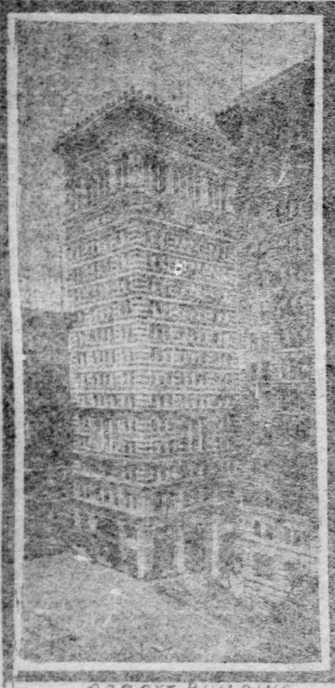

F.T.F. LOVEJOY - RESIDENCE

C.M. SCHWAB INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

L.C. PHIPPS RESIDENCE

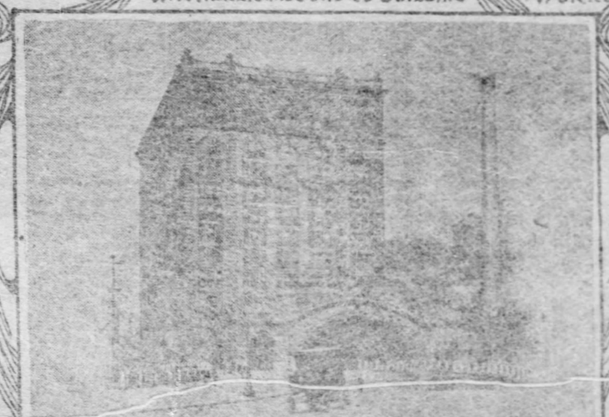

WESTMORELAND CO. COURT-HOUSE

WM MILLER AND SONS CO BUILDING


ARROTT BUILDING

PLANING MILL

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE


UNION DEPOT PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

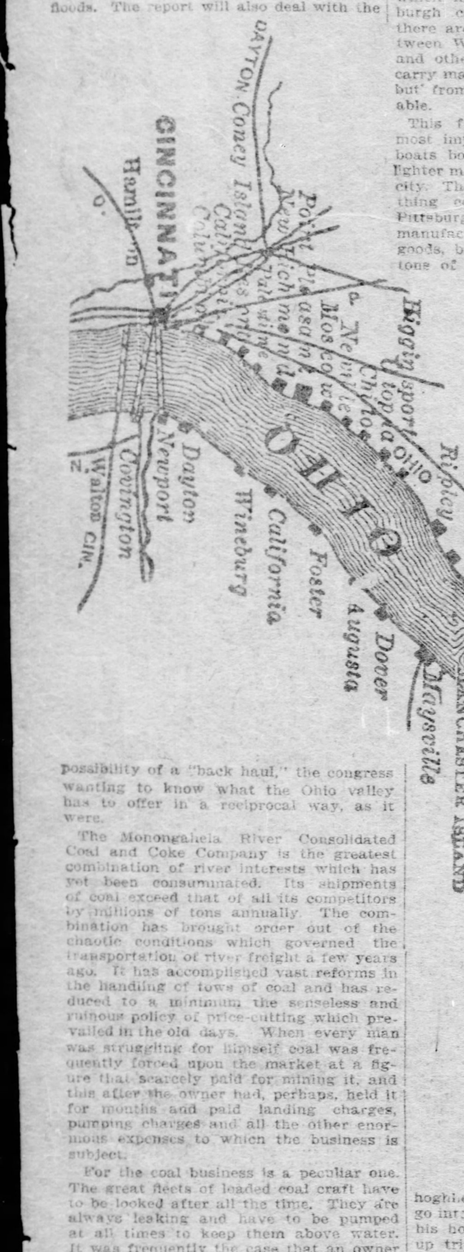
BRICK WORKS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

PITTSBURG BANK FOR SAVINGS

WHAT THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER WILL BRING TO PITTSBURGH AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THAT STREAM EVEN IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION

At the last session of congress a commission composed of United States engineers was authorized to make an examination of the Ohio river and report upon its possibilities and necessities. An important feature of this report, which is to be submitted to congress at its meeting next December, will be the possibility of the Ohio as a freight carrying stream, exclusive of the millions of tons of coal which are annually sent down upon its floods. The report will also deal with the possibility of a "back haul," the congress wanting to know what the Ohio valley has to offer in a reciprocal way, as it were.



The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is the greatest combination of river interests which has yet been consummated. Its shipments of coal exceed that of all its competitors by millions of tons annually. The combination has brought order out of the chaotic conditions which governed the transportation of river freight a few years ago. It has accomplished vast reforms in the handling of tows of coal and has reduced to a minimum the senseless and ruinous policy of price-cutting which prevailed in the old days. When every man was struggling for himself coal was frequently forced upon the market at a figure that scarcely paid for mining it, and this after the owner had, perhaps, held it for months and paid landing charges, pumping charges and all the other enormous expenses to which the business is subject.

For the coal business is a peculiar one. The great fleets of loaded coal craft have to be looked after all the time. They are always leaking and have to be pumped at all times to keep them above water. It was frequently the case that an owner had pumped his profit into the river long before the rise he was waiting for had put in an appearance. There came a rush of water and more coal was hurried into market than the market could take care of. The owner was short of cash and long of coal. Business had to be kept moving. Miners were waiting up the Monongahela valley to be paid. There were thousands of dollars of expense already piled up. The coal must be marketed at any price. The result was the operator frequently towed his empty packages back to Pittsburgh poorer than he started out. Under such conditions as these it was only here and there that an occasional man or firm made a success of the business, and even with these the success was so slim and of so precarious a nature that there was no semblance of the simple life in the coal business. It was strenuous from the battle with striking miners up in the Monongahela valley to the still fiercer battle with the coal speculators in the southern markets. At both ends of the river the operator was beset by men anxious and willing to take advantage of his necessities.

The organization of the great coal company has eliminated these troubles. By wise and judicious working agreements with the miners and the same system prevailing in all mines, the strike at the source of supply has become almost a thing of the past. By the aid of unlimited capital and a sensible movement of coal to market, the alternate glut and famine has been removed there. The result is the southern cities are getting coal in better supply than in former years, at no greater price, and the operators already see the fruit of promise hanging heavy. While the river coal company, as it is known for abbreviation, has not yet been a paying proposition, it must be understood that it is only in a formative period, and that it is but just now overcoming the last of the obstacles which have prevented it from paying dividends. The promise for the future is ripe.

Previous to the formation of the river coal company there had been spasmodic efforts at shipping other products than coal from Pittsburgh to the south. The Carnegie Steel Company had been particularly alive to the advantages of water transportation and steel rails and other heavy freight were sent down the river by boat loads for use on western and southern railroads. But the river coal company systematized this business and it now practically hands all of it. In the year ending with June 1, 1905, this company transported for the United States Steel Corporation 45 barges loaded with steel wire and nails and 25 barges loaded with cotton ties. Each barge carried an average of 1,150 tons.

What this means may be gained from comparing this shipment in barges with railroad carriages. There was transported 52,900 tons of steel wire and nails and 28,650 tons of cotton ties. To carry this immense amount of freight by rail, allowing 50 tons to the car, which is about as much as an average car would stand and a heavier load than allowed by most of the southern railroads over which this product would have been shipped, would have required 1,058 cars for the wire and nails, which would have made 35 trains of 30 cars each, and 572 cars of cotton ties, which would have made 19 trains, of 30 cars each.

The company also sent south one barge laden with glassware. But besides all of this freight, which was towed, there were many large loads of machinery, which are not enumerated as the barges are frequently loaded with miscellaneous freight. There were also many boats loaded with lumber taken down the river and, in addition to all of these, there was the transportation by the various freight and passenger packets. The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line, which operates three boats between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati at all times when the river is navigable, handles an average of about 24,000 tons of freight every year. The Kanawha river packets, two in number, operating between Pittsburgh and Charleston, W. Va., carry about 15,000 tons a year. The Muskingum valley packet, which operates between Pittsburgh and Zanesville, O., carries about 8,000 tons a year. On the Monongahela system, which may be considered really a part of the Ohio system, the Monongahela river boats carry about 25,000 tons a year. Exclusive of the upper stream freight, however, the freight carried by the regular Ohio river boats from Pittsburgh to points down the river will average about 50,000 tons of freight of all kinds every year. In addition to these there are many boats which make special trips out of Pittsburgh carrying or towing freight and there are many other lines, running between Wheeling, W. Va., and Cincinnati and other towns along the river, which carry many thousands of tons every year, but from which figures are not obtainable.

This freight carrying business is a most important one to Pittsburgh. The boats bound down the river carry the lighter manufactured products of the great city. Their cargoes are made up of everything conceivable that is handled by Pittsburgh houses or made by Pittsburgh manufacturers. There are cases of dry-goods, boxes of hardware, miles of pipe, tons of castings, boatloads of groceries, hogsheads of pickles, everything that can go into a man's stomach, on his back, into his home, or about his building. On the up trip these boats bring as varied an assortment of freight. There are horses from the blue grass of Kentucky, cattle from Ohio's thousand hills, eggs from Virginia farms, whiskies from Kentucky distilleries, buggies from Cincinnati manufacturers, garden stuff and farm produce of every kind. Take the rivers away from Pittsburgh and the cost of living in that city would be increased 25 per

One steamboat within the past month brought up a single shipment of 1,200 barrels of New Orleans molasses. This was towed in barges, however, and not carried. The whole south land looks to the river for its supplies of cotton ties and wire and nails. In return it sends its cotton (not so much as in former years when Pittsburgh was a great cotton manufacturing town), its molasses, cotton seed, resin, lumber and all manner of raw materials. The trade which died out, apparently, at the close of the civil war has been revived and the south is again becoming a great shipper by river and her people ardent supporters of river improvement.

The completion of Merrill dam and the progress of the work on the other four between Pittsburgh and Beaver has already given a tremendous impetus to the land values along the river bottom between Pittsburgh and Beaver. Great manufacturing concerns are already buying hundreds of acres, to be built upon as soon as slackwater navigation is completed. The Jones & Laughlin Company recently purchased a couple of hundred acres near Aliquippa at a price that was close to a thousand dollars an acre. A few years ago (three to be specific) this land sold for half that price, and was then considered a great bargain for the owner to get rid of. But few sites can be secured in this stretch now. Manufacturers are already looking further down the river. It seems certain that, with the Ohio river improved to Cincinnati, there will be a string of manufacturing towns along the great water highway similar to that which now lines the banks of the Monongahela.

And it is for this improvement, the slackwatering of the Ohio to a depth of nine feet, that the Ohio Valley Improvement Association is working. It has been laboring for years to interest congressmen in the scheme. Their interest has at last been awakened. June 29 and 30 a meeting of waterway improvement advocates from all over the country will be held in Cincinnati. A national organization is to be formed. A systematic plan for the improvement of the American rivers will be formulated. The main streams will have their claims pressed first. Following them will come the tributaries. The desire is to have the Ohio river improved to a permanent nine-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Cairo by the time the Panama canal is completed. No statistician can figure the benefits that will ensue.

The Monongahela valley will furnish the fuel. The iron and steel of Pittsburgh will be made into finished product along the banks of the Ohio. It will be carried down that river and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, which will become the greatest shipping port in the world. Pittsburgh and the Ohio valley will be the greatest producing district. New Orleans will be the greatest distributing point. And the whole central west will become an empire of inconceivable wealth as the result of cheap water transportation furnished by its matchless river system.

OHIO RIVER'S MISSION WORK.

Has Done More Than Any Other to Spread Gospel of Progress.

It is not a hundred years since old Moses Robbins built a ship at Pittsburgh, sailed it down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and across the Atlantic ocean to a port of France. Arrived there his ship was promptly seized by the French government because he could not give a good account of himself. The French had never heard of Pittsburgh or the Ohio river. The captain of the ship whose name has been lost, was at some trouble to prove the existence of such a city and such a stream. And this despite the fact that the French had once owned and controlled all of this territory.

Perhaps no stream in the world has done more to spread the gospel of progress and civilization than the Ohio. From the time of its discovery by the early explorers it was recognized as an important river in the development of the great west. Before the steam locomotive had been evolved, it had done its share helping the adventurer toward the land of the setting sun. When steamboats came into use, the Ohio at once became a great highway of commerce and the valley of the great central west became an empire. It has pleased many persons to believed that the day of the steamboat is a day that is gone, that Americans are in too much of a hurry to travel or ship by water today, and that the proper use for rivers is to make of them great main sewers to carry off the filth of the cities which have grown up along their banks.

In contradiction to this belief the figures show that the tonnage of the Ohio river is greater than that of any other water highway in the world. Pittsburgh, at the head of the river, sends out its millions of tons of coal each year, while manufactured iron and steel products of every character, add to the tonnage. The most accurate figures obtainable on the tonnage of the stream place it at about 17,000,000 a year, of which about 5,000,000 is carried and the balance towed.

It is not generally known that Nicholas J. Roosevelt, grandfather of the illustrious member of the family who now occupies the presidential chair, was the first man to navigate the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers with a steamboat. He started from Pittsburgh, where his boat was built, and journeyed to New Orleans. Mr. Roosevelt superintended the construction of the vessel. Skilled mechanics for the work of building her and setting up the machinery, were brought from New York. There were no artizans of that character in Pittsburgh then. She was launched in the summer of 1811 and in September of that year made a short trial trip up the Monongahela. The boat was owned by Fulton & Livingston, the real pioneers of steamboating. She was 116 feet long by 20 feet beam and was fitted with a low pressure engine and sidewheels. The engine had a 34-inch cylinder, a size which it was impossible to obtain in this country previous to the building of this boat.

The boat was manned by a captain, an engineer, a pilot, six deck hands, two female servants and a Newfoundland dog named "Tige." Nicholas Roosevelt and his wife were the only passengers. When it became known that Mrs. Roosevelt was to accompany her husband on the trip, her friends attempted to dissuade her. They assured her that a steamboat was a direct slap in the face of Providence. He had never intended that the waters of the earth should be cleaved by the bow of a boat which vomited fire and smoke from its vitals. The trip was full of dangers. It was impossible to build a steamboat that would not blow up or burn down. They were certain she would never return alive and they christened the voyage a fool's errand. They called on Mr. Roosevelt and berated him soundly for carrying his wife on such a perilous venture. Nothing daunted the ancestral Roosevelt set forth. He seems to have been made of the same stern stuff as his illustrious grandson and there was considerable of Theodore's makeup in the wife, for, despite all argument and pleading, she simply said her place was with her husband and she had unbounded faith in him and his ability to bring the voyage to a successful conclusion.

Thus did Nicholas J. Roosevelt set forth on his errand of pioneering and the voyage of Columbus itself, is perhaps the only one which has been fraught with such tremendous results. Two years before Mr. Roosevelt had made a trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans to study the river. The result of his investigation was a report to the effect that a profitble business could be built up. He did more than this. He discovered deposits of coal along the river and he had mines opened and the fuel hauled to the river bank for the use of his boat when she should come along. Thus he was the pioneer coal operator of the Upper Ohio.

By the time the boat reached Cincinnati the Doubting Thomases who were sure she could never be built to navigate the western waterways had given in, but they still had a hope left. The boat might be able to go down, but they knew it could never get back for it simply could not push itself up stream. They likened the statement that it would travel up stream as well as down to that about the man who attempts to lift himself from the floor by his bootstraps. The boat proceeded to Louisville where she was compelled to lay up several weeks waiting for water enough to go over the falls. Mr. Roosevelt improved this time to prove to the incredulous that the New Orleans would travel up stream. He turned her bow about and went back to Cincinnati. When he returned to that city his reception was even greater than when he arrived from Pittsburgh, going down. Those who were most incredulous before were the most enthusiastic now. There was no more doubt in the minds of Cincinnatians that the Ohio river had been conquered.

This was the year of the great comet and the great earthquake which swallowed up the town of New Madrid, Mo., and created what is known as "the Missouri sunk lands." The Roosevelts met many Indians on their way down and from one of these they learned what the Indians thought of the steamboat. They had christened her "Penlope," or "Fire Canoe." The great comet they believed to be a close affinity to the sparks which belched from the boat's funnels and the almost constant stabbing of the ground with dikes where the river had excessive width, and removing bars by dredging.

In 1835 Maj. Merrill made an examination of the river and recommended to congress that it be improved by a series of movable dams, with locks, to provide a stage of water of six feet at all seasons of the year. The entire project, as outlined by Maj. Merrill, called for 68 locks and dams between Pittsburgh and Cairo. He estimated the cost at $25,000,000. This proposition was adopted by the government and Davis Island dam was the first result. A complete survey of the river has been effected between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Little Miami river and the locations fixed for 37 dams. Of these Davis Island and Merrill dam at Rochester, have been completed. Dams Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 18 are in different stages of completion. Within two years it is expected to have Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 entirely finished and this will give a constant navigable stage of water between Pittsburgh and Beaver.

Thanks to the action of the last congress, due to the energy of the rivers and harbors committee, the friendliness of chairman Theodore Burton of that committee, and the untiring labor of the Ohio Valley Improvement association and its wide-awake president, Col. John L. Vance, the plan for a six-foot depth of water has been changed to a nine-foot depth. An appropriation has been granted for the raising of the dams now completed and under construction at the head of the Ohio to change them to the required heighth to bring about this stage of water. Now Pittsburgh and the whole Ohio valley is working for a nine-foot Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cairo, a distance of 1,015 miles.

Few people have any knowledge of the immense traffic of the Ohio river. From the one small steamboat of Nicholas Roosevelt in 1811, it has grown in less than one hundred years to 645 steamboats. Of this number 485 are boats of more than 20 tons burden. Of these boats there are enrolled at Pittsburgh 155, at Wheeling 95, at Cincinnati 72, at Evansville 39, at Paducah 31 and at Cairo 15. Only boats of more than 20 tons are enrolled. Smaller boats are licensed. Pittsburgh has 18 licensed boats, Wheeling 41, Cincinnati 21, Evansville 65, Louisville 12, Paducah 10 and Cairo 5.

The aggregate tonnage of the larger vessels on the Ohio is 89,562. Of this Pittsburgh has 41,356, Wheeling 2,350, Cincinnati 14,969, Evansville 6,950, Louisville 7,208, Paducah 5,349 and Cairo 3,080.

From these figures it will be seen Pittsburgh has almost as many steamboats as all the other cities along the Ohio together, and the tonnage of her boats is almost as great as that of all the others together. These figures would indicate that Pittsburgh is no mean marine town.

But from the time of the steamboat to the present day there has been trouble on the Ohio. Mr. Roosevelt had to wait for weeks at Louisville for water enough to get over the falls. The national government has remedied this by the construction of a canal around the falls and steamers now pass that hindrance at all stages of the river. Davis Island dam and the dam at Rochester, known as Merrill dam, have been completed. A number of others are under construction. But at the pace the improvement has moved in the last 25 years it will require at least another century to complete the proposed series of dams from Pittsburgh to Cairo.

The last congress was somewhat awakened to the necessities of the case and has paved the way for more rapid work. A commission, consisting of engineers of the United States army, has been appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the river, its present importance as a freight carrying route, the probable increase in tonnage that would take place from an improvement of the stream, the number of dams which would be required, their locations, and the probable cost to make both a six-foot and a nine-foot stage. This report is to be submitted to congress when it reassembles in December next.

With a view to acquainting the members of the rivers and harbors committee with the importance of the stream, the members of the Ohio Valley Improvement association invited the members of the committee to be their guests on a daylight excursion the entire length of the river. For this purpose the handsome steamer Queen City, of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet line was engaged. The trip began the 16th day of May last, leaving Pittsburgh early in the morning of that day. The boat only ran in daylight, tieing up at some of the cities along the bank at night, where the visitors were royally entertained. The run down the river to Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, required about 10 days.

The trip was a revelation to the members of the committee. The first day had been spent in an excursion up the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, viewing the mammoth steel mills and manufacturing establishments for which Pittsburgh is famous. There was not a member of the committee who did not know of the greatness of Pittsburgh. But they had no idea, before, of the vast tonnage produced here. At the time the great towboats running out of this port were all tied up along the wharf awaiting enough water to carry their tow below. The harbor as far down as Davis Island dam was filled with coal boats and barges. There were acres and acres of loaded coal. There were other acres of empty craft which had just come up the river and were awaiting distribution to the mines up the Monongahela. There were dozens of model barges laden with railroad iron, cotton ties, steel nails, steel wire, and all manner of manufactured products. There were barges of brick, cargoes of glass, shipments of every description, all awaiting the rains which would swell the rivers and send them to their destination. On the day the committee started from this city there were nearly five million tons of freight delayed here by low water. The value of the freight in the harbor at that time has been estimated at $10,000,000.

All down the river the visitors were made acquainted with new wonders. At Wheeling they found other vast manufacturing establishments. At East Liverpool they were taken the rounds of the potteries and were informed that all East Liverpool needs to make it the greatest pottery town in the world was a permanent stage of nine feet of water in the Ohio.

Wheeling also exhibited its wonders to the visitors. Marietta showed them things of which they had not dreamed. Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha, exhibited a river that is slackwatered but useless the greater part of the year, because no similar work has been done in the great stream. The mistake here was made in improving the tributary and allowing the main channel to remain as nature left it. At every town along the river the committee learned more of the Ohio than it had even thought it knew before, and the members of that committee considered themselves exceptionally well posted on river matters previous to that trip. Everything was new to them and the trip was described as one of the most delightful and instructive the committee has ever taken. At Cincinnati they were shown the immense manufactories of that city and were surprised to learn that, in certain lines, Cincinnati leads the world and was only awaiting slackwater navigation to give her assurance of cheaper freight rates, in order to vastly increase her interests.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS.

What Has Been Done and Is to Be Done for Permanent Navigation.

It has taken almost 100 years to reach the present stage of progress in the development of the Ohio river. In days that are past the importance of the stream was more forcibly impressed upon the government than it is today, but those were the darg days when its control was vitally necessary to the maintenance of the Union. During the civil war the great waterway proved of inestimable value in the transportation of troops and supplies. The capture of Fort Donelson by Gen. Grant opened up the Ohio and gave uninterrupted communication between the base of supplies in loyal Pittsburgh to the point where Grant's army again faced the enemy at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi. During this period the boat yards at Pittsburgh, Elizabeth, Brownsville and other Union towns in the north were working night and day building gunboats for use on the southern rivers. The advantage thus secured by the Union armies cannot be overestimated. It made victory possible and the salvation of the Union a surety.

Vicksburg in the hands of the Union armies opened the river from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, as Port Hudson fell but a few days after the great rebel stronghold. From that time on the fate of the confederacy was sealed. There was no more doubt as to how the Union armies were to be supplied while operating in a hostile country. The river was a great freight and passenger highway then. Thousands upon thousands of troops were moved upon its waters while millions of tons of supplies were hurried south for the use of the men who were battling for the preservation of the nation. Its importance at that time was easily recognized by the national government and there was no doubt of the national character of the highway.

Following the close of the civil war came a period of inaction. There was little doing along the rivers. The whole southland was paralyzed as a result of the great civil struggle. It had had no other industries but cotton and tobacco raising. There were no manufactures. Only raw product was produced and it was shipped to other places for manufacture. Even the agricultural industry had been almost wiped out. The people were ruined, the slave labor had received its first taste of freedom and was able to use its newly gotten prize. For years the great river valley of the central west was idle. Railroads began pushing into the territory during the period and by the time the south had commenced to recover the rivers had a new competitor to meet. The railroads were not favorable to river improvements. They well knew that the cost of transporting freight would leave but small margin for profit as compared with water transportation. So, when the advocates of river improvement appeared before congress and urged the adoption of a systematic plan of improvement, they found a well-organized and watchful enemy to the project on hand.

When Maj. Merrill, late colonel of engineers, made his recommendation to congress for a system of movable dams in the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, the project was listened to first with apathy. The Monongahela Navigation Company had introduced a complete system of fixed locks and dams in the Monongahela river between Pittsburgh and Morgantown, which was then the head of navigation on that stream. It is more proper to say that at the time of this report the system had only been extended to Brownsville, but it was later extended to Morgantown. The advantage of the improvement could be readily learned from viewing this, but it placed the Ohio river at a considerable disadvantage. The coal mined in the Monongahela valley was forced to pay tribute to the navigation company for the privilege of being floated to market. This toll amounted on an average to over $600 an acre for every acre of coal mined in the valley and transported to a southern market. The first battle, obviously, was the removal of this barrier to the development of this great valley. An agitation was commenced and carried on for years by Capt. John F. Dravo for the freeing of the Monongahela. At first he received little support even from the coal operators, who should have been most interested. Refusing to be daunted, however, he fought on and gradually the movement gathered force. Finally in 1836, the great work was completed by the national government taking over the property and franchise of the Monongahela Navigation company at a figure a little in excess of $2,750,000. This was the first step, the first great step, toward the practical improvement of the inland waterways of the United States.

It had been a foregone conclusion for several years before the object of Captain Dravo was finally accomplished, that the effort was to reach success. Pittsburgh was already overcrowded with manufacturing establishments. The proprietors were compelled to seek locations where land would be cheaper and there would be opportunities to enlarge their over-crowded plants. The prospect of a free Monongahela was a most alluring one and up the Monongahela valley there went a mighty arm of Pittsburgh. Thousands of acres of admirable manufacturing ground were to be found there and these were speedily acquired. Long before the purchase of the navigation company's plant by the government was accomplished, there were important manufacturing cities building up there. Homestead was one of the first. Braddock was another. McKeesport was a third. They relied upon their superior facilities for receiving fuel by river and fuel cuts an enormous figure in the conduct of all Pittsburgh manufacturing establishments, as the nature of their manufacturing is such that enormous quantities of coal are consumed. But when the deal was finally completed and the Monongahela again became the stage of the common people, the growth of the valley was the most remarkable in history. Had the genii of Aladdin's lamp had the work in hand he could have accomplished fewer wonders. Homestead grew from a straggling village to a great manufacturing city. Duquesne spread its borders into another. Braddock and McKeesport went forward by leaps and bounds. New towns sprang up on the river bottoms. Charleroi became the seat of the glass industry. Glassport, Monessen, Clairton and a half-dozen other towns came into existence, growing out of the rich corn fields of the Monongahela valley. From Pittsburgh to Brownsville is now one continuous city, belted together by lines of railroads and trolley cars. Those who were there at the building of this mighty industrial hive, say its growth has only commenced. There are yet thousands of acres to be built upon and the future of Pittsburgh, these say, is brighter than the most brilliant page of her past.

The completion of Davis Island dam was the first permanent work for the improvement of the Ohio. It was practically forced by the freeing of the Monongahela. The development of the coal mining industry along that river was rapid during the 19 years preceeding the freeing of the Monongahela. Harbor room had to be secured for the great tows of coal which were being constantly mined, loaded into barges and held, awaiting the arrival of a favorable stage in the Ohio river, to send them to the markets of the southland. Davis Island dam supplied a safe harbor and its completion, in 1886, gave Pittsburgh one of the largest and finest harbors in the world. Coal operators now sent their coal to Pittsburgh to await a rise, instead of holding it in the pools of the Monongahela. From one to three days was thus gained in the handling of the product between the mines and the markets, and every advantage could be taken of the occasional freshets which made navigation so profitable but so uncertain. The opening of Davis island dam, although it occurred 10 years before the freeing of the Monongahela, was really only a sequence of that great undertaking. It had been forced by the coming event, and when the Monongahela was finally freed the wisdom of the government engineers who had advocated the completion of the dam first, was amply demonstrated. No sooner was the Monongahela free than it became apparent how utterly futile that undertaking would have been had the harbor at Pittsburgh not been prepared in advance.

Ten year stages in the development of the Ohio seemed to be favored by the national government. It was 10 years after Major Merrill made his report to congress favoring the construction of the movable dams in the Ohio before the first Davis island was nearing completion. It was 10 years later before the Monongahela was returned to the people. Another 10 years has gone by and another great improvement in the Ohio is nearing completion. That is the series of dams between Pittsburgh and Beaver. Two of these are already in completion. Davis island has been in use for 20 years and has demonstrated its usefulness and inestimable value. The dam at Merrill, known as No. 6, and the last in this series of six, was finished a year ago, and is at the time of this writing, in use by the towboats and packets running on the Ohio, to and from Pittsburgh. Four others are under way and will be completed next year. In 1908, just 10 years after the freeing of the Monongahela, and 30 years after the completion of Davis island dam.

The value of this series of dams to Pittsburgh can scarcely be overestimated. In the first place, it will extend the Pittsburgh harbor from its present terminus to Beaver, a distance of about 25 miles. This is one of the most difficult and dangerous stretches of the great river route between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. At Deadman and Merriman's shore property has been lost by the destruction of boats and their tows than on any other stretch of the great river for many miles. At these two points it is a common thing for boats to be destroyed on every rise. The obstructions there are many and difficult to do away with. The currents are peculiar and uncertain. There is no stretch of the river so difficult for a pilot to navigate. A loss of a hundred thousand dollars in a season at either one of these points is not an uncommon thing. And all of this loss the consumer in the southern market has been compelled to make good. He has not only paid for the coal he consumed, but has also paid for the millions of bushels which have been piled up on the treacherous bottom of the river at Merrimans and Deadman. This section of the river has always been known to rivermen as "the trap." Once over it they always breathed easier, for the rest of the river was comparatively safe navigating.

With the new dams in place, giving a nine-foot stage of water at all seasons of the year, this danger will be done away with. There will be no adverse currents and the great rocks which threaten boats' bottoms will be covered with a sufficient depth of water to make the passage safe. Not only will this be accomplished, but coal will be stored in the pool which will be formed by Dam No. 6 and will thus be one day nearer market than in the present harbor at Pittsburgh. This 25 miles of river is always embodied in the passage up one day of the passage, and if a boat and her tow gets through safely in a day no riverman has ever been heard to complain.

But the new dams will do more than furnish a safe harbor for the storage of coal a day nearer market. They will also afford a chance to secure more navigable water every year. The Beaver river empties into the Ohio river at Beaver, and is an important factor in the swelling of the water stream. The Beaver rises in Northwestern Pennsylvania, as the Shenango and meets the Mahoning river in Eastern Ohio at New Castle. These two form the Beaver. Frequently the Beaver drainage country has been enjoying rains which have brought a considerable rise in that river which is not felt in the territory drained by the Allegheny or the Monongahela, which make the Ohio at Pittsburgh. The result is that, often, when the water is too low above the mouth of the Beaver river for the operation of boats in the Ohio, there is a generous freshet in that stream. Above the Beaver and navigation is thus lengthened many days below that point.

Maj. William L. Sibert, United States engineer in charge of the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, and under whose supervision the new dams are being built, has made an exhaustive study of this subject. He has prepared a table based on the official river gauge records of the United States weather bureau office for a period of five years. According to this table the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Beaver has a minimum number of days of any coal year, with a channel depth of six feet and over, 95; nine feet, and over 16 days. From Beaver dam, or Merrill dam, 6, is six feet and over 126 days, and nine feet and over 52 days. That is to say, Beaver has a six-foot stage 40 more days every year than Pittsburgh, and a nine-foot stage 29 more days. This is the minimum record.

The maximum number of days of a six-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Beaver is 201; nine-foot stage, 161. Below Beaver the maximum of a six-foot stage is 162 days and a nine-foot stage 145 days. Thus, Beaver has a six-foot stage 45 days more every year than Pittsburgh and a nine-foot stage 16 days more.

The mean for a six-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Beaver is 151 days, with a mean of 79 for a nine-foot stage. Below Beaver the figures are: Six-foot, 297 days; nine-foot, 116 days. This Beaver has, on an average, a six-foot stage 146 more days than Pittsburgh and a nine-foot stage 37 days more. When the four dams now building shall have been completed, which will be in the fall of 1908, the number of days the river is navigable will be increased by just the above number of days.

The importance of these figures will probably be lost to a landsman, but to a riverman they are full of meaning, and the great coal companies which centers in Pittsburgh have already arranged to take advantage of them. Landing places have been secured in the Beaver harbor, and after 120 mill coal will be taken down there during the periods of low water and held there to await a rise. The advantage of about 25 per cent more days every year when coal can be sent out of that harbor to southern markets than it can out of Pittsburgh is an incalculable one. It simply means that the coal business, which has suffered many drawbacks owing to the uncertainty of navigation out of Pittsburgh will be improved just one-fourth. The great threat of Deadman and Merrimans will have been removed. It will be possible to transport one-fourth as much more coal as is at present carried, and there will be scarcely any danger at all of losing a single package. The element of danger, the greatest along the river, will have been removed, the time of navigation will have been extended one-fourth, and the product will be one day nearer market by the completion of these four dams.

COST OF CARRYING FREIGHT.

Water Transportation Is Vastly Cheaper Than That of Railroads.

There are some interesting figures on the comparative cost of transporting freight by water and railroad. The Illinois Central railroad from Chicago to New Orleans has the lowest grade and cheapest cost of any railroad in the country. It costs 6 mills per ton mile to move freight over this route.

The cost of moving barge freight on the Monongahela is 12-10 mills per ton mile, the cost of moving barge freight from Pittsburgh to Louisville is 7-10 mills per ton mile and the cost on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 1,000 miles, is 9-10 of a mill per ton mile. The first two rates include the cost of returning the empty barges to the point of shipment. The last does not, but includes their value in the cost of transportation. These figures were prepared by Maj. William L. Sibert, United States engineer, and are official.

Nature Bestows Riches On Pennsylvania While Her Rivals Legislate to Overcome the Apparent Display of Kindliness

Nature was generous to Pennsylvania when working in her great chemical laboratory. Not only did she fill the hills with coal, iron, zinc, and almost every one of the baser metals, but she stored away thousands of feet under ground, great reservoirs of the finest petroleum in the world. No other section has been so favored. No other has produced such immense fortunes for the producers and refiners of oil. Not only has Pennsylvania grows great in the manufacture of steel and iron products, but she has furnished the cheapest light known to illuminate the homes of this whole earth. The rivals which have sprung up from time to time have made but little impression upon her. The field for illuminating oil of the highest grade is still her own.

One of the latest fields to command the attention of the oil producer is that of Kansas. So much has been written of Kansas, especially of late, in the efforts of that state to fix the price of oil by legislation, that some insight into the real possibilities of the oil business is worth while. There has been more or less talk of an oil famine and a total winding up of the oil business, owing to the failure of Pennsylvania and other fields to produce up to their old time capacity.

Kansas, Texas, and a whole host of states in the union, can permanently set at rest the fear on the part of many that there is any danger of an oil famine. With the productive powers of these states scarcely touched upon as yet, the production of oil has been greater than at any time in the history of the business. So great, in fact, that, according to the latest government report on the subject, the Standard Oil Company has been unable to maintain its wise policy of increasing production at a ratio but a little in extent of the increase in supply. The Standard company had this down to an excellent system when it brought in wells and increased the flow of oil only so fast as the article could be profitably marketed. The discovery of this new field brought about an overflow. The result is that the world is flooded with oil today for which there is no market. True, most of it is only a fuel grade, but it is oil.

Indian and Oklahoma territories are producing 20,000 barrels daily of fair grade oil. They can easily increase this output to 50,000 barrels a day and maintain it indefinitely. Texas and Louisiana are producing more than 60,000 barrels daily ranging from lowest grade to a grade superior to the larger part of the Kansas output. That production could quickly be raised to more than 100,000 barrels a day if there were any means of caring for and marketing it.

Kansas is producing about 9,000 barrels daily, more than 1,000 barrels of which is below 30 degrees gravity. This production could be doubled, probably, on a brisk market. Below 30 degrees gravity it can be considered as a fuel oil only, in the class with California oil, which with its 20,000,000 barrels a year, is amply supplying the Pacific coast region. Texas and Louisiana will yield other pools than those now known whenever the oil is needed. Oil of the same grades is known to exist in several portions of Mexico and through large districts in South America. Fuel oil exists in Alaska, where its development should be profitable. There is oil of several grades in Wyoming, on paraffine, and on asphalt bases.

Plenty of Oil in Sight.

From these facts it is apparent there will not be an oil famine soon. Oil never was as cheap as now, and it is not easy to conceive of circumstances that will increase its value in the near future. This refers to illuminating and fuel oil. The Pennsylvania producer can easily recall the time when crude oil at his wells was sold for less than half the present price. The gross production of crude petroleum in the United States last year was 119,000,000 barrels in round numbers. This year's production can hardly fall below 130,000,000 barrels and may easily exceed that amount. In 1902 the total production was 88,000,000 barrels. These figures explain the decline in price that has occurred and cause wonder that depreciation has not been greater.

Abroad the situation is no better. Russia is an old story, yet it is ever new, for there is no symptom of decrease in its output. The oil is low grade, but it yields a percentage of illuminant and that illuminant is being sold to European jobbers as low as 2 cents a gallon. That is the current quotation in Great Britain, where Russian oil now supplies 60 per cent of the market. Roumania is a small factor, yet it supplies the local market in that part of the world. It is cheap and cheapness is there of more importance that quality.

The East Indian Field.

Last, but not least, are the operations of the Schell Transport and Trading Company in the East Indies and Burmah. No public reports are made of the total production in that quarter of the world, but it is larger than that of Kansas. Some of it is low grade and some of it is the highest quality in the world—that from Burmah is the best. With this oil, with that brought from Russian refiners and with that taken from the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company at Port Arthur, Tex., the Schell company is making heavy inroads into the Standard Oil Company's foreign markets. It has captured the market of Japan, is dividing honors in China, has invaded Panama and practically controls the situation in the Hawaiian islands. It has an important trade in India and is reaching out to South Africa and the Mediterannean region.

Interesting Figures of a Refiner.

I have been given some figures by an independent refiner of Pennsylvania which make a bad showing. At the present price, $1.30 a barrel, and adding 20 cents a barrel for pipage, he says 100 gallons of crude oil cost him $3.78. From this he gets:

12 gallons naphtha at 6½c	$ 75
13 gallons water white, 150 degrees, at 6½c	76
20 gallons export oil, 72 degrees, Abel test, at 3c	99
15 gallons gas oil at 3c	45
15 gallons lubricant stock at 5s	75
12 gallons tar at 2c	24
4 gallons loss	
Total 100 per cent. Total	$3 84
Less cost of refining, ½c per gallon	50
	$3 34

In other words, there is a net loss of 44 cents on 100 gallons to the small refiner who cannot work out the nearly 300 by-products obtained from the residuum, or the several grades of lubricating oil and paraffine wax that may be secured from "lubricant stock." The Standard Oil Company utilizes all of these, carrying the processes to the limit, and, it may be assumed, manages to get a profit from them. It has been reported to me that it also works up these materials for numbers of small refiners, thus enabling them to continue in business. Commissioner Garfield will probably obtain these facts in the course of his investigation.

The Standard Doesn't Talk.

The Standard Oil Company has given out no figures like the above concerning its costs, or returns from either Pennsylvania, Lima or Kansas oil. It may save something in its processes of refining to reduce the cost of manufacture, and it may—probably does—make some profit from 20 cents a barrel pipage—a doubtful quantity when one adds trunk pipe line costs to that for gathering and delivering in the producing districts. The best information concerning Kansas oil is that on the best grades the item of "loss" is fully 15 per cent as compared with the 4 per cent on Pennsylvania oil; that there is a smaller percentage of "water white" and "lubricating stock." It yields principally "gas oil" and export grade, 72 Abel test.

Little Profit in Refining Kansas Oil.

Without the exact figures it is impossible to say if there is any profit in refining and marketing Kansas oil brought at 70 cents a barrel for the best grades. To whatever extent it may be sold in Kansas there is probably a fair margin. Beyond state lines it is not probable there is any considerable profit. The Guffey Petroleum Company, dealing with similar but somewhat inferior oil in Texas, is delivering "shotgun white" oil, 72 degrees Abel test, free on board vessels for 2½ cents a gallon. It is buying its crude at prices below the Kansas quotations, and as it has begun to invade the market here in Pittsburgh, it could probably meet Kansas oil more than half way in Arkansas. Apparently both Texas and Kansas can make more profit from oil sold for fuel than from refining. The only trouble in that direction is the limited market for fuel oil and the cost of transportation to compete with coal at any considerable distance from the point of production.

These considerations lead up naturally to the situation in Kansas. The agitation there started on account of the decline in the price of the best grade of crude oil from $1 83 a barrel in December, 1903, to 70 cents a barrel February 1, 1905. In a field of small wells this reduction meant a disappearance of the profits on legitimate operations and the hopeless engulfment of the many stock companies whose capital had been inflated 100 or 300 per cent. Whether or not the reduction in price was justified by conditions, may appear from the information summed up in the foregoing paragraphs. Each reader may figure it out for himself. Quite naturally producers were discouraged and speculators were indignant. In this situation the railroads touching the producing districts increased their tariffs on crude oil in tank cars and in barrels, nearly 70 per cent.

When the Trouble Began.

It was charged at once that the railroads and pipe lines were in collusion. Then followed the demand for legislation at Topeka for the relief of the Kansas oil industry. Gov. Hoch, himself an officer in one or two producing companies, lent his influence to the movement. An explanation of conditions at that time might have allayed the agitation, but it pleased the manager of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, in the field, to resent the attack upon his company in vigorous, if indiscreet, language. Kansas is peculiar, there is no denying it, and as the impression spread that a Kansas industry was being throttled by an arrogant "trust," the people outside the oil fields rose like one man to insist upon remedial legislation.

Legislators could not ignore letters and telegrams from hundreds of their constituents. The first bill proposed was for the creation of a state oil refinery and it passed with few dissenting votes. That idea suggested itself because Kansas had previously met a heavy advance in binder twine by erecting a twine factory in which employment was given to the convicts in the state prison. Employment of convict labor had to be made a feature of the refinery law because the state constitution forbids the commonwealth to engage in competitive commercial business. It was this bill that attracted the attention of the outside world. It was looked upon as an adventure in state socialism. Gov. Hoch declares the purpose of the state refinery to be the reverse of socialistic and that it is intended to create competition, not to establish a state monopoly. Even on that basis it is an experiment and as such is of interest to the whole American people. That it will succeed from either point of view is not certain.

Pennsylvania Pipe Line Laws.

No new principle is involved in the acts declaring pipe lines to be common carriers and fixing maximum rates for the transportation of petroleum for specified distances within the state. Pennsylvania and other states long ago established the principle of maximum rates by fixing 3 cents a mile as the highest charge for transporting passengers. Pennsylvania has also made pipe lines common carriers. The Kansas acts are different only in the extremes to which they carry these regulations and the conception that a common carrier may be compelled to extend its lines for the accommodation of every shipper. Heretofore the conception of the duties of a common carrier has been only that it is obliged to receive for transport commodities offered along its lines of transportation at regular stations established for the purpose and to deliver the same in good condition to the consignee named, under specified rules and regulations.

No new principle is embodied in the "anti-discrimination" act. The Sherman "anti-trust" law prohibits transactions and conspiracies in restraint of trade. The Kansas law prohibits the selling of any commodity at a lower price in one locality than in another "for the purpose of destroying competition." Originally it prohibited cutting of prices for any purpose, but as amended it is limited to the intent to destroy competition and is in harmony with the principles of common law and the statutes of the United States. Time alone can prove the value of these laws. The more prolific oil fields of Oklahoma and Indian territories, will operate to eclipse Kansas and they may, indeed, wholly prevent any demonstration of what might be accomplished by such enactments under other circumstances. Certainly no law can be enforced to compel any one to buy Kansas oil if he prefers the oil of the territories, or Texas.

Eastern People Distrustful.

The immediate effect of the Kansas legislation has been to arouse a feeling of distrust in the east concerning the security of capital invested in Kansas. That feeling may pass away. It has had the more local effect of bringing the Prairie company to a sudden decision that it does not want to buy any more oil below 30 degrees gravity, and that it can conduct its business in the territories to better advantage without bringing it over the state line into Kansas. It is not for this article to say whether this conclusion is reached on a purely unprejudiced business basis, or whether pique enters into the equation. In either case the fact remains the same. Kansas will suffer some inconvenience and loss as a result. But without any agitation of any kind it was inevitable that the lion's share of the business would gradually drift to the more prolific fields in the territories, especially as they produce a somewhat higher grade of oil.

Operation of the state refinery is likely to prove a disappointment to the people of Kansas. At best, it cannot handle more than about one-tenth of the production of the state. It will have to consider the interest of both producer and consumer, or fall into the evil way of favoring the one at the expense of the other. It will find it difficult to purchase its oil without discrimination in favor of certain producers as compared with their fellows who may be less favorably situated by reason of greater distance from the refinery. It is possible, too, that convict labor may prove unsatisfactory and uneconomical. It is hardly possible that the state can pay a higher price for crude to the producer than its competitors; sell at a lower price to the consumer, and, at the same time, pay interest upon the investment. If it does these three things it will be a success, indeed.

Production Can Be Doubled.

It has been stated broadly at the beginning of this article that Indian and Oklahoma territories can more than double their production at will. This statement is based upon observations made during a tour of the producing region. In extent it compares favorably with the oil-producing area of Pennsylvania or of West Virginia. It is as large as that of Western Ohio and Indiana—the Lima field. Including Kansas, the immensity of this new oil field may be expressed in figures by saying it comprises 1,800 square miles. Not all of that area will be productive, but until the drill is sent home to the deepest sand, that much territory is probable. To that extent the geological conditions, as observed from the surface, are favorable. It is well known to practical oil men that sands may be barren where the formation appears most promising. No one knows why. It is equally well known that oil may be found wherever certain conditions exist. These conditions are in relation to the dip, depth and character of the rocks.

Aside from theoretic geologic conditions enough productive territory has been defined by drilling operations to give the increase in production mentioned. Pending the perfection of facilities for caring for the oil, producers have confined their work to protecting the lines separating them from their neighbors. In this manner they have developed a production difficult to dispose of. Tankage costing 25 cents a barrel runs into enormous sums when it is provided at the rate of one 35,000-barrel tank every two or three days. It would entail an outlay of more than $1,000,000 a year. Present surplus production is at the rate here indicated, and it would be hazardous to triple the pace. These facts explain the anxiety of the territory producers for the completion of the large pipe line into the field from Whiting, Ind., and their opposition to legislation at Guthrie that might have discouraged the building of iron tanks, or the investment of money in the surplus oil.

Big Storage Investment.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company is not only investing at the rate of $1,000,000 a year in iron tankage in which to store the surplus production of Kansas and the territories, but is paying out at the rate of nearly $3,000,000 a year for the oil stored there. For the oil it is marketing it pays at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a year, but as this is turned over from month to month it probably does not represent more than $200,000 to $500,000 actually engaged at any one time. It is a huge business, this caring for the production of an extensive oil field, and one in which there is a more than usually large risk. The commodity is inflammable, peculiarly subject to danger from lightning, liable to total loss by leakage and subject to heavy depreciation. No attempt is made here to estimate the investment in lines of pipe for the collection and transportation of the oil from wells to storage tanks.

A large investment has been made by the territory producers, also. To drill and equip the more than 700 wells in the two territories has cost about $2,000,000. Probably a greater sum has been expended for leases. The expense of operation goes on continuously. It is no inconsiderable item. It will amount in a year to almost as much as the cost of drilling and equipment. This latter bill would be heavy if the wells were shut in and held for better market facilities. The terms of leases on Indian lands are more exacting than those producers in other fields have been compelled to meet. It must be apparent, then, that a ready market is to these operators an important matter. Cash in hand, as soon as the oil is run from their tanks, enables them to meet their obligations, and it is most necessary they should have pipe lines to take the oil as fast as it is produced. The strong companies are best qualified to deal with the conditions in the territories, but they have no monopoly of the business.

Blanket Leases Being Worked.

The greater part of the operations in the territories are on lands covered by the blanket lease granted to Foster by the Osage nation. Beside these are the leases obtained from the Creeks and Cherokees by Guffey & Galey, the town lot wells at Bartlesville, the wells at Red Fork and the field about Cleveland in Pawnee county, Oklahoma. The Foster lease, which was recently the subject of discussion in congress, the anulment of which was requested by the Kansas Oil Producers association, is an interesting document. It was executed by James Bigheart, principal chief of the Osage nation, before Lieut.-Col. H. B. Freeman of the Osage agency, March 16, 1896. His authority to execute it was granted by the Osage national council at the council house in Pawhuska, on March 14, preceding, after a protracted discussion. It is a lengthy paper, but in brief grants permission to Edwin B. Foster, his heirs or assigns, to bore for petroleum and natural gas upon lands of the nation, and requires him to pay one-tenth of all oil obtained and $50 a year for each gas well discovered and utilized. There are numerous restrictions for the protection of occupants of the lands, and the secretary of the interior has amended the lease to require a larger rental for gas wells after the first year. Mr. Foster's interest has been vested in the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which has granted numerous sub-leases to those who are developing the territory.

While the Osage Indians are growing wealthy from this lease of their lands, a similar disposition of the Chreokee and Creek holdings has not been sanctioned. Leases in those nations have been obtained from owners under the allotment in severalty, with the approval of the secretary of the interior. The terms in each case include the filing of a bond in sufficient sum to insure faithful performance of contract. It is probably fortunate that these difficulties surround the leasing of lands in that quarter, as they have prevented a rush of small operators who would have been compelled to drill to sustain themselves and who would be drilling as rapidly as possible to protect the lines of small holdings. The flood of oil under existing conditions is hard to care for and is a menace to the general market. Under other conditions it would have gone beyond bounds ere this.

Oil Territory Is Hilly.

Eastern oil people will be interested to know that the oil regions of Oklahoma and Indian territories are mostly hilly. There are some flat lands. Much of the Creek and Osage nations are almost as hilly as Butler, Clarion and Venango counties. Their wooded slopes resemble those of the two latter counties, the resemblance being strengthened by the outcropping of a heavy sandstone formation not unlike the familiar "mountain sand." The Arkansas river, however, has no such high and abrupt hills as those confining the Allegheny, and the cotton fields so much in evidence are a wholly unfamiliar feature. The climate is pleasant and salubrious, the winters are much shorter and less severe than those of Western Pennsylvania. There are no hills in the country comparable with those of the old Bradford field, those of Allegheny and Washington counties, or those of West Virginia and Southeastern Ohio.

At Muskogee there is a small production of high-grade oil on a paraffine base. This fluid comes from the Devonian formation, which is much thinner there than in Pennsylvania. At Muskogee the Devonian is no deeper than the coal measures at Tulsa, or Bartlesville, so rapidly do the strata rise toward the crest of the Ozarks. At Tulsa, Bartlesville and Cleveland, as in Kansas, oil is obtainable chiefly from the Cherokee shales, the lowest member of the coal measures group, which rests upon the Mississippian limestone. The rapid dip to the westward precludes the probability of finding oil in the Devonian in regions where the coal measures are productive. It is possible, but hardly probable, that this high-grade, paraffine oil will be found in large quantities along the eastern range. It is a pretty, green oil, giving a red transparency when held to the light and resembles the first and second sand oil sometimes found in small quantities near the margins of Pennsylvania pools.

Lower Strata May Produce.

It is not impossible that oil may be found in other horizons in Kansas and the territories than the three from which it has already been obtained. In that event the field will become more formidable than it now appears. Prof. Erasmus Haworth, Kansas state geologist, believes oil may be found in lower strata. Prof. Hatch of Kansas City is of the same opinion. Prof. Adams of the United States geological survey declines to commit himself on this point. The experts engaged in the oil business are disposed to doubt the productiveness of the lower measures, except in the matter of gas and salt water, for technical reasons they do not explain. Some of these men are capable geologists and they have the advantage of special training.

In the matter of gas it is conceded by all that these fields may exceed any others. There are at least a half dozen gas sands yielding high pressures and large production. These will attract certain lines of manufacture that will be of advantage to the region. It is probable, too, the gas may be piped out to Kansas City, or even to St. Louis. Unless an outlet is obtained to at least one such large consumer, the gas resources of Kansas and the territories will not yield as large returns as they should. The supply is far in excess of any possible local demands.

Pittsburghers in a Quandary.

As for the Standard Oil Company and the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which is regarded as the same thing, they are considerably agitated. I can say authoritatively they are in a quandary what to do, and in doubt whether they have made a bad investment in this state. The Standard company of Indiana sells refined oil only and its investment in tanks and supply depots is probably altogether safe. The Standard company of Kansas is a small affair and does nothing but refine Kansas oil, which it buys from the Prairie company. The Prairie company is a Kansas corporation, the stock being principally held by W. J. Young of Pittsburgh, who is president of the company, and C. M. Cummings of Swissvale, who is secretary.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company is the largest producer of oil in the state, the owner of pipe lines, refineries and gas lines. It is the concern most frequently referred to as "The Standard," with or without expletives. It was organized to take over the property of the Forest Oil Company in this state, originally purchased from John Galley and Col. James M. Guffey. Out here Guffey and Galley are rated as salaried agents of the Standard Oil Company—a conception that will be very amusing to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania people.

In Doubt About Investment.

The Prairie company has about 2,000,000 barrels of Kansas oil in its storage tanks at present. It has probably produced one-half of this amount and bought the remainder from other producers. Its officers are extremely doubtful whether they will get back the money they have invested in this oil. Some of it was bought when the quotation was above $1 a barrel, while now it ranges from 30 cents downward. This doubt is increased by the fact that Kansas oil deteriorates greatly in storage. The company charges off 3 per cent for sediment as against the familiar 2 per cent in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Some producers have complained that this charge is excessive. Recently the Prairie company had occasion to empty a 35,000-barrel tank that had stood for nearly a year. Six feet of sediment in the bottom could not be "steamed up" and now the superintendent is of the opinion that a charge of 10 per cent would not be excessive.

Eastern oil men will readily recall the fact that oil of the Bradford field and Allegheny (N. Y.) field left more sediment after storage than that from fields further south. The paraffine content of sediment in the "lower" fields also meant a large salvage. Bradford oil, however, did not leave as much sediment after standing 10 years as Kansas oil does in six months. This is one of the reasons why Kansas oil is not sought after at more than 90 cents a barrel, while Pennsylvania quality brings $1.39.

Stock Jobbers Got the Money.

Just when the people had money the wildcat stock operators came after it. They came in bunches. The land was flowing with milk and honey and with oil. The stock jobbers capitalized the oil. They took John D. Rockefeller's capital of 40 years' surplus as a basis for instant computation and put out the certificate representation in every village and town. The Kansas people bit hard. Some dividends have been paid out of subscriptions, a la blind pool financing methods. Even these stopped a good while ago and the people became sore. No one could blame them. The stock jobbers saw the stock rising and made haste to divert if from themselves against the Standard Oil Company. The Standard had a bad reputation and it was not difficult to turn the tide that way.

These people are innocent of all actual oil knowledge. Most of them cannot tell the difference between Kansas oil on an asphalt base and Pennsylvania oil on a paraffine base. When they were told the decline in price prevented the payment of dividends on their pretty stock certificates and that the decline was arbitrarily caused by the Standard Oil, they were ready to go after the Standard. They rose up like one man and demanded legislative action and they have been getting it, for the Kansas legislator is more obedient to the will of his constituents than his eastern brother. They passed the now famous pipe line bill.

The bill fixes maximum rates for the transportation of oil as follows:

Distance, Miles.	Column 1. Single-line Rates.	Column 2. Double-line Rates.
5 and less	2.5 cents	4.5 cents
10 and over 5	3	4.5
15 and over 10	3.5	5
20 and over 15	4	5.5
30 and over 20	4.5	6
40 and over 30	5	6.5
50 and over 40	5.5	7
60 and over 50	6	7.5
80 and over 60	6.5	8
100 and over 80	7	8.5
125 and over 100	7.5	9
150 and over 125	8	9.5
175 and over 150	8.5	10
200 and over 175	9	10
225 and over 200	9.5	10
250 and over 225	10	10.5
Over 250	10.5	10.5

When the distance is over 250 miles, in addition to above rates, add below:

Distance, Miles.	Rates.
50 and less	1.0 cents
100 and over 50	2
150 and over 100	3
200 and over 150	4
250 and over 200	5
300 and over 250	5.5
Over 300	6

Penalty for Discrimination.

The law prohibiting discriminations reads as follows:

Section 1. Any person, firm or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the state of Kansas, and engaged in the production, manufacture, or distribution of any commodity in general use that shall intentionally for the purpose of destroying competition, discriminate between different sections, communities or cities of this state, by selling such commodity at a lower rate in one section, community or city or any portion thereof than is charged for such commodity in another section, community or city, after equalizing the distance from the point of production, manufacture or distribution and freight rates therefrom, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination.

Sec. 2. If complaint shall be made to the charter board of Kansas that any corporation chartered in this state or authorized to do business therein is guilty of unfair discrimination within the terms of this act, it shall be the duty of the charter board to institute an inquiry as to such discrimination, giving to the party complained against notice and reasonable opportunity to be heard; and if in the judgment of such charter board, or a majority thereof, any corporation, foreign or domestic, shall have been guilty of unfair discrimination within the terms of this act, the said charter board shall so find, and make a record of such fact upon the records of the charter board, and shall immediately forfeit the charter of such corporation, if it be a domestic corporation, or, if it be a foreign corporation, shall immediately forfeit the permit of such foreign corporation to do business in this state.

Sec. 3. If, after the revocation of such charter, in the case of a domestic corporation, or of its permit, if it be a foreign corporation, any corporation shall continue or attempt to do business in the state of Kansas, it shall be the duty of the attorney general, by a proper suit in the name of the state of Kansas, to oust such corporation from all business of every kind and character in said state of Kansas.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit to the state of Kansas the sum of $1,000 for each and every violation of this act, said sum to be recovered by a suit in the name of the state of Kansas in any court of competent jurisdiction, by the attorney general. All sums collected under this act shall be credited to the permanent school fund of the state of Kansas.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

Hearst Was Soon Discovered.

A bill prohibiting the placing of a suction pump on any gas well, but permitting the employment of compressor pumps on pipe lines, limited to a maximum pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, originally proposed to prohibit any pumping of gas. The amendment will be recognized as a most skillful transmogrification of the act to secure an entirely different result. The discrimination bill has also been made to turn on the question of "intention" to destroy competition. Lawyers should be able to recognize the difficulty of proving an intent in court.

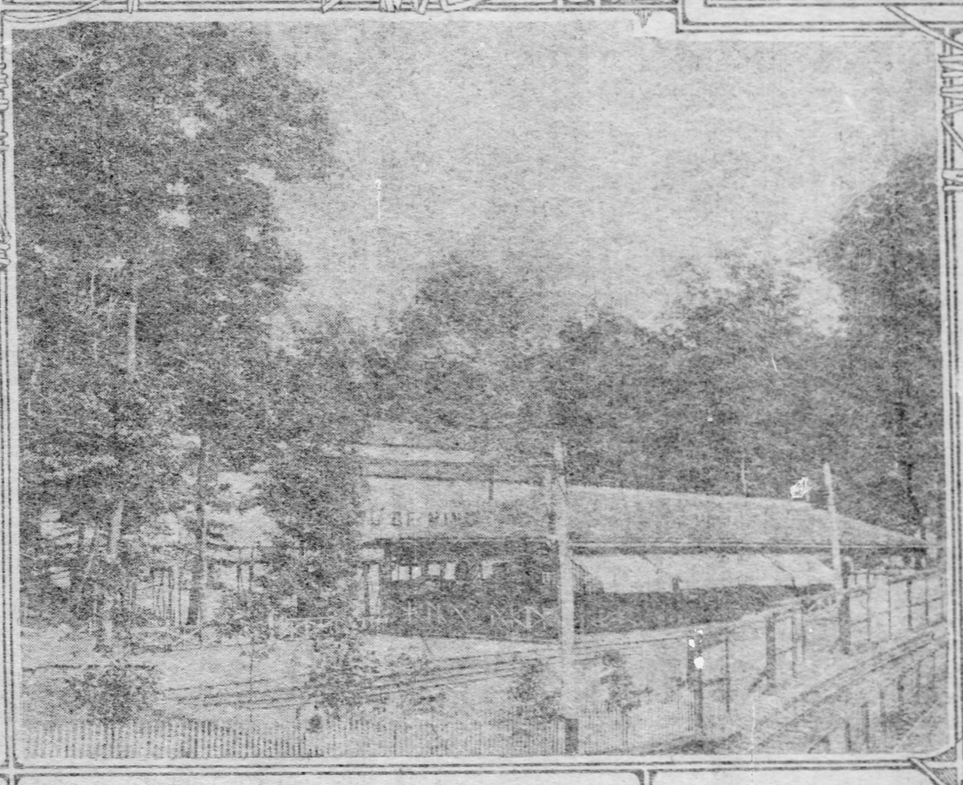
Such is the status of the famous Kansas raid on Standard Oil. It is not as bad as it looked at first. The Hearst-Monnett invasion gave Speaker Stubbs a valuable leverage with Republican members in stopping the more drastic and extraordinary measures introduced by Senators Smith and Fitzpatrick, as it was not difficult to convince real Republicans that Mr. Hearst is not working in the interest of their party.

SOUTHERN PARK. WHERE THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH SIDE AND DOWN TOWN TAKE THE AIR.

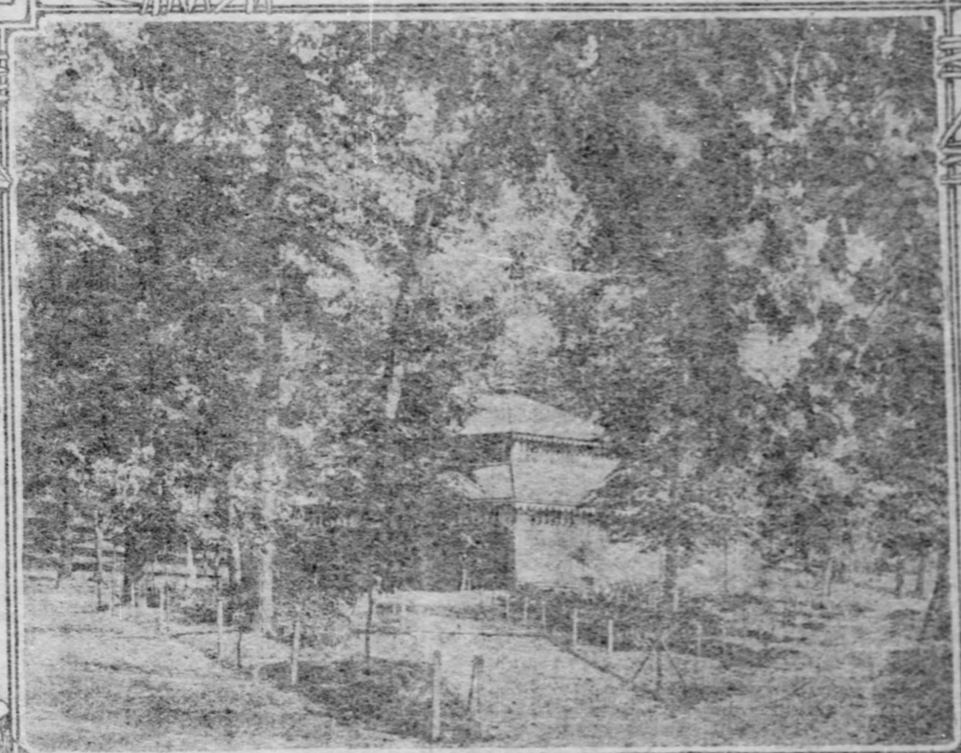
J. D. Callery

Judge James Reed.

OAKWOOD PARK. ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PIECES OF WOOD AND MEADOW IN PENNA.



SCHOOL OF MINES AT CALHOUN PARK. ONE OF THE MOST NOVEL AND INTERESTING PARK EXHIBITS IN THE UNITED STATES



CALHOUN PARK. THE MERRY-GO-ROUND WHERE HAPPY CHILDHOOD SPENDS MANY PLEASANT HOURS

Pittsburgh's Fresh Air

WHERE HER CITIZENS GO FOR A BREATH OF IT.

And How Traction Lines Have Worked a Revolution.

There is probably no other corporation which enters so much into the homes of the people of Pittsburgh as does the Philadelphia Company. There is no other city in the world, perhaps, where a single corporation performs so many and so satisfactory services for the people of a great municipality like the Greater Pittsburgh, as does this single corporation. It heats the home and furnishes the fuel for the mills where the heads of the families earn the family living. It lights their houses and the places of business. It furnishes electric power and it hauls the people to and from their places of business in the electric cars of the company. Not only does it provide these manifold conveniences, but it also furnishes amusement and is literally the purveyor of fresh air to Pittsburgh's tired and heat-burdened thousands. The Philadelphia Company stands for what is best in the several lines of business it follows and it is probably the greatest public service corporation in this or any other country.

The Philadelphia Company was the result of the natural gas discoveries of the early 80's. Natural gas had been used for fuel by the old Graff, Bennett & Company mills at Bennett for a number of years previous, the fuel being piped from Butler county. Although this iron firm pioneered the plan years before the Philadelphia Company was even thought of, it seemed to furnish no idea to the residents and capitalists of Allegheny county. They were busy polluting the air with soft coal, while millions of dollars' worth of odorless, dustless, dirtless fuel filled the ground beneath their feet. It was a fuel that never had to be ordered for it was always there. It was always ready and could be counted upon to continue burning, night and day, after one lighting without further attention.

In 1884 the Philadelphia Company was organized, George Westinghouse was one of the moving spirits in this venture. He was elected president. The other officers were: Robert Pitcairn, vice president; John Caldwell, secretary and treasurer; directors, George Westinghouse, Jr., Robert Pitcairn, John Caldwell, H. H. Westinghouse and John Dalzell.

Those who were residents of Pittsburgh in 1884 remember well the first efforts at piping natural gas and the crude manner in which it was handled, as compared with the present. A gas-tight pipe was considered an impossibility then and several expedients were adopted to care for the leakage. At every street corner were standpipes where the escaping gas was allowed to burn. Here and there about the city great blowoff pipes were erected to relieve the immense pressure from the wells. Night and day a great banner of flame, twenty, thirty, fifty feet high was pouring from these pipes with a roar which could be heard for miles. Great flambeaus were everywhere. Pittsburgh shook off its name of "Smoky City" and at once adopted the new one of "Gas City." Those great flambeaus were the wonder and delight of every traveler to the city.

Certainly the first pipe line laid by the Philadelphia Company was a crude affair, but it answered all the necessities of the case and the people were quick to grasp the good thing which had been brought in to them. In a short time almost every mill and almost every house was supplied with natural gas. It was but a couple of years after the organization of the company and the introduction of natural gas, until it became apparent that more capital was needed to carry on the business. The company had been chartered at $1,000,000. This was increased to $7,500,000 and with this vast sum the present complete system began to be worked out. The Philadelphia Company stood for what was best in the matter of public service. Every new idea in the handling of natural gas was tested and if found satisfactory was adopted. Gas was at first furnished at a fixed rate per fire. This resulted in enormous waste and there is no doubt not a little trickery on the part of consumers. Meters were established and the business began to get down to a proper basis. Regulators were introduced for the safety of consumers. This single invention probably did more to popularize the use of natural gas than any other one thing. Before their time one never knew, when going to bed, whether the gas would come on with extra pressure during the night or not. If it did the chances were the house would burn before morning. The regulator solved that trouble. It was also made so as to shut off the supply if the gas failed entirely, thus preventing gas users from becoming asphyxiated when it was again turned on. The introduction of this single piece of gas fitting probably meant more for the success of the company than any person not acquainted with the business would imagine.

The increase of the capital stock of the company resulted in expansion and improvement until it became one of the greatest public service corporations in the country and attracted the attention of Brown Brothers, the Baltimore firm of bankers. This firm was looking for good Pittsburgh investments, for, with their far-seeing eyes, they knew the future of Pittsburgh was destined to be illimitably greater than that of any other American city. They conceived the idea of a consolidation of the public service corporations of the city. The Allegheny County Light Company practically controlled the lighting service of the county. The Consolidated Gas Company had the illuminating gas business thoroughly in hand, having effected a consolidation of a number of smaller companies a year or two before. The United Traction Company controlled most of the street railway lines. Brown Brothers' agents soon secured the majority of the stock of these several concerns, organized them under the title of the Philadelphia Company, took over the charter of the company and consolidated the whole aggregation under the one head. Today the company controls every traction line, the electric

Continued on Next Page.

THE PEOPLES NATURAL GAS CO.

Columbia Bank Building

Natural Gas for Light, Heat and Power

THE COLORS AND HALFTONE INKS

You Have Been Admiring in The Pittsburgh Gazette for the Past Four Years Are the Product of

Charles Eneu Johnson & Co.

Philadelphia, New York,
Chicago, Baltimore,
Cleveland, San Francisco.

Pittsburgh's Fresh Air

Continued from Page 7, Section 2.

light and power business, the illuminating gas business and the gas fuel business of the city. The capital of the Philadelphia Company was increasad to $21,000,000 and bonds to the amount of $4,100,000 were issued.

The opening of the year 1902 saw the completion of this gigantic undertaking. Following out the policy of the old Philadelphia Company when it entered the gas business, the new company began looking at once for improvements. There was plenty of room for them. The several companies which had previously controlled the many branches of the business, had run their concerns without much regard for the comfort of patrons. They were practical monopolies and it was necessary to take what you got or do without. It was impossible to revolutionize the business in a night, but the new company showed its intent. Electric lights immediately became brighter and better. Three hundred more cars were ordered for the railway system, changes were made in the gas supply business, although this branch of the service had been almost perfection under the Westinghouse regime. It speedily became apparent that if there was any good thing to be had the company was going to procure it. If anything was needed to make the service better, to give more satisfaction to patrons, to benefit the city which had conferred franchises upon this great corporation with no mean hand, that thing was to be procured regardless of expense. Today Pittsburgh has one of the greatest street railway systems in the world. There are complaints, of course, as there always will be. But complaints are rapidly dying out, for the purpose of the company is plain and every evils it is possible to remedy, is apparent. Even those most opposed to the control of public service by private capital have grown more friendly to the big company since its reorganization of the railway, lighting and heating systems of Pittsburgh. It is a business proposition with the proprietors. They realize that the best is the cheapest in the end and they want to give the best.

The general officers of the company today are: Judge James H. Reed, president; James D. Callery, vice president; W. B. Carson, secretary; C. J. Braun, Jr., treasurer; C. S. Mitchell, auditor; Joseph F. Gunay, general manager. The directors are: H. J. Bowdoin of Baltimore; Patrick Calhoun of New York; Judge James H. Reed, James D. Callery, Joshua Rhodes, John C. Reilly and George E. McCague of this city.

President James H. Reed of the Philadelphia Company recently issued a brief, though comprshensive statement of the company's affairs, in which he divides them into three divisions: First, street railways; second, electric lighting and illuminating gas; third, fuel gas. For convenience of operation the different railways have been united under an agreement by which they are run by the Pittsburgh Railways Company, the stock of which is held wholly by the Philadelphia Company.

The acquisition of the traction lines was probably one of the greatest moves of the Philadelphia Company, and as a result Pittsburgh today possesses one of the very best surface street car systems in the country. On December 4, 1901, the stockholders of the company agreed to take over all the separate traction interests on the following basis: 232,622 shares of preferred and 246,499 shares of common stock of the Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburgh, which included the old Citizens, Ft. Pitt, Duquesne and Pittsburgh Traction Companies; 59,600 preferred and 50,000 common stock of the Southern Traction Company, 6,000 shares of the Southern Heat, Light and Power Company and the shares of several smaller lines. The Monongahela Street Railway Company and the Suburban Rapid Transit Company came in under a lease to the Consolidated Traction Company, and the Allegheny County Light Company holds leases for the Monongahela Light and Power Company and the Southern Heat, Light and Power Company, while the United Traction Company, which the Philadelphia Company bought in 1899, holds a lease on the Birmingham Traction Company's property.

The officers of the Pittsburgh Railways Company are: James D. Callery, president; James H. Reed, vice president; S. L. Tone, second vice president; John Murphy, general superintendent.

The Allegheny County Light Company, in addition to supplying light, furnishes electric current to manufacturers and other machinery users cheaper than they can make steam. Many mill owners have thrown out their steam boilers with their dirty accompaniment of coal, ashes, etc., and substituted the clean electric power. Detailed information regarding this will be furnished on application to R. S. Orr, general superintendent.

A feature of the street railway business of Pittsburgh and one which has helped revolutionize this city, is the amusement parks conducted by the Pittsburgh Railways Company. For many years Pittsburgh was content to take its pleasure in a most modest way. The great parks of the city are improvements of but recent years. How Pittsburghers amused themselves before their creation, old Pittsburghers would not like to say now. The old Castle Shannon zoological garden, chiefly remarkable for the peculiar kinds of animals one would see if he made too frequent visits there; the old incline house at the head of the Seventeenth street incline, where you could enjoy cool air and cool other things on a hot summer day; Arsenal park, with its doubtful society; Schenutzen park, where society was not quite so doubtful, but decidedly pronounced; these and a few other resorts of like character were Pittsburgh's amusement resorts. Ross grove furnished accommodations for a drinking bout with accompanying murders and cutting affrays one day, and spread its shade over youthful Sunday school scholars the next. The oldtime Pittsburgher will probably be a little close-mouthed in telling of the breathing spots this city and 20 or 25 years ago for fear of incriminating himself.

Today the traction company owns four of the finest public parks in the United States. The first of these was Calhoun park, built or created by the old Second Avenue Company when it extended its lines to McKeesport. The park was named after Patrick Calhoun of New York, a lineal descendant of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, and who bears a striking resemblance to the pictures of that noted southerner. Mr. Calhoun is the legal adviser of Brown Brothers and it was in his honor the first traction park was named. The creation of Calhoun park was a hint to the other companies then operating in the county. The Monongahela Traction Company built beautiful Kennywood park. The West End Company created Oakwood, while the South Side companies presented Southern park "free to the people." They revolutionized the amusement interests of Pittsburgh.

Not only did the traction companies provide the parks but they also provided amusements in them. All of the enjoyable and healthful out-of-door sports were taken care of. There were ball grounds, tennis grounds, speeding tracks, roller coasters, lakes where all manner of aquatic sports might be indulged in, and last, but first, probably, in the estimation of the public, the summer theaters.

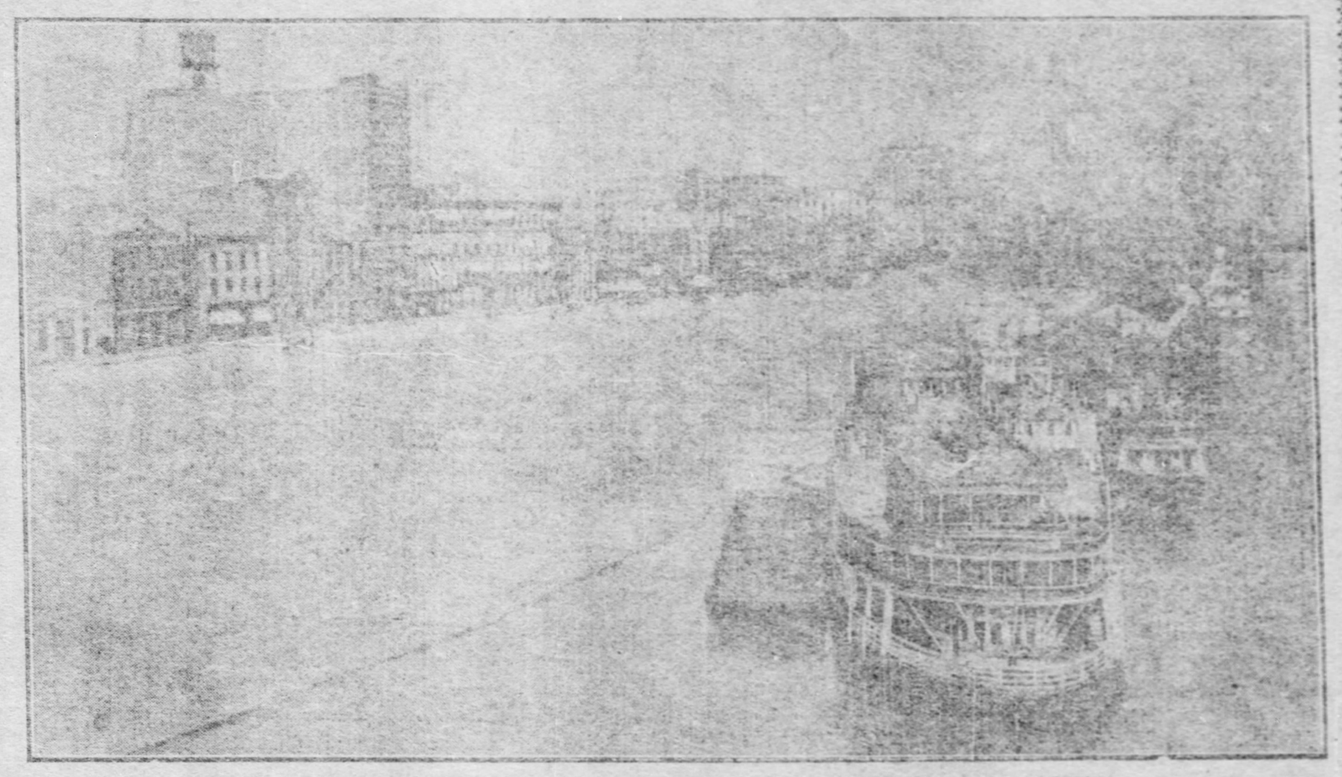
The band concerts and the vaudeville bills in the summer theaters took. Admission was free. Car fare meant a pleasant afternoon with all manner of wholesome and cleanly amusements. Rowdyism was not tolerated. Disorder was severely punished. The tough element speedily learned that the traction parks were a good place to avoid. The management had decided to cater to the well-behaved class and the decision met with public approval. The vast crowds which surge out to these parks of a Sunday afternoon to escape the heat of the city, are ample evidence of their popularity.

Calhoun park, because of its admirable location, is probably the best-known and most popular of all the traction resorts. It is situated on the Second avenue line, midway between Pittsburgh and McKeesport. "Cool and Shady Calhoun" has come to be a trademark for this big breathing spot which contains 51 acres of heavily wooded land. It is watered by numerous springs and shelter is provided for thousands by the great dancing pavilions, dining halls and other buildings. Hundreds of thousands of picnickers have been entertained there and there has never been an accident, which speaks volumes for the efficient management. Calhoun park is equipped with bowling alleys, "the old mill," aerial railway, carefully operated carousels, baseball field, swings, bicycle track and everything that would tend to give zest to a day in the open air. Near the entrance is the big covered dancing pavilion which will safely shelter thousands should rain appear and interfere with the sports of a day. Nearby is an open air bandstand, where the concerts are given every day during the season. At suitable points throughout the grounds are refreshment stands and rustic benches, rest houses, everything that could contribute to the comfort and amusement of guests has been thoughtfully provided. The big park is brilliantly lighted with big arc lights while thousands of incandescent lamps lend brilliancy to the scene at night. A fine restaurant, where the finest of meals can be secured at reasonable rates, assures the one who goes without a basket of plenty to eat. Nearly all the large church and school picnics are held at Calhoun and during the summer season more than 200,000 people are entertained there.

Oakwood park on the West End division is but four miles from downtown Pittsburgh. It is surrounded by the beautiful hills of the Chartiers valley and comprises about 35 acres. The park is an ideal one for picnic parties and is most liberally patronized. Everything that can entertain and amuse is to be found there and it is one of the finest equipped parks in the country. The park is free to the public on Sundays and weekdays is free after 7:30 p. m. A fine summer theater is provided here, where the best vaudeville talent in the country is to be found during the summer season. Every evening during the season select dances are held there by societies or clubs from the city and a high standard of attendance is maintained at all times.

Southern park, the latest of the attractive places to be opened by the traction lines, lies over the South Side hills. It is reached by a 5-minute ride on the suburban cars over the South Twenty-second street bridge. The park is situated on a beautiful elevation back of Mt. Oliver and, although new, has already come into great favor with Pittsburghers. This park is also reached by the Hilltop cars which cross the Smithfield street bridge and pass through the tunnel under Mt. Washington. The ride to the park is one of the most pleasant about Pittsburgh and affords some great views of the mammoth industries of the city and the beautiful heights on the south side of the Monongahela river. The park contains 8 acres of beautiful woodland. Its amusement features consist of a combination "old mill" and "shoot the chutes," one of the latest and most attractive park novelties, an up-to-date carousel, mirror maze, shooting gallery, outdoor theater, baseball grounds, pony track, swings etc. High class entertainments are given at the park afternoons and evenings and admission is free each evening and all day Sunday. In years past the park was a favorite resort for the South side school children and since its control passed into the hands of the traction company its popularity has extended over the entire city.

WHERE PITTBURGH'S WATERWAY COMMERCE IS HANDLED



Scene Along the Water Street Wharf Between the Wabash and Smithfield Street Bridges.

WORK IS RUSHED ON THE NEW STATE HOUSE

Rotunda Is Being Finished and Construction of the Grand Staircase Begins Soon.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, July 9.—Work on the new capitol is being rushed through the hot weather. The rotunda is being rapidly finished and within the next fortnight work will be started on the grand staircase, the magnificent pile of marble which will be the chief means of access to the second floor. The iron work foundation for the staircase has been in place for months.

The staircase is to be 25 feet wide at the bottom, where the steps will flare out. During the greater part of its course it will be only about 20 feet wide. It is to be of marble throughout—balustrade, steps and landing—and nothing of like character in the state will compare with it.

Much marble has been set through the corridors and about the rotunda. Little bare space is seen upon the walls, principally seams which will be soon filled in.

One of the first things to attract the eye in the big rotunda are the huge pillars of white marble, over 12 feet in height and 20 tons each in weight. These pillars are ornaments at the entrances to the four corridors. They run from the ground floor to the second floor, each topped with an ornamental capital. They are not of one piece, each pillar being built of five sections, three feet in diameter. The pillars number over a dozen. Not all are in place.

Payne & Co. are unable to say when the work will be finished. The contract has six months yet to run and there is no doubt the job will be finished within ample time. As soon as the contractors are through with the building the decorators—Miss Oakley, Mr. Abbey and Mr. Barnard—will begin to place the mural paintings.

No offices not already in the building will be moved in until the work is finished. Architect Huston has taken a firm stand against any such procedure, on the ground it would hamper the work, and Mr. Huston is boss until he turns the building over to the state. It now seems that next winter will be well advanced before the new state house is in general use.

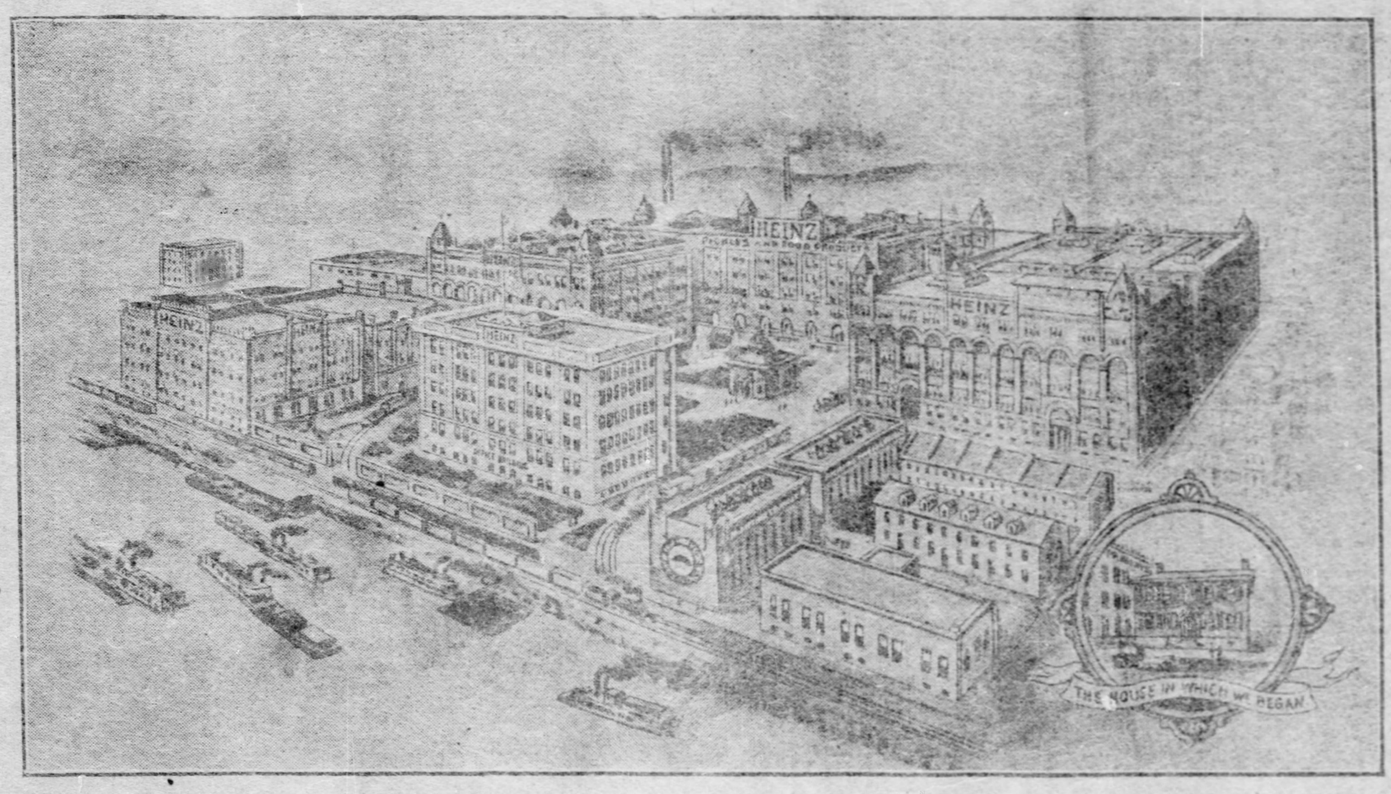
$5.00 Niagara Falls and Return
Saturday, July 15, Via B., R. & P.

Tickets good five days. Trains leave Baltimore & Ohio depot 9 a. m. and 10 p. m., city time.

SIXTEEN ACRES OF KITCHENS OPEN TO VISITORS

Cleanest, Largest and Best Pure Food Establishment in the World Located in Pittsburgh. Thousands Visit it Annually.

Visitors are received at all times. Guides in attendance. Only plant of the kind open to inspection. Take Millvale or Troy Hill car to Sycamore street, or Penn avenue cars to Sixteenth street and cross bridge.



A few facts about H. J. Heinz Co. Over 3,000 employes, 450 traveling salesmen, 16 acres floor space in main plant, 11 branch factories, 67 salting stations, 26 branch houses, 20,000 acres under cultivation, over 40,000 persons required to harvest crops.

THE HOME OF THE 57 VARIETIES

Over 20,000 people placed their names on the register at the "Home of the 57" during 1904. At the Heinz main plant on the Northside, Pittsburgh, you may see the 57 Varieties Pure Food Products being prepared in clean, model kitchens. Only best selected materials are used, and the greatest care is taken in their preparation by happy, intelligent and skillful workers.

Anything That's HEINZ Is Safe To Buy.

H. J. HEINZ CO.

PITTSBURGH, NORTHSIDE.

Anything That's HEINZ Is Safe To Buy.

Pittsburgh Milling Co.,

THE HOME OF

CAMELLIA FLOUR

A Product Made in Pittsburgh and

Sold Throughout the World.

It is ground from the Choicest Wheat grown in the great Northwest, and makes friends wherever it is used.

One of Pittsburgh's Sound Thinkers

Anton Lutz, Esq., the subject of this sketch, is one of the best known, popular, progressive business men and capitalists in Western Pennsylvania. In business, club and social circles he is widely and favorably known to the very best element.

He comes from the sturdy stock of Germans that form the backbone of the progressive and successful business interests of the Keystone State. Possessing all the characteristics of that nationality—hardy physique, mentality trained for deep thinking, he is a financier of the first caliber.

He is a worthy representative of the German-American and has the confidence and esteem of the wide circle of business men with whom he has been associated in this section during the past 25 years.

He is the son of Damas Lutz, who emigrated from Germany to this country early in the 40's and in 1852 founded the well-known brewery of D. Lutz in Allegheny, which in later years was popularly known as D. Lutz & Son Brewing Co.

Mr. Lutz figured prominently in the formation of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh, the recently organized combination of brewery interests of Pittsburgh and vicinity, with a capital of $13,500,000, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. His big brewery in Allegheny forms one of the most important units of that corporation, one of the largest and strongest combinations of capital in this country. He is the chairman of the board of directors of that company, and as such is a leader in the multitudinous interests of that colossal business, especially in the matter of finance, a field in which his ripe judgment, conservative yet liberal ideas are much sought and carry great weight with them. His long experience in the brewery business makes his advice and counsel of the highest value. In that particular line he had his first training with his distinguished father, and the eminent success with which he has conducted the Lutz brewery needs no better indorsement of his business capacity, sagacity and expert knowledge of the business. In the capacity of manager of this great corporation he enjoyed a personal and business acquaintance, possibly not exceeded by any man in Greater Pittsburgh. The plants composing the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh are: Duquesne Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. Lutz & Son Brewery, Allegheny, Pa.; American Brewery, Bennett, Pa.; Globe Brewery, Monongahela City, Pa.; Monessen Brewery, Monessen, Pa.; Hoehl Brewery, Millvale, Pa.; Butler Brewery, Butler, Pa.; Charleroi Brewery, Charleroi, Pa.; New Kensington Brewery, New Kensington, Pa.; Gambrinus Brewery, New Kensington, Pa.; First National Brewery, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Hill Top Brewery, Mt. Oliver, Pa.; Home Brewery, Braddock, Pa.; Anderton Brewery, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Homestead Brewery, Homestead, Pa.; Chartiers Valley Brewery, Carnegie, Pa.

In the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh he is associated with such well-known business men and capitalists as these executive officers: Hon. John Benz, president; Walter P. Hansell, vice president; Charles E. Succop, Esq., treasurer; John H. Schaffer, secretary; James P. Mulvihill, general manager; Joseph C. DeNoon of the board, and others.

Mr. Lutz is a member of the board of directors of various financial institutions, both in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Genial in his nature, frank in his statements, devoid of all that pertains to empty promises—his word is as good as his bond and is accepted at par value by all who know him. One of the strong characteristics of Mr. Lutz is his love of home, which is second only to his fidelity to friends and his business engagements. He stands head and shoulders with the best business men of the two cities and is looked upon and sought after by his associates in the newly formed brewing combination as a man whose ripe opinion and mature judgment are well worth weighing and following to the letter.

Notwithstanding that he is in the first rank of the local "Captains of Industry" he is easy of approach and has none of that false hauteur frequently found among many business men.

Mr. Lutz is a member of all the leading German societies of the two cities, as well as a popular member of the social clubs. In banking circles he is known as a conservative financier, a clear thinker and a prudent actor in all transactions, eminently successful in all his business interests, yet in personal matters liberal to a fault. He is a public spirited citizen and can always be found among the foremost of the most liberal supporters of any and all civic matters. He contributes liberally to all public charities and conducts on a liberal scale many private charities that no one but the recipients of his generous bounty ever know of.

Anton Lutz was born in Pittsburgh, received his first schooling at St. Mary's parochial school, and then was graduated from the public schools. Later he acquired a liberal education in languages, elocution and music, having the advantage of some of the best private tutors. Later he took a course of training in a business college that fitted him for his successful career.

The fruits of this education and training, coupled with inherited qualities of heart and mind, find expression in a well-rounded life, which has room for the activities of business, for the amenities of society, the culture of art and the comfort of a happy home. He was recently elected to the board of the Colonial Trust Company, one of the largest and most progressive of the newer financial institutions of Pittsburgh. He is also a director of the Allegheny Trust Company, and has been a director of the Allegheny school board of trustees for 10 years.

Mr. Lutz, while yet in the prime of life, has reaped the rich reward of business sagacity, native industry and inherited talent. His capacity for work is extraordinary; but with his material affairs in their present shape he is in position to distribute the burden of personal management to other shoulders and to have leisure for more diversified work. He is largely interested in the oil and gas development of West Virginia, Ohio and other sections, and is also a large owner of gold, silver, copper and other rich mines, developed and undeveloped, in the great west and northwest, and has similar interests in rich copper mines in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia.

He is not ambitions to shine in any particular field of public usefulness, but in civic life there is a great opening which will lead to lasting distinction for men of means, of tried integrity and of business training of Mr. Lutz's character. To these qualities Mr. Lutz adds a charming personality that wins the regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

ANTON LUTZ, ESQ.,
One of Pittsburgh's Popular, Progressive Business Men, Banker, Financier, Mine Owner and "Captains of Industry."

THE SHEET AND TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY

From a beginning in 1818, when the first sheet rolling mill was started in this country, the industry has grown to immense proportions, and as that plant was located in Pittsburgh, it seems only proper this district should be the official headquarters of the greatest sheet and tin plate manufacturing company in the world.

Eighty-seven years ago Joshua Malen of Valley Forge moved to Pittsburgh, and in the Pittsburgh Almanac of 1819 the following record of his accomplishments appeared:

A very extensive establishment under the superintendence of Joshua Malen, formerly of Valley Forge, and whose talents will be an important acquisition to this section of the Union, has been made by the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company. At their mill, which has two engines, each of 120 horse power, will be manufactured bar and roll sheet iron.

Today a 240 H. P. capacity becomes almost amusing, but then, such an establishment was immense, and as it was the forerunner of business enterprises which have surprised and enriched the world, it was of no small moment. So much for the beginning of the making of steel sheets.

The making of tin plate in the United States was left to be worked out by enterprising and far-seeing men many years later. We do not mean by this to state that the making of tin plate is a recent invention. In fact, tin plate was made long before the rolling of sheets was even thought of. Far back in the early part of the sixteenth century the iron workers in the ore mountains of Saxony, Germany, discovered that iron, when covered with a preparation of tin, would last much longer than the bare plate. As that territory was rich in both iron and tin deposits, it is not surprising that a way of amalgamating the two should at an early date be discovered.

At that time the method of making plates was very crude. A piece of iron would be heated in a blacksmith's forge and when brought to a red heat, would be taken out and hammered on an anvil until almost cold. It was then again inserted in the fire and the process repeated. After several operations of this nature a plate of small size would be the result. Then another piece of iron would receive the same treatment, and when it assumed approximately the same size as the former sheet, the two were heated and beaten together. Naturally a plate made under such conditions was very irregular in thickness and in size. These were then taken to the tinner, who would dip them separately in a pot of molten tin. The product of this treatment was known as tin plate, and was the forerunner of the far superior plates which are on the market today.

The Saxons were very careful not to let the process of tinning the sheets be known to other nations, and for two hundred years the secret was securely kept. At last, after untiring efforts, the English discovered the tinning method and soon after took away the bulk of the trade from their German cousins. About this time the French also became acquainted with the tinning process and discovered that a coating consisting of lead and tin made a more effective protection to the base plate and also reduced the cost of production. The process was named "Terne," meaning three, or composed of three parts—iron, tin and lead. Terne also means "dull," which designates the plate of today from bright tin, in that its finish is not so brilliant.

Soon after the method of making tin plates was discovered in England the process of rolling was invented. As the plates made by this method were of practically the same size and thickness in all parts, it is but natural this process should rapidly supersede the old anvil hammered sheets, and the ones which had been made previously on the "Crocodile" or helve hammer.

Though sheet rolling was invented in the early part of the eighteenth century, the same method in a general way has been continued to this day, the rolls used in many plants throughout the world being almost identical with those made and used two hundred years ago.

Soon after the discovery of Terne platemaking, the English took up this branch also, and Wales soon deservedly earned the name of making the finest roofing tin in the world.

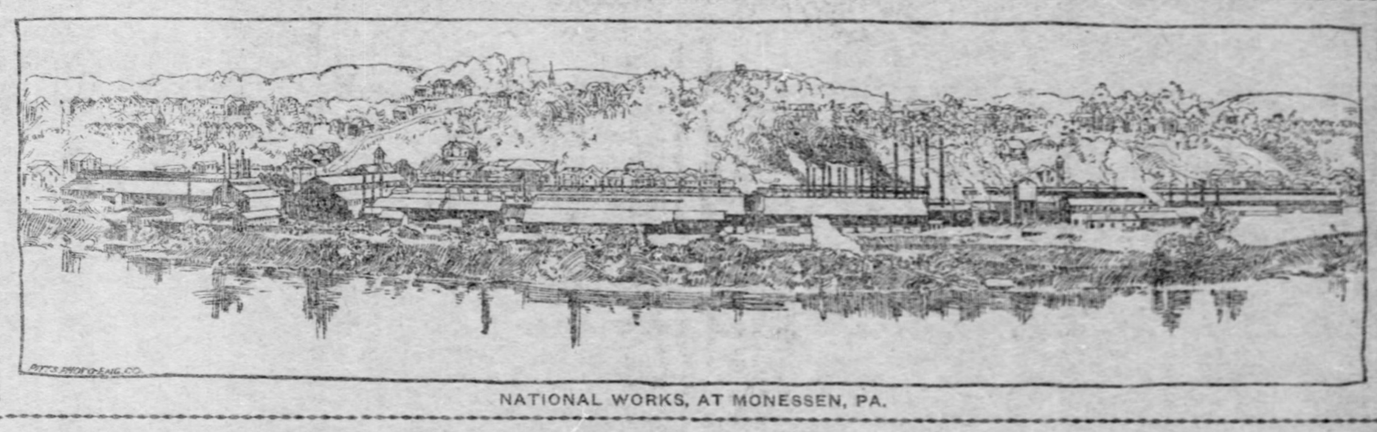
In the early 70's several men in the United States became convinced that tin plate could be manufactured to good advantage in this country. Mr. Wm. C. Cronemeyer of McKeesport was one of the first to take active steps in carrying out his convictions and soon established a rolling and tin plate mill at Demmler. This was known as The United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, and was started in 1873. Soon after another was started at Leechburg, Pa. At that time it was proved conclusively that tin plate could be manufactured in this country, and that the product was at least equal to if not better than the Welsh importations. However, due to the strenuous efforts made by the tin plate importers, by the Welsh manufacturers and the remarkably low duty then imposed on such products, the efforts to establish an American branch of the business was practically a commercial failure.

However, the gratifying success in the making of tin plate proved that it was only necessary to overcome this prejudice and low tariff to make the business a surprisingly important factor in American industries. To accomplish this Mr. Cronmeyer threw himself into the work, and from 1878 to 1902, when the tariff was practically doubled on the passing of the McKinley act, he gave his undivided attention to carrying out his purpose.

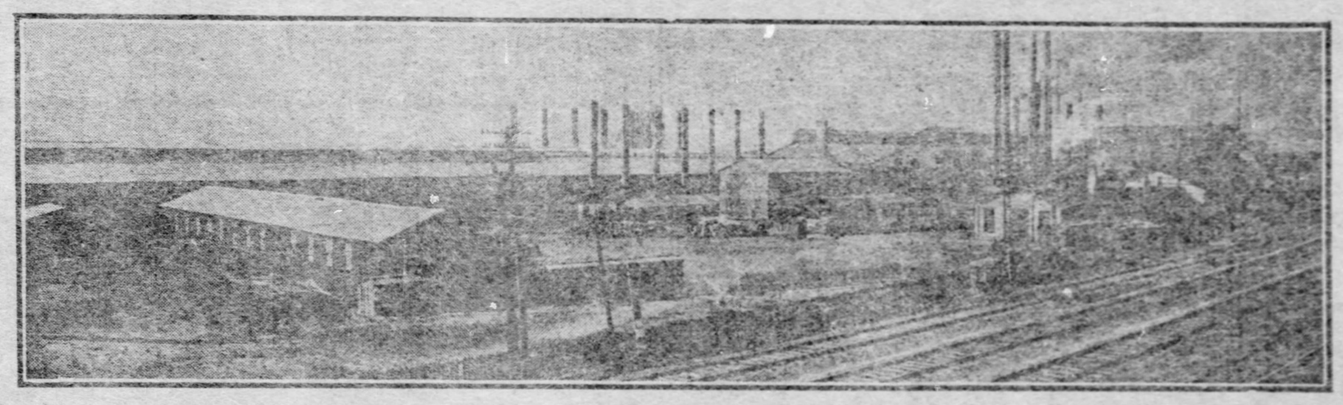
No sooner had this duty gone into effect than tin mills were erected in all parts of the country and sheet rolling plants were tested to their utmost to meet the immense demand.

As the Welsh were so thoroughly conversant with the process throughout, a great many were brought to this country, and under their tutorage the United States soon took an important place in the tin manufacturing countries of the world.

As the natural resources of the Pittsburgh district were so well fitted for both the manufacture of steel sheets and tin plate, it soon became the center of activity. The small tin mills with their few tinning stacks rapidly expanded and installed plate rolling mills that they could produce both the black plate and the finished product. It is to be expected with business of this character so booming that a great many companies composed of inexperienced men, who lack both capital and proper training to successfully carry out the work, should be incorporated. These men, from lack of knowledge of the subject, flooded the country with material at prices considerably lower than the good could be produced. Naturally this greatly demoralized both the sheet and tin plate industries, and to prevent the slaughtering of prices and to renew confidence in the young industry, it was deemed advisable to formulate large companies, taking in most all the plants then in operation. This resulted in the formation of the American Tin Plate Company, and shortly after almost all the sheet mills were merged in one company and known as the American Sheet Steel Company. For several years these were continued under separate heads, with an entirely different executive staff. However, in the fall of 1903 it seemed advisable from an economical standpoint to merge the two companies. This was accomplished by the first of January, 1904, the new name of the company being American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, whose executive staff consists of the following named men who have been prominently identified for years with the sheet and tin plate industry: Mr. John A. Topping, president; Mr. C. W. Bray, first vice president; Mr. E. W. Pargny, second vice president and general manager of sales, and Mr. H. B. Wheeler, secretary and treasurer. The company now controls and operates 38 plants, equipped in all with 408 sheet and tin mills. Nineteen of the plants, with 242 mills, produce only bright and terne plates and tin mill specialties.



NATIONAL WORKS, AT MONESSEN, PA.



UNITED STATES WORKS, AT M'KEESPORT, PA.

The numerous products made by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company can hardly be grasped by the lay mind. The principal ones of the tin plate section are, MF Roofing Tin (the patent for which was bought of the Welsh manufacturers in the early '70s, and which has stood for years as the leading and most reliable Terne Plate on the market), U. S. Eagle Roofing Tin, American Old Style, American Numethod, American Charcoal and Coke Bright Tins, Tin Dairy Stock, Stamping and Taggers Tin, and Continuous Roll Roofing.

The products of the Sheet Steel division are the well-known and superior Apollo Best Bloom Galvanized Sheets; Charcoal Hammered Bloom Galvanized Sheets; Black Sheets, suitable for all purposes, including the American Bessemer, American Open Hearth, U. S. Electrical, American Armature, W. Dewees Wood Cleaned Refined Smooth Finish; Morton Polished Steel, W. Dewees Wood Co.'s Patent Planished Iron, Wellsville Polished, and Corrugated and Crimped Sheets and Formed Steel Roofing and Siding materials of every character, and a long list of specialties both in Black Sheets and Tin and Terne Plates.

Since the inauguration of tinplate making in this country, rapid strides have been made in all directions. Both the rapidity of manufacture and the quality of the finished product being vastly increased. However, the fundamental principles installed so many years ago are closely adhered to with the result that the consumer gets a product which cannot be excelled in any country on the globe, at a price not over half that which was previously paid when tin plate used in America was made in foreign countries.

The fact that the capacity of this company is 12,000,000 boxes of tin a year, and that its capacity is exerted to the utmost at all times, proved conclusively that the opinions and farsightedness of the pioneers in this great branch were well founded. The United States at this time supplies a large proportion of the world with tin plate, and within a few years it will be the ruling power of the industry.

While the growth of the sheet steel industry has been more gradual than tin plate, yet it has reached immense proportions, and is growing rapidly.

We have stated that the general method of rolling plates today is the same as when the first rolling mill was built 250 years ago. This is true in the main, though many improvements in rolling machinery have been installed. But it was left to Mr. C. W. Bray, now first vice president of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, to work out the improved feature of employing an automatic and labor-saving device known as the "Bray Continuous Mill." This mill takes a sheet bar and by a series of continuous rolls brings it to the proper size automatically with one heating, and by the use of an automatic matcher and doubler produces a sheet or black plate pack ready for the finishing operations. This mill promises to revolutionize the manufacture of both sheet and tin plate. Two of the Bray mills are now in successful operation, one at Pittsburgh and one at Sharon.

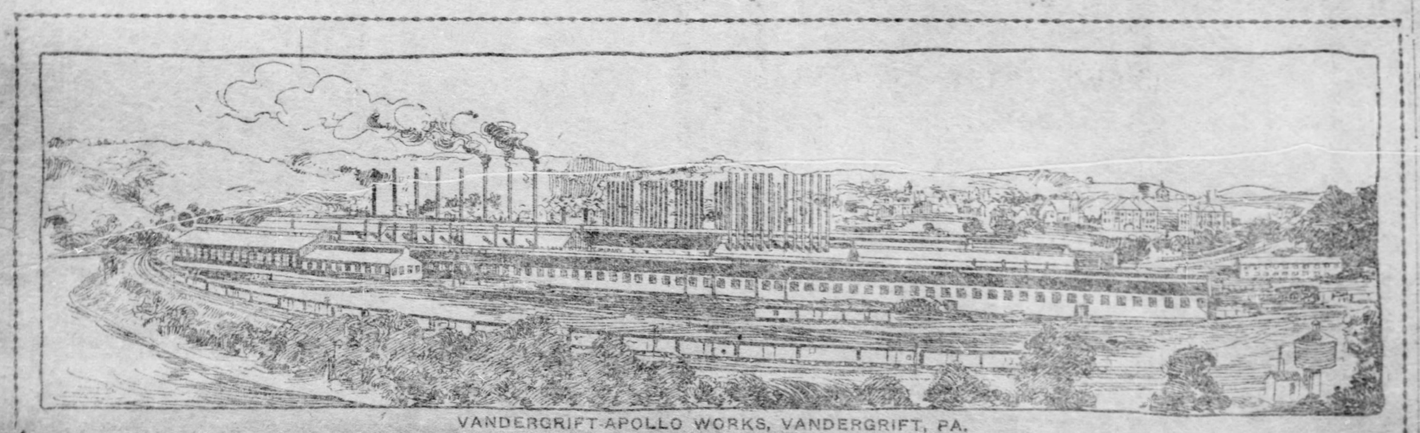
It might be interesting to refer to the installing of making patent planishing iron, which for years was made only in Russia. The late W. Dewees Wood of McKeesport, after long years of untiring effort and the expenditure of large sums of money, accomplished the purpose for which he labored, and was able to produce a patent planishing sheet which was in every way equal of the Russian product. As it could be made and sold in this country much cheaper than it could be imported, Wood's patent planishing iron soon became a prominent rival, and from importations of 30,000 packs a year, the imports of this product have dwindled to 300, though there are more locomotives and engines made today than ever before. Thus it is shown how popular this product has become for locomotive jackets.

Too, the use of formed siding materials for building construction has become widespread, and the products made by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company in the form of corrugated plain, pressed and rock-faced brick, rock-faced stone, weatherboard and beaded sidings are known and noted everywhere for their efficiency and easy-working qualities. The same can be said of Apollo Best bloom galvanized sheets, which were first made when the Apollo works at Vandergrift were under independent management. Their quality has always been the highest and where quality becomes a consideration over that of price, they are always used.

How to sum up the immense growth of both branches of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, we will compare the first sheet rolling mill in the country installed by Joshua Malen in 1818, with its immense capacity of 240 combined horsepower, with the Vandergrift plant (only one of the many plants operated by this company) and note that its horsepower capacity alone is 12,000. By such a comparison we can glean some idea of the immense growth made in the last 80 odd years, and of the vast importance of the iron, sheet and tin industries to this country.

Through the courtesy of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, we have been able to secure several illustrations showing some of their plants. Especially interesting will be that one of the United States at Demmler, the first plant where tin plate was ever made in this country; the National works located at Monessen, a modern equipped mill in every particular, and a fair representative of the tin plate mills operated by this company, also the Vandergrift mill, where the noted Apollo best bloom galvanized sheets and numerous high grades of black sheets are manufactured.

The company has recently issued a booklet "From Underfoot to Overhead," which treats of the manufacture of Terne plate from the mining of the ore to the laying of the plate on the roof. This work will prove of value to anyone interested in Terne plate lines. We feel confident that they will be glad to send a free copy if you are sufficiently interested to write them a letter.



VANDERGRIFT-APOLLO WORKS, VANDERGRIFT, PA.

THE PITTSBURGH NATURAL GAS CO.

Columbia Bank Building

Lines in Lawrenceville District for Supply of Gas to Mills and Factories

---

Organized 1852
Charter Number 48

The First National Bank of Pittsburgh

Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

CAPITAL	$ 1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	2,400,000
DEPOSITS	16,000,000

ACCOUNTS OF INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS, CORPORATIONS, BANKS AND BANKERS INVITED.

ALL FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ALL BRANCHES OF BANKING.

Officers.

F. H. SKELDING, Cashier. J. L. DAWSON SPEER, Vice President. THOMAS WIGHTMAN, Vice President.

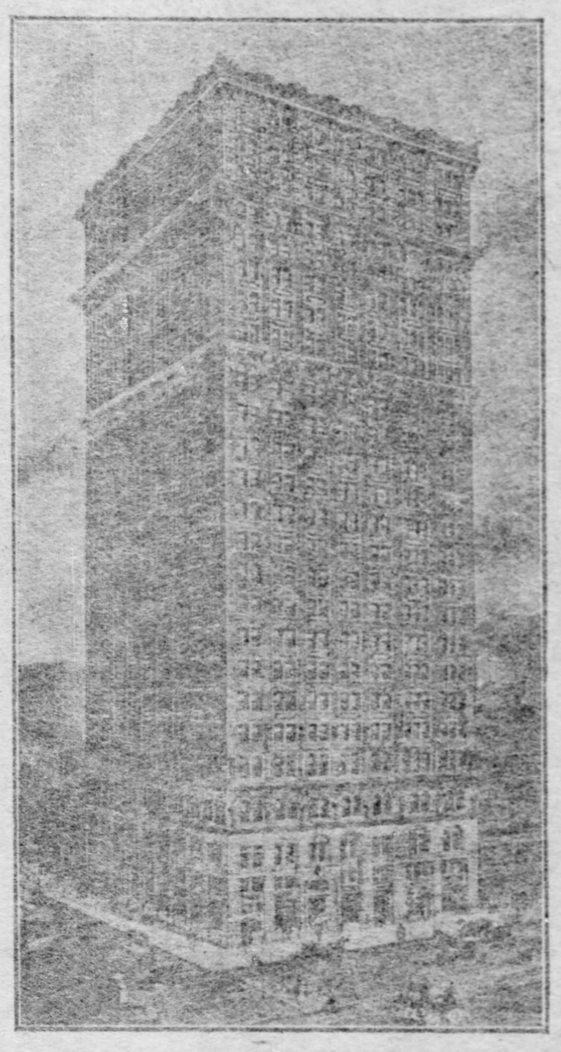
F. H. RICHARD, Cashier. T. C. GRIGGS, Assistant Cashier.

Direc Ers

W. HARRY BROWN, JOHN D. CULBERTSON, CHAS. DONNELLY, J. L. DAWSON SPEER, JAMES S. KUHN, W. S. KUHN, WILSON MILLER, JAMES McCREA, W. D. HENRY, CHAS. A. PAINTER, F. L. ROBBINS, F. H. SKELDING, THOS. WIGHTMAN.

Farmers Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.



T. H. GIVEN, President

CONDENSED REPORT

To the Controller of the Currency

Condition at the Close of Business, May 29th, 1905

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts,	$14,372,360 00
Investment Securities,	3,403,399 60
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,	800,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds,	13,968 75
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures,	4,836,160 94
Other Real Estate Owned,	52,175 05
Cash and due from Banks,	8,011,233 15
Total,	$31,489,297 49

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in,	$800,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (net),	7,127,876 80
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	426,950 00
Deposits,	23,134,470 69
Total,	$31,489,297 49

J. W. FLEMING, Cashier

John A. Roney Co.

Plumbing Contractors.

In the foremost ranks of Pittsburgh's Plumbing Contractors, the John A. Roney Co., with offices at 310 Frick Building, holds an acknowledged high place. Since its establishment about three years ago this firm has successfully handled many of the most important plumbing contracts developed during that period. Among these are noted the remodeling of the Grand Opera House and Avenue Theater, First Presbyterian Church, Washington National Bank Building, Pittsburgh Gazette Building, F. T. F. Lovejoy's residence and many others.

By reason of its standing the John A. Roney Company is always a factor to be considered in the awarding of large plumbing contracts in Pittsburgh and other large cities.

It has just been awarded the contract for the plumbing of the New Frick Building, now under construction in Diamond street.

Contracts of this character speak volumes for the place this concern holds in the local fields. Mr. Roney, the head of the firm, is well and favorably known, having been associated during the past 20 years with some of the leading plumbing firms of the city.

THE BANK THAT PAYS 4%

A prominent Pittsburgher once said that the easiest thing he had to do was to make money—the hardest thing, to save it. Most people find it difficult to save.

And yet saving is largely a matter of habit, which, like every other habit, becomes easier the more it is practiced.

Systematic saving is the most productive and beneficial.

Small sums are not so much missed as larger ones, and regularity is the most potent factor in developing the saving habit.

The Peoples Savings Bank accepts savings in any amount from $1 up, and pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded twice a year.

It has many thousands of depositors who have never been inside the bank. They send their deposits and make withdrawals by mail with as great convenience and safety as those who live in Pittsburgh.

The bank was organized in 1868 under the strict banking laws of Pennsylvania, and has the largest capital and surplus of any savings bank in the world.

Handsome new booklet telling how to bank by mail sent free.

Capital $1,000,000 Surplus $1,000,000

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

of PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUERBACH & SCHNEIDER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

Sole Agents of Devita Mineral Waters, CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.

Bottlers of Fine Table Beers. Sole Owners of Wabash Special Rye

328 LIBERTY AVENUE, - PITTSBURGH, PA.

BELL 'PHONE 2671 COURT. P. & A. 'PHONE 771-F.

IN JUNE

The Central District and Printing Telegraph Company placed

2001

NEW BELL TELEPHONES

Use the Bell

THE C. D. & P. TEL. CO.
Call up Grant 8000.
Ask for Contract Dept.
Bell Telephone Bldg., 7th Ave.

Another Great War Story

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH

IN NEXT SUNDAY GAZETTE

A Place of Peace and Plenty

HOTEL DUQUESNE

Convenient to all car lines and railway stations—in the heart of the Iron City—but a short half block from Smithfield Street and Fifth Avenue—the crossroads of Pittsburgh's smart shopping district.

Whether you're in Pittsburgh on business bent or seek diversion, the Hotel Duquesne will meet your every need and mood.

The leading theaters being within a radius of a half dozen blocks, playgoers may usually dispense with carriages, if they desire. There are many other reasons why the Hotel Duquesne's unique situation is desirable for those who prefer to be in the center of things.

Smithfield Street at Oliver Avenue

J. F. McCaughtry

PAPER BROKER

LEWIS BLOCK, PITTSBURGH, PA.

News Print A Specialty

Good Porters

Are just Plentiful. Progressive merchants are having their windows cleaned on contract by experts. Send for an estimate.

National Window Cleaning Co.

Both 'Phones. 245 Third Ave.

If you are in a hurry we can press and repair your suit while you wait. Best facilities in the city.

DICKSON, THE TAILOR,

241-3 Fifth Ave., Second Floor.

A. Mamaux & Son

Pioneers in the Awning and Tent Business.

MR. A. L. MAMAUX.

When Penn avenue was nothing more than a country road in 1865, Mr. Albert Mamaux began the manufacture of awnings, tents, flags, sails and waterproof coverings, and to this day the same building is occupied by the same business. This is the oldest firm of the kind in the United States, and the only exclusive firm in existence. The first canopy ever made and erected was done by this firm during the first year of its existence, 1865. The high quality of their materials can only be realized when you know that all their fabrics are manufactured solely and exclusively for them. Under the personal direction of Mr. A. L. Mamaux and his son, John J. Mamaux, the business has increased to enormous proportions. Larger quarters are now an absolute necessity and plans are now being made for a factory on Fifth Ave. The new buildings will be fitted with all modern conveniences and the latest and most improved methods will be used in the manufacture of their goods. What they want to impress upon the public is the fact that they have no branch houses. Their immense business is transacted at 644 Penn avenue, where they have been located since their beginning in 1865.

INCORPORATED 1891.

P. M. PFEIL, President. J. R. CLARK, Vice Prest. C. H. STOLZENBACH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Iron City Sand Company

Dealers in All Kinds of

River Sand, Paving, Concrete, Roofing and Pipe Mill Gravel.

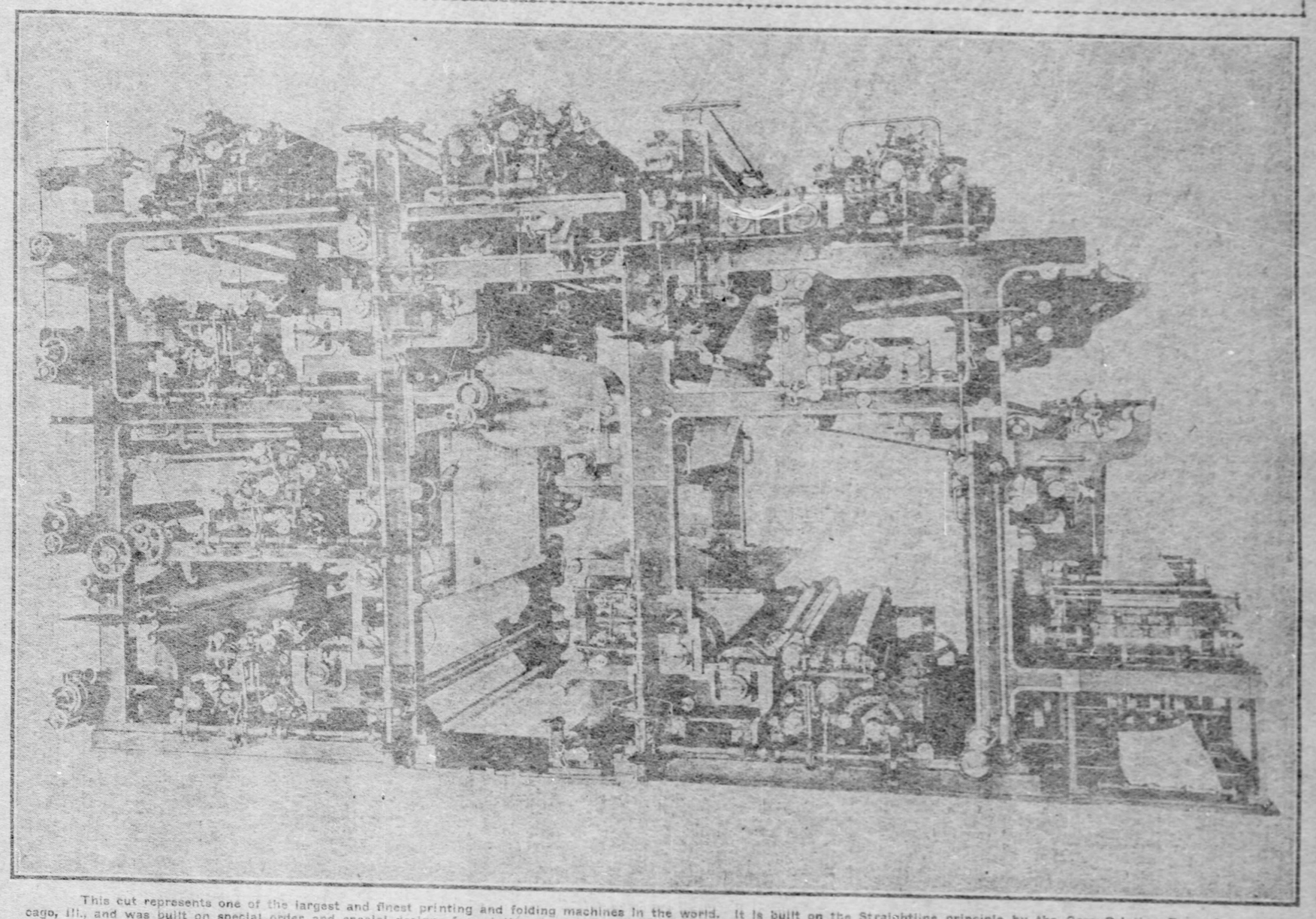
OFFICE:

ROOM 307 WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Ninth St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bell Tel. Grant 2017. P. & A. Tel. Main 1508.

Pittsburgh Landings.	Telephones.	Allegheny Landings.	Telephones.
Foot Fifth St.	(Bell, Court 1947. (P. & A., Main 1197.	Foot Locust St.	Bell, Brady 34
Foot South 22d St.	(Bell, Hemlock 218. (P. & A., South 218.	Foot Darragh St.	(Bell, Cedar 157. (P. & A., North 900.

Four of the Largest Presses in the World--Monster Printing Machines Now at Work Printing 150,000 Complete Papers an Hour



This cut represents one of the largest and finest printing and folding machines in the world. It is built on the Straightline principle by the Goss Printing Press Co. of Chicago, Ill., and was built on special order and special designs for printing the colors and half-tone supplements and magazine of The Gazette.

It will print almost any number of pages of The Gazette from four pages up to thirty-two, and will print various colors on different pages as desired. And on certain number of pages it will print either two, three or four colors.

It is equipped with all the latest patented devices controlled by the Gosa Printing Press Co., and was lately installed at great expense in the new building of The Gazette.

It is one of the few perfected half-tone and color machines in the United States, there only being one or two presses for this special class of work as large as this machine.

It weighs about 65 tons and contains about 6,000 parts. It is driven by an independent motor of great power.

From the wine press and the cider press of the dark ages to the mammoth printing and folding machines now in use in the press room of The Gazette, is a long step. Yet the perfect piece of mechanism which turns out The Gazette, printed and folded, at the rate of fifty thousand an hour, is the result of the development of the cider and wine press of the Fifteenth century.

When Gutenberg first invented movable type, the press in common use for making wine and extracting the juices of other fruits, was the only aid he had to printing from his invention. The first impressions from the type he made were produced by a mallet and a block of wood. The type was wedged in a wooden chase, a sheet of paper laid on it after it had been inked, then the mallet and planer were used to secure the print. Almost from the first, Gutenberg saw the advantage of the wine press. It had been used for some similar work before, principally taking impressions from woodcuts, which had preceded his own invention of movable type, or separate letters of the alphabet.

Every schoolboy knows of the labors of Gutenberg. His first production was a few copies of chapters of the Bible, which were presented to the heads of the church. The presentation created a sensation. Gutenberg had made no announcement of his invention. The similarity in the characters used, every hair line on every page being exactly like every hair line on every other page; every curve, every error, every dot and dash on each page showing the same, the good priests to whom the first efforts were presented marveled much. They supposed, of course, the work had been done by hand. But no human hand could produce such absolute similarity. The man who did it must necessarily be in league with the Evil One. They never seemed to think of giving the Good Lord credit for anything in those days. Gutenberg narrowly escaped the rack and the blazing faggot. He made known his invention, showed how he had accomplished the result and, after much consideration, many prayers and considerable opposition, the matter was allowed to pass, but with a sort of half way recommendation for him never to do it again.

New Use for Cider Press.

The application of the fruit press to printing was simple. The fruit press of those days was simply two uprights with a crossbar holding them together at the top. Through the center of the cross piece passed a screw. Between the uprights was placed the "cheese box," containing the fruit to be pressed. A board placed on top of the fruit in the box had pressure exerted upon it by means of the screw. This forced out the juices. Instead of the cheese box, Gutenberg placed there a flat board or platen. On this he set his type, wedged tight to keep it on end. After inking it he placed a sheet of paper on top of the type and applied the pressure with the screw. An expert operator could make two or three impressions a minute, unless large work was desired. Sheets the size of a page of The Gazette were scarcely thought of. Not more than one a minute of that size could have been handled. In fact the average speed of Guttenberg's press was probably not more than two or three hundred impressions a day.

That was the first printing press, and it answered for many years. But the invention of type had brought a new force into the world to be reckoned with. Heretofore the people had taken their law from the priests. To be able to read was a disgrace. Few of the wealthy classes but would not have blushed to own their ability to tell whether a book was upside down or not. Writing was known only to the priests and the clerks who were employed to take care of the business of the wealthier classes. A nobleman signed all papers by imposing his seal, which was the origin of the seal ring. The coat of arms was necessary to determine the proper authority for the transfer of all titles and the transaction of all legal business. So the man or woman who proudly produces a coat of arms today to show his or her lineage is simply setting forth the fact that somewhere in the dim and distant past their ancestors were so ignorant they could neither read nor write.

Printing Brought Revolution.

But the invention of the art of printing produced a change. Books had been written or printed by hand, most of the work being done by the monks, who had nothing else to keep them out of mischief. This invention made them a little more common. Reading began to grow fashionable. Once make a thing fashionable and it goes. The wealthy classes immediately opened schools for themselves. Poor people were not allowed to learn the mysteries of the types. It was liable to make them dissatisfied with their condition. But, as stolen fruit is always sweetest so also is knowledge acquired under difficulties. The workmen in the print shops were probably the first of the poorer classes to acquire the art. It was an easy matter then to conceal a printing press and outfit in a cellar. Pamphlets became popular. They were revolutionary in character, of course, because only revolutionists would complain of an existing order of things. Newspapers were unknown and unheard of. No person had yet conceived the idea of a printed sheet which would purport to give the news of the latest acts of parliament and the happenings in and about the capitals of the Old World. They were still for the future. The pamphlet dwelt principally with discussions of the conditions of the people and offered solutions for their troubles, most of them more or less radical and visionary. For the most part they were proscribed and were printed and circulated in secret, which is the surest way of building up a circulation. Everybody wants to read the book which has been prohibited transmission in the mails.

Venice published one of the first printed newspapers in 1562. Its price was a small coin called a "gazetta," from which originated the popular name "Gazette," as applied to newspapers. The very first printed paper in the world was "The Peking Gazette," founded in 1340. This was long before Gutenberg made his discovery of movable type. It was printed from blocks of wood, each page being engraved with Chinese characters. The paper was printed on but one side, on coarse paper, and contained from 20 to 40 pages, with a colored cover, which was, perhaps, the original colored supplement. The Peking Gazette is still published regularly and is the official court journal of China. Its appearance today is about the same as it was in 1340, for the Chinese have made but little advancement in the art of printing.

Development of the Press.

The growth of the newspaper was as gradual as the growth of the newspaper press. John Scull, the founder of The Gazette, probably used what was known as the Blaeuw press, invented in 1620. Gutenberg discovered the art of printing from movable type about the year 1450, and the cider press he used answered all requirements until William Jansen Blaeuw improved it in 1620. Blaeuw improved the screw used to give the impression and also fixed the bed so it would roll out from under the impression block or platen. Slight improvements were made now and again after that until 1822, when Peter Smith devised a toggle joint and did away with the screw. In 1827 Samuel Rust, of New York, invented the Washington hand press, which is still in use in many country newspaper offices and is also used in nearly all big newspaper offices for taking proofs of engravings. Its capacity is about 250 sheets an hour, printed on one side only.

The first cylinder press was produced in 1812 by Frederick Konig, a Saxon, who had removed to England and there associated with him James Bensley, a London printer, and Andrew Bauer, a fellow machinist. The type was laid on a flat bed, which was carried under a cylinder which carried the sheet to be printed and pressed it down upon the type. Konig also produced a two-cylinder press, which was set up in the office of the London Times about 1814 and turned out 800 finished papers an hour. This was looked upon at that time as about the limit of newspaper press perfection.

Following this came a long line of press machinists who contributed ideas to the perfection of the cylinder press. The first one introduced in this country was installed in 1832 and American inventors seized upon it and rapidly developed it, until today America leads the world in the production of the high grade printing machines. In 1845 newspapers had grown to be a necessity of advancing civilization, and the old flat bed presses were found to be insufficient to meet the demand. A faster newspaper press was designed by American inventors. Instead of the type being locked on the flat bed, it was locked into the cylinder and the capacity of presses increased to 20,000 an hour. This improvement revolutionized the newspaper business. Papers which had been limited in circulation at once grew to what was then considered enormous proportions. The first of these presses was established in the office of the Public Ledger, in Philadelphia. Another was shipped to France for the use of La Patrie. The stamp act of the second empire put a stop to newspaper development there, but the press was seen by the publishers of the Lloyd's Weekly, of London, and one ordered. The London Times immediately ordered two. It was thought that press had come to stay. A few years later the art of stereotyping, making type metal impressions from the type forms and locking these to the cylinders instead of the type, was applied. This was a big step in advance.

The First Web Press.

Up to this time newspapers could be printed on but one side at a time. That side completed, the paper had to be turned and run off on the other side. William Bullock, a Philadelphian, in 1865, invented the "web" or perfecting press, which printed both sides at the same time. This press gains its name from the fact that it prints from a web or continuous roll of paper. The New York Sun was the first newspaper to adopt the Bullock Press and was followed by the New York Herald soon after.

The straight line press was the result of these many developments of the web press. Joseph L. Firm, foreman of the Frank Leslie printing office in New York, conceived the idea of erecting a straight line press and built one for the New York World. He was almost without means, however, and his press was so crudely constructed it would not work satisfactorily and was condemned, leaving the inventor in poverty. That was in 1881. The Goss Printing Press Company, of Chicago, became interested in his effort at this point, made him a member of the firm and from poverty he stepped to affluence. He had built a sextuple press, which was really three presses set tandem. To economize floor space this was changed, and the presses built one above another. Thus was the question solved of printing an enormous number of papers on a single machine.

Printing in Colors.

Of course, the straight line press was the development of the idea of printing in colors. Could John Scull come back to life for a few hours and witness the transformation in the office of the paper which he founded, he would probably be satisfied to return to the shadows of the other world and rest. It would be too swift for him. He set the type himself, with an assistant, probably the "devil." He laboriously printed a few hundred papers on his old hand press. He folded them and, no doubt, carried them to his patrons, as the postal system was not then developed. His plant was as far along, as well established and possessed as perfect machinery as any in 1754.

So The Gazette plant of today has proved worthy of its founder. It is also as perfect a newspaper plant as is to be found. Type is no longer set by hand. Wonderful machines make it, a line at a time, and have thus earned the name of "linotypes." It is no longer printed from the type on a flat bed press, but a casting, or stereotype plate, is made from the type form and fastened to the cylinders of the great printing machines. The pressman presses a button. There is a whirr of machinery, the cylinders begin to revolve, there is a rush and rattle and roar as the great press begins to do its work, and in ten minutes there will be more gazettes printed than John Scull could have produced in a year. And they will be delivered from that press printed in three or four colors, folded and counted out in bundles of 25 or 50, as desired. The pressing of a button stops the press and The Gazette is ready for delivery to its patrons. Solomon may have been right about there being nothing new under the sun, but it is a safe wager that Solomon would sit up and take notice if he could happen into The Gazette's printing office during the busy hours from 1.30 to 5 a. m.

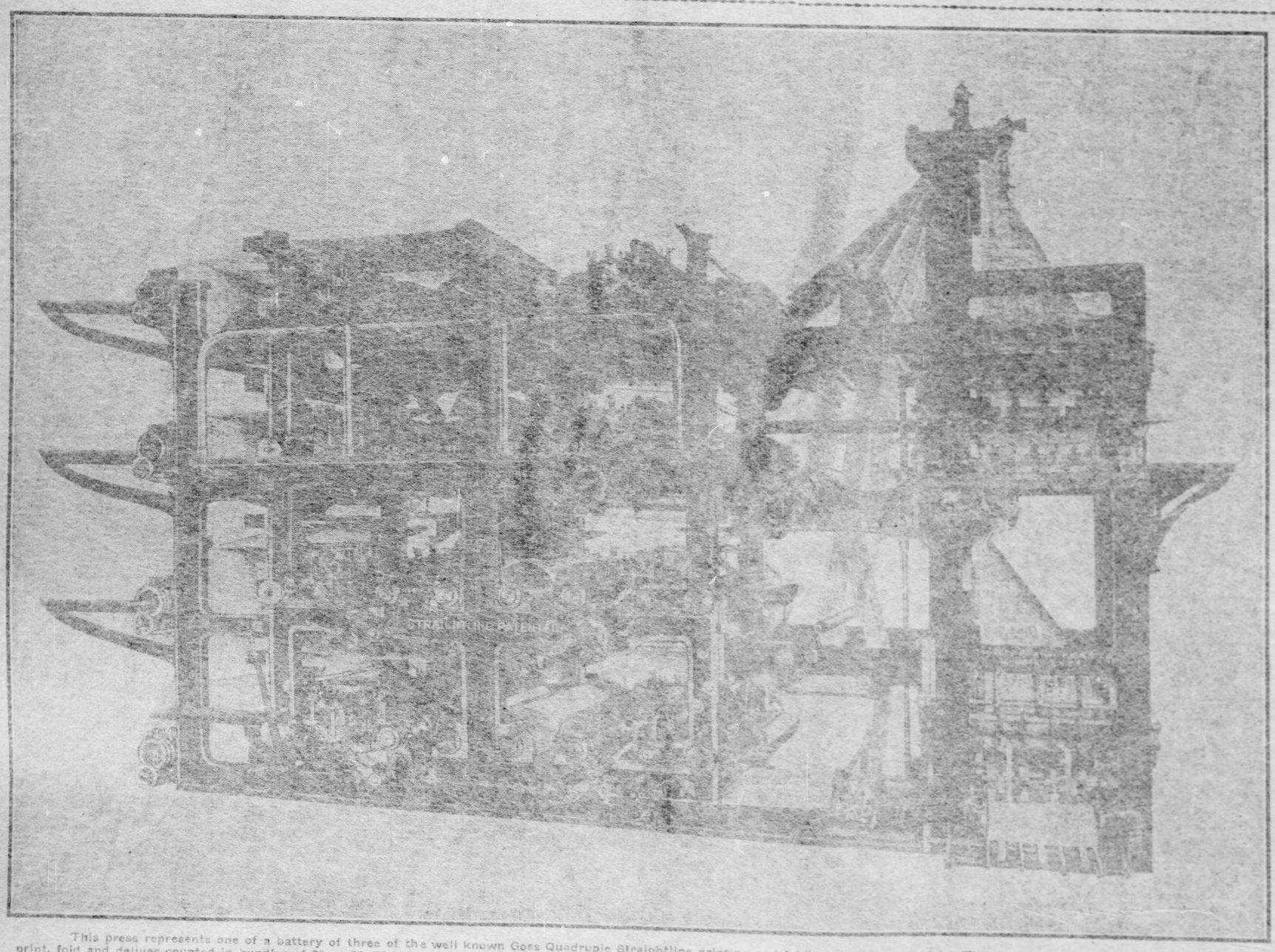
The Gazette's Great Plant.

The development of the straight line press has been so rapid in the mammoth shops of the Goss Printing Press company out in Chicago that the inventive world has been almost unable to keep pace with it. Today the company builds the finest printing machines in the world and they are finding their way into every civilized country on earth. The great presses installed in the office of The Gazette are the very latest which the company has produced. There are four of them, and they are among the largest printing presses in the world.

The four presses, combined, have a capacity of 150,000 perfected papers an hour. The larger press was built on special order and special design for printing the color sections and half tone section of The Gazette. It will print any number of pages, from four up to thirty-two, and will print several colors on different pages, as desired. On certain pages it will print either two, three or four colors. It is one of the most remarkable developments of the necessities of the age for high grade machinery capable of doing an immense amount of work in the shortest possible time.

There are three of the four-deck Goss quadruple straight line presses with double folders. They have a capacity of 25,000 completed papers an hour each, of 10, 12, 14 or 16 pages. They will print a lesser number of pages at a greater speed and a greater number, up to 32 pages, at a correspondingly slower rate. They will print in colors or in solid black. The combined capacity of the press plant is 150,000 finished 16 pages an hour.

The wonderful development of the newspaper press, from the cider press of Gutenberg to the Goss straight line of today, has been chiefly due to the ingenuity of American inventors. And The Gazette has lived through it all. It has witnessed the development of the printing industry from the days of Benjamin Franklin to the days of Mergenthaler and his confreres. It has been printed on the Blaeuw hand press, a relic of the Middle Ages, and it has passed through the many stages of the Franklin press, the old "Earth hook" the earliest effort at a web press, and on through all the stages to the perfected machines of today. To say that the paper has kept pace with the improvements would be incorrect. It has led and made them necessary. The great inventions of any age are made just as the necessity for them becomes imperative. So the development of the art of printing has been commensurate with the use the people could make of it. Today the people can use hundreds of thousands of papers in their homes and business places every day, so The Gazette is prepared to satisfy their wants.



This press represents one of a battery of three of the well known Goss Quadruple Straightline printing and folding machines used by The Gazette. Each of these machines will print, fold and deliver counted in bundles of 25 or 50, 50,000 per hour of any number of pages up to 16, and will print various other number of pages at a slighter less speed up to 32 pages of The Gazette.

Eight rolls of paper, representing about four tons, is placed on each machine at one and the same time.

Two separate and distinct sections of The Gazette can be printed at one and the same time on each of these machines and delivered at different points, thereby keeping them entirely separate.

Various colors can also be run on various pages of The Gazette on each one of these presses.

Each one of these monster machines weighs about 45 tons and contains about 4,000 separate pieces or parts.

Each of these machines is driven by a monster independent electric motor.